1921-22

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

of

FLORIDA

Thirty-Second Report
Biennial
1921-22



Office of the Secretary and Main Laboratory
State Board of Health Building
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Jacksonville

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State Board of Health of Florida

Thirty-Second Biennial Report

of the

State Board of Health of Florida

1921-1922

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE AND ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
President's Letter of Transmittal	1
Report of Dr. Raymond C. Turck, State Health Officer	2
Introduction	2
Work Inaugurated Curtailed	3
Construction Work Accomplished Due to Cooperation	3
Assistant District Health Officers	4
Industrial Programmes on Railroads	5
Venereal Disease Clinics, Location of	5
Bureau of Child Welfare Budget	6
Efficiency of Bureau of Accounting Commented Upon	6
Location of Laboratories	6
Referring to Work Accomplished by Bureau of Engineering	7
Concerning Form of Reports, Bureau of Vital Statistics	7
Tremendous Saving Effected by Multigraph Department	7
Discontinuation of Orthopedic Service	8
Incidence of Dengue Fever a Blessing in Disguise	8
Bubonic Plague Confined to Place of Origin	9
No Institution for Tubercular Cases	9
Relative to Care of Lepers	9
Publication of Florida Health Notes Resumed	10
Operation of Cancer Clinic Continued	10
Mosquito Control Comparatively New in Florida	10
Reports of the Assistants to the State Health Officer of the State Board of Health:	
Annual Statement of Screven Dozier, Auditor, 1921	12
Financial Statement for 1921	13
Annual Statement of Receipts from All Sources	14
Semi-Annual Financial Statement to January 1, 1921	15
Semi-Annual Financial Statement to July 1, 1921	16
Semi-Annual Report Operation Multigraph Department, 1921	17
Inventory as of December, 1921	18
Annual Statement of Screven Dozier, Auditor, 1922	19
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, 1922	20
Annual Report of Disbursements by Departments, 1922	21
Itemized Statement of Disbursements, 1922	22
Outlay by Each Department and Relation to Budget	23
Operation Multigraph Department, 1922	24
Annual Report of Antirabic Treatments	25
Report of Dr. George A. Dame, Director, Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units, 1921	26
Bureau Composed of Four Divisions	26
Curtailment of Funds Necessitated by Cut in Revenues	26
Functions of Bureau as Now Constituted	27
All Calls Promptly and Efficiently Met	27
Pertaining to Control of Venereal Disease	28
Methods Adopted in Educational Work	28
Institutions Thronged as Result of High Venereal Rate	29
Loan of "Healthmobile" to State Board	29
Places Visited and Lectures Given	30
Lectures Detailed on Truck	31
Establishment of Clinic for Free Treatment	32
Clinics in Operation	32
Number of New Cases Applying for Treatment (Table A)	33
Number of Treatments Given (Table B)	34
Number of Cases Under Treatment (Table C)	35
Plan for Examination and Treatment of Employees	36

PAGE
Agreement Result of Conference ... 36
Problem of All States ... 37
Redraft of Laws, Rules and Regulations Suggested ... 38
District Health Officers and Duties of Same ... 39
Insufficient Number of Officers Employed ... 40
Plan for Establishment of County Health Work ... 40
Health Units Make Possible Concentration ... 41
Amount of Budget and Distribution of Funds ... 41
Functions Performed by Health Unit ... 42
Gains of the Modern Health Movement ... 46
Report of Dr. Theo. A. Blinn, Director, Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units, 1922 ... 48
Changes in Personnel ... 48
Serious Epidemics Probably Averted ... 49
Hookworm Surveys Conducted in Eight Counties ... 49
Unusual Amount of Hookworm Throughout the State ... 53
Plan Adopted in Financing Division of Venereal Disease ... 53
"Industrial Plan" Conducted for Large Corporations ... 54
Funds by Which Clinics are Maintained ... 56
Number of New Cases Applying for Treatment ... 57
Number of Treatments Given ... 58
Number of Cases Under Treatment ... 59
Personnel of Field Service ... 60
Schick Testing of School Children ... 60
Activities of District Health Officers (Statistics) ... 62
Report of Dr. B. L. Arms, Director, Bureau of Diagnostic Laboratories ... 64
Changes in Personnel ... 64
Number of Examinations in Laboratories, 1918-1922 ... 65
Examinations in Central Laboratory, 1921-1922 ... 66
Report in Detail ... 67
Record of Activities of Tampa Laboratory for Biennial Period ... 70
Specimens Examined in Tampa Laboratory, 1921 ... 72
Specimens Examined in Tampa Laboratory, 1922 ... 75
Specimens Examined in Pensacola Laboratory, 1921 ... 78
Report of Positive Specimens Diagnosed at Pensacola Laboratory, 1921 ... 80
Statement of Specimens Examined at Pensacola Laboratory, 1922 ... 81
Report of Positive Specimens Diagnosed at Pensacola Laboratory, 1922 ... 83
Distribution of Biologics ... 84
Antitoxin Distributing Stations ... 86
Distribution of Biologics by Months, 1921 ... 87
Distribution of Biologics by Months, 1922 ... 88
Distribution of Antirabic Treatments, 1921 ... 89
Distribution of Antirabic Treatments, 1922 ... 90
Report of Mrs. Laura Jean Reid, Director, Bureau of Child Welfare, 1921-1922 ... 91
Statistical Report of Bureau of Child Welfare ... 99
Field of Investigation in Child Hygiene ... 102
Summary of Activities of U. S. Public Health Service Child Hygiene Unit ... 103
Biennial Report of George W. Simons, Jr., Chief Sanitary Engineer ... 120
Character of Work Accomplished ... 121
Handicapped by Lack of Finances and Assistance ... 121
Safe Water from a Public Standpoint ... 122
Average Citizen's Knowledge of Water Sources Limited ... 124
Numerous Supplies of Waters Examined ... 124
Sufficient Supply of Proper Water a Serious Problem ... 126
Statement West Palm Beach Filtration Plant ... 133
Chlorination of Water Purity Insurance ... 141

PAGE
Traffic in Bottled Water of Considerable Proportions ... 142
Inadequately Equipped Plants for Bottling Water ... 143
Initial Purity of Water Tainted by Improper Handling ... 144
Inspection of Bottled-Water Plants ... 144
Unscrupulous Individuals Driven from Market ... 145
Certification Standard for Waters Used on Common Carriers ... 145
Referring to Hardness of Water ... 147
Temporary Hardness Removable ... 148
Softening Plants in Operation ... 149
Water Softening Statistics, 1922 ... 150
Zeolite Method Latest Softening Process ... 151
Remarkable Reduction of Hardness ... 151
Tests to Determine Merits of Household Filters ... 152
Number Public Water Supplies ... 153
Water Supply Statistics ... 154
Wells Drilled at More Shallow Depths ... 155
How Waters Are Frequently Contaminated ... 156
Matter of Grave Public Health Concern ... 157
Considerable Sewerage Work Done ... 158
Sewage Treatment Plants in Florida ... 159
Sewage System (Municipal) ... 161
Intensive Municipal Surveys Made ... 170
Importance of Rural Sanitation ... 171
Work Accomplished Indicates Its Effectiveness ... 174
Cut in Millage Necessitates Reduction in Number of Inspectors ... 174
System of Comprehensive Daily Reports Instituted ... 175
Much Beneficial Work Accomplished by Inspectors ... 175
Great Influx of Auto Tourists ... 178
Referring to Poorly Maintained and Insanitary Auto Camps ... 179
Data About Automobile Tourist Camps ... 181
Florida's Auto Camps, 1921-1922 ... 182
Local Regulation and Inspection the Proper Method ... 184
Instructions as to Necessary Requirements ... 185
Inspection of Jails and Prison Farm ... 185
Referring to Outbreak of Typhoid Fever ... 186
Better Control of Bathing Pools Emphasized ... 187
Regulations Applicable to Florida Conditions ... 189
Monthly Bathing-Place Report ... 190
Intensive Educational Programs ... 192
Relative to Perry Anti-Malaria Project ... 197
Dengue in Epidemic Form ... 199
Plans for Control of Mosquito-Borne Infections ... 200
Discussion of a Momentous Problem ... 202
Organization of Anti-Mosquito Association ... 203
Pertaining to Handling of Decomposable and Other Wastes ... 203
Problems Affecting Collection of Garbage ... 204
Statement of Refuse Collection and Disposal, 1922 ... 206
Difficulties of Incineration Studied by Board ... 207
Investigation of Probable Source of Typhoid Infection ... 208
Inspection of Truck-Growing Places ... 209
Survey of Oyster Market ... 209
Report of Dr. J. Knox Simpson, Orthopedic Surgeon ... 215
Report of Dr. Gerry R. Holden, Director, Clinic for Inoperable Cancer, 1921 ... 221
Tabulated Results of Patients Treated ... 224
Report of Dr. Gerry R. Holden, Director, Clinic for Inoperable Cancer, 1922 ... 233

PAGE

Report of Dr. Stewart G. Thompson, Director, Central Bureau of Vital Statistics 237
Births and Birth Rates by Years and Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive.. 238
Deaths and Death Rates by Years and Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive.. 239
Deaths Under One Year of Age and Infant Mortality Rates by Color and by Years, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive..... 240
Deaths from Typhoid Fever and Rates per 100,000 Population by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive..... 242
Typhoid Fever Death Rates per 100,000 Population by Counties, 1922 243
Deaths from Malaria and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive... 244
Death Rates per 100,000 Population by Counties, 1922..... 245
Deaths from Smallpox and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive.. 246
Deaths from Measles and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive... 246
Deaths from Scarlet Fever and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive 246
Deaths from Whooping Cough and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive 247
Deaths from Diphtheria and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive.. 247
Deaths from Influenza and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive.. 247
Deaths from Dengue Fever and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive 248
Ages of Dengue Fever Cases..... 249
Deaths from Rabies and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive..... 250
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive 251
Death Rates per 100,000 Population by Counties for Tuberculosis (all forms), 1922 252
Deaths from Syphilis and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive..... 252
Deaths from Cancer (all forms) and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive 253
Deaths from Pellagra and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive... 253
Deaths from Organic Heart Disease and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive 254
Deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive 254
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under Two Years), 1917 to 1922, Inclusive 255
Deaths from Chronic Nephritis and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922, Inclusive 255
Number Original Records on File for Each Year..... 257
Estimated Population (as of July 1st) by Color and by Counties, 1921-1922 266
Estimated Population (as of July 1st) for Cities Showing Over 2,500 in 1920 United States Census Report..... 268
Births and Birth Rates per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Color and by Counties, 1921-1922..... 269
Births and Birth Rates per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Color and by Counties, 1921-1922 271
Deaths and Death Rates per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Color and by Counties, 1921-1922..... 272
Deaths and Death Rates per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population by Color, 1921-1922 274
Deaths of Children Under One Year and Infant Mortality Rates by Color and by Counties, 1921-1922..... 275
Deaths of Children Under One Year and Infant Mortality Rates for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Color, 1921-1922..... 277
Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Months and by Counties, 1921-1922 278
Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Months, 1921-1922..... 282

PAGE

Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Months and by Counties, 1921-1922 284
Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Months, 1921-1922..... 288
Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922... 290
Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Counties Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922..... 366
Cases and Deaths of Certain Diseases Dangerous to the Public Health, 1921-1922 404
Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) from Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922..... 409
Infant Mortality, Under One Year, 1921-1922..... 549

ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
Activities of Bureau of Engineering, Chart	123
Municipal Well Supplies, Surface Supplies, Purification Plants, Chlorinators and Railroad Certification Points (Map)	125
View of New Aeration Plant, Jacksonville	128
West Palm Beach Filtration Plant	132
Sewage Treatment Plants (Map)	170
Types of Pit Privies Used in Florida	173
Map Showing Towns and Cities in Florida Where Sanitary Work Was Performed	176
Division of Sanitary Inspection Chart	177
Typical Bathing Places	188
View of Baby Pool, Miami Beach	191
Indoor Pool	191
Perry Anti-Malarial Drainage Project	198
Dengue Fever Incidence, Jacksonville, 1922, Chart	201
Official Plat of City of Miami	210
Inoperable Carcinoma of Breast Before Treatment	228
Inoperable Cancer of Breast, Showing Result of Palliative Treatment by Radium	229
Carcinoma of Lip Before Treatment	230
Carcinoma of Lip Four Months After Treatment	230
Cancer of Face Before Treatment	231
Cancer of Face Two Months After Treatment	231
Carcinoma of Face Four Months After Beginning Treatment	232
Birth Rates, per 1,000 Population, 1922 (Map)	238
Death Rates, per 1,000 Population, 1922 (Map)	239
Infant Mortality, per 1,000 Population, 1922 (Map)	240
Typhoid, Deaths per 1,000 Population, 1922 (Map)	242
Malaria, Deaths per 1,000 Population, 1922 (Map)	244
Tuberculosis—All Forms—1922 (Map)	251

Letter of Transmittal

PLANT CITY, FLA., January 1, 1924.

HIS EXCELLENCY, CARY A. HARDEE,
Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR:

I beg to hand you herewith biennial report of the State Board of Health for the period January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1922, inclusive.

Respectfully,
FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
By CALVIN T. YOUNG, M. D., *President.*

Report of the State Health Officer

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., December 31, 1923.

DR. CALVIN T. YOUNG,
President, State Board of Health,
Plant City, Fla.

DEAR DOCTOR YOUNG:

I beg to submit herewith biennial report of the State Board of Health of Florida for the period January 1, 1921, to and including December 31, 1922, this to constitute the 32d report of the Florida State Board of Health.

Introduction

The present State Board of Health, composed of Dr. Calvin T. Young, President, and Mr. Charles H. Mann, of Jacksonville, and Dr. F. Clifton Moor, of Tallahassee, Members, came into office June 6, 1921.

The 1921 Legislature, under the erroneous impression that the State Board of Health had a large unnecessary surplus, cut the appropriation of the State Board of Health from one-half to one-quarter mill of taxation.

Upon assuming the duties of State Health Officer on June 21, 1921, I found that the new Board of Health had felt obliged to curtail the work of the State Board of Health to the extent of abolishing many future activities including the establishing of branch laboratories, the practical abolishment of the two existing and highly necessary Bureaus of Child Welfare and Venereal Disease Control and also to curtail the work of the vitally important Bureaus of Sanitary Engineering, Vital Statistics and Diagnostic Laboratories. As a result of this action, the desk of the State Health Officer was piled high with protests against the abolishment of such desirable activities.

The report of the retiring State Board of Health showed that $167,468.46 was expended in 1919, that $171,494.97 was expended in 1920. The Auditor's records show that during the first five months of 1921, from January 1st to May 31st, inclusive, there was expended $112,271.21, from which should be deducted, as not being an item of current running expense, $22,630.13, which was paid on the laboratory building then under construction in West Palm

Beach, leaving a net expense for five months of $89,641.08, or a monthly expenditure of $17,928.21, which means a yearly expenditure of $215,138.52.

Work Inaugurated Curtailed

Since the yearly appropriation, under the half-mill tax, averaged $185,000.00, it is evident that should the activities of the State Board of Health have been continued on the old basis it would have been necessary to dip into the emergency fund which had been carried down from Dr. Joseph Y. Porter's term as State Health Officer and which was held for use in case of epidemics, since the expenditures would have exceeded the total income under the half-mill assessment. Should the present Board have attempted to carry on the work as in progress during the first five months of 1921, it would have spent more than twice its income under the quarter-mill assessment. Consequently, in order to keep expenditures within the income, it was necessary to curtail the work of the State Board of Health and abandon the promotion of new and needed activities.

The work of the vitally essential Bureaus of Sanitary Engineering, Vital Statistics, Communicable Disease and Child Welfare were carried on to the fullest extent allowed by available funds and in a very restricted way the Division of Venereal Diseases was kept alive. The main effort, necessarily, was the promotion of local health activities in various counties and communities and the education of the people along sanitary and hygienic lines.

Careful calculations revealed the fact that under the quarter-mill tax it was not possible for the State Board of Health to receive more than one hundred thousand dollars per year for the next two years until the Legislature could meet again. The expenses of the State Board of Health, therefore, were placed on a budget to conform to the estimated income.

Constructive Work Accomplished Due to Cooperation

That a really large amount of good, constructive work has been done in the State during the past two years is due to the activity, efficiency, enthusiasm and loyalty of the Department heads and the entire personnel of the State Board of Health, the cooperation of the Board members, the active cooperation and support of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, and the excellent results attained through the educational programme and the quick response of more than fifty Florida counties through stimulation of community interest in local health problems.

BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The excellent work of this Bureau during 1921 and 1922 is detailed in attached report. Dr. George A. Dame, formerly District Health Officer, served as Director of the Bureau from January 1, 1921, to September 1, 1922, and to his untiring work, with most inadequate funds, great credit is due. Doctor Dame resigned to enter private practice and was temporarily succeeded by Dr. T. A. Blinn who, in addition to his duties as Acting Director of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, is also District Health Officer on the East Coast. Dr. A. C. Hamblin is District Health Officer on the West Coast and Dr. F. A. Brink in West Florida.

Assistant District Health Officers

During 1921-1922, the following Assistant District Health Officers were appointed:

Agent	*County*	*Address*
Dr. W. B. Moon	Citrus	Crystal River.
Dr. T. M. McDuffie	Manatee	Manatee.
Dr. H. D. Clark	St. Lucie	Fort Pierce.
Dr. H. P. Neuman	Polk	Bartow.
Dr. Rufus Thames	Santa Rosa	Milton.
Dr. E. R. Marshburn	Okaloosa	Crestview.
Dr. C. B. McKinnon	Walton	DeFuniak Springs.
Dr. L. H. Paul	Holmes	Bonifay.
Dr. W. E. Coleman	Washington	Chipley.
Dr. R. F. Godard	Gadsden	Quincy.
Dr. G. H. Gwynn, Jr.	Leon	Tallahassee.
Dr. S. S. Bridges	Calhoun	Blountstown.
Dr. B. F. Smart	Liberty	Hosford.
Dr. J. M. Nixon	Bay	Bay Harbor.
Dr. R. E. Gilbert	Jefferson	Monticello.
Dr. J. H. Corbett	Hamilton	Jasper.
Dr. George O. Davis	Madison	Madison.
Dr. W. E. Anderson	Escambia	Pensacola.
Dr. George E. Weems	Franklin	Apalachicola.

On November 15, 1921, Dr. C. M. Conkling, City Health Officer of West Palm Beach, was appointed Assistant District Health Officer at a salary of ten dollars a year to act as caretaker of the West Palm Beach Laboratory Building. Dr. E. J. Roach of Haines City and Dr. R. E. Wilhoit of Lake Wales were appointed Assistant District Health Officers of the State Board of Health on August 23, 1922, in order that they might have supervision over automobile camping grounds directly outside the corporate limits of Haines City and Lake Wales, respectively. Dr. C. D. Fluker was appointed as Assistant District Health Officer of the State Board of Health in Tampa, without salary, in order that he might do

venereal disease control work in cooperation with the Probation Officer of Tampa.

Nomination of these officers is made by the District Health Officer and, if satisfactory to the State Health Officer, they are officially appointed. They receive no regular salary but simply represent the State Board of Health in their county. In the event it is found necessary to send them on detail they receive remuneration for the service rendered. Occasion has arisen numerous times for call on these men and in each case a great saving in expense has resulted.

Industrial Programmes on Railroads

Capt. W. H. Gillette, Regional Consultant of the United States Public Health Service, working with the State Board of Health in venereal disease control work during 1922, conducted industrial programmes on the Florida East Coast Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad lines with excellent results. Favorable comment has been received on these programmes from various parts of the United States, they having been the first of their kind ever inaugurated. Report of Captain Gillette's venereal disease educational measures is attached hereto.

While the State Board of Health's policy is education and not treatment, as a measure of disease prevention, it is necessary to have a number of venereal disease clinics throughout the State for the treatment of the indigent. A limited quantity of drugs is supplied to the clinician who is required to administer it only to the indigent.

Venereal Disease Clinics, Location of

Clinics are located at the following places:

Town	*Clinician*
Arcadia	Dr. J. H. Coffee.
Ocala	Dr. H. F. Watt.
Tampa	Dr. J. A. Barnes.
Wauchula	Dr. A. A. Poucher.
Inverness	Dr. George A. Dame.
Fort Pierce	Dr. H. D. Clark.
*Jacksonville	Dr. W. W. MacDonell.
†County Hospital (Jacksonville)	Dr. R. H. McGinnis.
Sanford	Dr. Ralph Stevens.
West Palm Beach	Dr. C. M. Conkling.
Loughridge	Dr. J. Claude Bertram.
Perry	Dr. Ralph J. Greene.
Alton	Dr. J. H. Anderson.

NOTE:

* Free drugs furnished this clinic only for indigent county cases treated. Drugs for city cases furnished by City of Jacksonville.

† Drugs supplied for indigent venereal cases in hospital.

A detailed report of the operations of the Communicable Disease Bureau is appended hereto.

BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE

The objective of this Bureau is primarily that of educational measures to reduce the number of stillbirths, to reduce maternal and infant mortality, to increase the facilities for better care during childbirth, to regulate midwifery, and to promote conservation of healthy child life up to and including children of school age.

Dr. William B. Keating, Director of the Bureau of Child Welfare since November 15, 1919, resigned September 1, 1922, in order to resume private practice and was succeeded by Mrs. Laurie Jean Reid, R. N., who was formerly associated with the Montana and Mississippi State Boards of Health.

Bureau of Child Welfare Budget

During July of 1922, $3,321.28 was appropriated by the State Board of Health from funds of the Child Welfare Division to match a like amount set aside by the Government under the Sheppard-Towner Act. This together with the fixed governmental appropriation of $5,000.00 gave the Bureau of Child Welfare a working Budget of $11,642.56 for the fiscal year July 1, 1922, to July 1, 1923.

Active work with money provided under the Sheppard-Towner Act was begun July 1, 1922, with the employment of two white and one colored nurses.

Detailed report of the activities of this Bureau for the period 1921-1922 is attached hereto.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTING

Efficiency of Bureau of Accounting Commented Upon

The present Auditor, Mr. Screven Dozier, succeeded Mr. Samuel Flood, who resigned in June of 1922. The high grade of efficiency in this department has been commented upon on several different occasions by State Auditors who have inspected the records of the State Board of Health. Detailed report of the financial status of the State Board of Health for the period January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1922, inclusive, by Mr. Dozier is attached hereto.

LABORATORIES

Location of Laboratories

Branch laboratories of the State Board of Health are located at Pensacola, Tampa, Miami and Tallahassee, the main laboratory being located in the Executive Building of the State Board of Health at Jacksonville. The laboratory building in West Palm Beach which was completed in August of 1921 has not been opened because of lack of money for its operation and upkeep as well as its proximity to Miami where a branch laboratory is now located.

Report of the activities of the Bureau of Diagnostic Laboratories by the Director, Dr. B. L. Arms, is attached hereto.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

Referring to Work Accomplished by Bureau of Engineering

Too much cannot be said for the work accomplished by the Bureau of Engineering of the State Board of Health under direction of Mr. George W. Simons, Jr., Chief Sanitary Engineer. Shortly after the cut in millage, it was found necessary to retrench and two of the three Sanitary Inspectors in the Bureau of Engineering were discharged. With but one Sanitary Inspector and an Assistant, Mr. Simons was faced with the task of covering the entire State with three men, until in the latter part of 1922 it was found possible to take on another Sanitary Inspector.

During the latter part of 1922, the Florida Anti-Mosquito Association was organized, note of which is made elsewhere in this report.

Detailed report of the activities of the Bureau of Engineering of the State Board of Health for 1921-1922 is attached hereto.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

Concerning Form of Reports Bureau of Vital Statistics

The attached report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the Bureau which is intrusted with the custody of legal birth and death records together with an index of the communicable disease incidence in the State, is in narrative as well as statistical form and covers the period January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1922.

This Bureau has been working with a reduced force which, however, has not interfered with its efficiency of service.

MULTIGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Tremendous Saving Effected by Multigraph Department

This department, under the direction of Mr. E. F. H. Ganten, turns out quantities of work at a tremendous saving. All blank forms of the State Board of Health, letter heads, envelopes, report blanks, pamphlets, etc., are printed without the long period of waiting usually experienced in having a printing concern do the work. The machinery in the department is, however, inadequate;

with the mailing list of the *Florida Health Notes* daily increasing it will soon be a physical impossibility for the work to be turned out with the present personnel and equipment.

ORTHOPEDIC SERVICE

Discontinuation of Orthopedic Service

This service was ordered discontinued by the State Board of Health July 1, 1922, because of lack of sufficient money to meet the expenses. This service which accepted for treatment only those children who are indigent has accomplished most wonderful results and it was with deepest regret that the present Board ordered it closed.

Detailed report of the activities of the Orthopedic Service of the State Board of Health for 1921 and the first six months of 1922 by the Director, Dr. J. Knox Simpson, is attached hereto.

DENGUE FEVER

Incidence of Dengue Fever a Blessing in Disguise

The incidence of dengue fever during the summers of 1921 and 1922 came as a blessing in disguise. It opened the eyes of the people to the immediate need for mosquito eradication measures. A survey of the dengue-fever situation was made in the latter months of 1922 and it was determined that this unpleasant but preventable mosquito-borne disease while not resulting in many deaths caused a greater economic loss than would be imagined by the casual observer. Three hundred and fifty-one of the thirteen hundred physicians in Florida answered the questionnaires sent to them. These physicians reported 20,211 cases actually treated by them with an average expense to each patient, including physician's fee, nurse, drugs, etc., of $15.35, making a total loss on cases actually reported by one-fourth of the physicians in the State of $310,238.85. Estimates taken from averages of reports from forty-five counties show that a great majority of cases were not treated by physicians. It is fair to presume that dengue fever, a preventable disease, cost the State of Florida several millions of dollars in actual economic loss.

Several communities have eradicated further danger of dengue by eradicating the carrier mosquito. Miami suffered severely from dengue in 1921. As the result of an intensive mosquito control campaign in the spring of 1922, there has been no case of dengue fever contracted locally in Miami this year. As the result of similar

mosquito control campaigns, the towns of Perry and Brewster have had no dengue. Indications point to a banner year for mosquito eradication campaigns the State over in 1923.

BUBONIC PLAGUE

Bubonic Plague Confined to Place of Origin

There has been no human case of bubonic plague in Florida since September, 1920, due to the efficient and untiring work of the former State Health Officer, Dr. Ralph N. Greene, Dr. F. A. Brink of the State Board of Health, together with Dr. R. R. Spencer, of the United States Public Health Service, and Dr. S. R. Mallory Kennedy, Quarantine Officer of the Port of Pensacola. Through their efforts, the disease was confined entirely to the place of origin, *i. e.,* Pensacola.

Following the passage of a rat-proofing ordinance by the city of Pensacola, over ninety per cent of all food depots, such as grocery stores, bakeries, butcher shops, restaurants, wholesale warehouses, etc., together with over sixty per cent of the residences were rat-proofed. While the infection was practically limited to the business area where the majority of the food depots were located, the rat-proofing of the residence section was not neglected but was relatively of less importance.

Anti-plague activities were officially discontinued April 1, 1922.

TUBERCULOSIS

No Institution for Tubercular Cases

Tuberculosis is one of Florida's great health problems. While it is believed that with proper instruction a tubercular case can be cared for as well at home with proper instruction and advice, the absence of an institution of any kind where they may receive treatment and care is noticeable and regretted. It is believed educational measures do much toward decreasing tuberculosis mortality, and the importance of increased educational activities can not be stressed too strongly.

LEPROSY

Relative to Care of Lepers

The leprosy situation in Florida appears to have changed but little in the past two years, there being, at the present time, 16 known lepers in Florida. Attempts have been made from time to time through the United States Public Health Service to secure the admittance of these people to the National Leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana, but without avail. Funds are not available for the

erection of new buildings and until new buildings are erected no new cases can be accepted. It is necessary that each county care for its own lepers as they do their paupers until such time as the Government provides room for them at Carville.

FLORIDA HEALTH NOTES

Publication of Florida Health Notes Resumed

The publication of the monthly Bulletin of the State Board of Health, *Florida Health Notes,* which was discontinued by the former State Board of Health, February, 1919, was resumed March, 1922. Since April, 1922, the mailing list of this publication has been increased from three thousand to forty-five hundred copies. *Florida Health Notes* is now being sent to every town in Florida, every State in the Union, and to all parts of the world. The printing of the publication is done by the Multigraph Department of the State Board of Health. The Editor, Dr. Stewart G. Thompson, of the State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, has been untiring in his efforts to make this publication a success.

CANCER CLINIC

Operation of Cancer Clinic Continued

The State Board of Health Cancer Clinic was organized in the early part of 1921, and has continued to operate without expense whatsoever to the State Board of Health and in a most admirable manner ever since the able directorship of Dr. Gerry R. Holden. Especial mention is made at this time of the generosity of Doctor Holden in donating his time and the use of his radium to the indigent cancer cases of the State.

During the early part of 1922, Dr. L. W. Cunningham, and Dr. J. Lee Kirby-Smith, both of Jacksonville, and Dr. John S. Helms, of Tampa, were added to the staff of the clinic. It goes without saying that the gratuitous service of these physicians is deeply appreciated.

Reports covering the year 1921 and 1922 are attached.

FLORIDA ANTI-MOSQUITO ASSOCIATION

Mosquito Control Comparatively New in Florida

Because of the fact that mosquito control is comparatively new in Florida and further because of the fact that few places have been interested to the extent of doing much work along this line, the Florida Anti-Mosquito Association was formed with a view of interesting the State at Large in the importance of mosquito

control work. This Association, sponsored by the State Board of Health from its first meeting in Daytona, December 5th and 6th, 1922, was a decided success. Delegates and representatives from every section of the State were present and were all imbued with an earnest desire to seek information and return home, enthusiastic advocates of local control measures.

Report in detail of the activities of the Florida Anti-Mosquito Association by Mr. George W. Simons, Jr., is appended hereto.

Respectfully submitted,
RAYMOND C. TURCK,
State Health Officer.

Annual Statement of Auditor

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., February 3, 1922.

DR. RAYMOND C. TURCK,
State Health Officer,
Building.

SUBJECT: Annual Statement, 1921

DEAR DOCTOR TURCK:

I beg to hand you herewith my Annual Financial Statement in quadruplicate, for the year 1921. For information and convenience I have divided this statement into six parts.

(1) Annual Statement showing total disbursements by each department and this total divided under the separate heads, *i. e.*, Salaries, Expenses, General Expenses and Supplies. This statement also shows the construction item, account West Palm Beach Laboratory. You will note that the Board began operation January 1, 1921, with an available balance of $91,401.50 and they now begin 1922, after paying December, 1921, bills, with an available balance of $47,416.86.

(2) Itemized statement showing receipts by months from all sources as reported by the State Comptroller.

(3) This statement shows the total expenditures by departments, by months from January 1, 1921, to June 30, 1921, inclusive.

(4) This statement shows the total expenditures by departments, by months from July 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, inclusive.

(5) Multigraph Department operation for 1921.

(6) Supplies on hand, Inventory as of December 31, 1921.

Yours very truly,
SCREVEN DOZIER, *Auditor.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1921

Balance from 1920 available for all purposes	$ 91,401.50
Receipts 1921, from all sources	162,505.37
Total	$253,906.87
Disbursements for 1921—First six months	$131,936.22
Second six months	74,553.79—$206,490.01
Balance available for bills, 1922	$47,416.86

NOTE—State Comptroller shows balance December 31, 1921, of $59,104.58 which does not take in our December, 1921, accounts which he considers as disbursed in January, 1922 11,687.72

$47,416.86

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS ITEMIZED

	Salaries	*Expenses*	*General Expenses*	*Supplies*	*Construction*	*Totals*
Administration	$11,438.82	$2,993.76	$12,556.83	$3,813.66	$.....	$30,803.07
Publicity and Education	413.32		18.00	119.65		550.97
Engineering	11,451.96	5,082.54	1,892.98	1,130.85		19,558.33
Field Service	9,535.82	4,229.80	182.51	30.07		13,978.20
Laboratories	22,003.25	1,179.25	4,210.16	4,012.65		31,405.31
West Palm Beach (Construction)					35,698.62	35,698.62
Child Welfare	5,725.17	1,254.95	5,730.11	1,032.48		13,742.71
Vital Statistics	11,234.50	390.30	11,497.91	1,399.72		24,522.43
Venereal Disease	6,309.00	1,059.77	2,221.23	2,692.43		12,282.43
Communicable Disease	300.00		3,242.04			3,542.04
Multigraph	1,200.00		12.31	570.75		1,783.06
Antitoxins (Biologics)			32.63	16,142.43		16,175.06
Communicable Disease and Health Units	1,535.48	457.31	186.99	268.00		2,447.78
	$81,147.32	$16,647.68	$41,783.70	$31,212.69	$35,698.62	$206,490.01

Submitted January 26, 1922.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FOR 1921 FROM ALL SOURCES AS REPORTED BY THE STATE COMPTROLLER

First Six Months		*Second Six Months*	
January	$ 7,384.34	July	$ 9,495.15
February	5,146.28	August	4,893.36
March	9,180.14	September	3,336.46
April	52,471.82	October	3,025.12
May	30,178.67	November	2,137.30
June	16,443.91	December	18,812.82
	$120,805.16		$41,700.21

First six months	$120,805.16
Second six months	41,700.21
Total for 1921	$162,505.37

Submitted January 26, 1922.

SEMI-ANNUAL

Financial statement January 1, 1921, to and including June, 1921.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Balance available from 1920	$ 91,401.50
Receipts 1921, January to June, inclusive	120,805.16
Total	$212,206.66
Disbursements 1921, January to June, inclusive	131,936.22
Balance available after June Receipts and Disbursements	$80,270.44

DISBURSEMENTS BY DEPARTMENTS AND MONTHS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1921

	January	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*Totals*
Administration	$2,127.59	$2,955.14	$3,189.15	$3,805.99	$8,418.16*	$1,639.04	$22,135.07
Publicity and Education	140.75	56.67	48.34	126.65	146.25	23.31	541.97
Engineering	2,257.38	2,040.20	2,315.54	2,043.88	1,726.77	1,789.50	12,173.27
Field Service	1,491.78	1,182.04	1,131.36	1,528.67	1,157.23	1,051.82	7,542.90
Laboratories	2,694.63	3,071.71	4,230.49	3,073.71	3,157.80	2,685.22	18,913.56
West Palm Beach	8,466.18	123.37	7,881.48	699.55	5,572.00	135.54	22,878.12
Child Welfare	899.05	1,516.42	1,417.02	1,238.11	1,402.03	1,092.57	7,565.20
Vital Statistics	2,035.22	6,083.49	1,597.26	2,014.65	1,370.61	2,336.93	15,438.16
Venereal Diseases	195.00	390.69	2,840.58	3,063.39	2,855.15	1,839.49	11,184.30
Communicable Diseases	825.10	416.05	527.07	569.04	415.42	279.20	3,031.88
Multigraph	100.00	323.38	103.55	111.03	276.99	101.23	1,016.18
Antitoxins	1,251.95	1,387.00	2,225.09	2,698.43	997.64	955.50	9,515.61
Totals	$22,484.63	$19,546.16	$27,506.93	$20,973.10	$27,496.05	$13,929.35	$131,936.22

*This item includes payment to Doctor Cox of $5,841.67 authorized by special act of Legislature. Payment made by Comptroller and charged against the funds of the State Board of Health.

SEMI-ANNUAL

Financial statement July 1, 1921, to and including December, 1921

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Balance after June, 1921, Disbursements, shown by former statement	$80,270.44
Receipts from all sources for July, August, September, October, November and December, 1921	41,700.21
	$121,970.65
Disbursements for July to December, 1921, inclusive, itemized below	74,553.79
Balance	$47,416.86

	July	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Totals*
Administration	$ 898.24	$ 1,369.52	$ 1,983.00	$ 878.78	$ 1,330.66	$ 2,207.80	$ 8,668.00
Publicity and Education	9.00						9.00
Engineering	1,276.80	1,084.78	1,856.14	976.83	1,030.59	1,159.92	7,385.06
Field Service	1,015.61	960.91	1,078.34	1,140.24	1,048.14	1,192.06	6,435.30
Laboratories	2,044.73	1,995.73	2,099.56	1,721.51	1,932.15	2,722.27	12,515.95
West Palm Beach	6,659.49	6,136.81					12,796.30
Child Welfare	1,050.06	955.53	923.47	873.72	1,452.02	922.71	6,177.51
Vital Statistics	1,956.31	985.49	1,172.12	2,589.35	1,029.80	1,351.20	9,084.27
Venereal Diseases	336.23	369.20	392.70				1,098.13
Communicable Disease	167.61	171.40	171.15				510.16
Multigraph	106.00	106.27	100.98	220.38	108.69	124.56	766.88
Antitoxins	880.04	1,358.77	865.66	639.94	1,935.67	979.37	6,659.45
Communicable Disease and Health Units				680.23	739.72	1,027.83	2,447.78
	$16,400.12	$15,494.41	$10,643.12	$9,720.98	$10,607.44	$11,687.72	$74,553.79

Submitted January 26, 1922.

ANNUAL REPORT OPERATION MULTIGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1921

This report shows participation of the several Departments in the service rendered by this Department and the benefit to each.

	Supplies Consumed	*Labor*	*Total*
Administration	$ 258.84	$ 297.30	$ 556.14
Vital Statistics	444.75	273.44	718.19
Engineer	304.23	205.77	510.00
Laboratories	107.61	65.69	173.30
Venereal Disease	232.36	181.69	414.05
Communicable Disease and Health Units	26.49	22.43	48.92
Child Welfare	90.13	61.47	151.60
Publicity	13.89	4.02	17.91
Multigraph	4.25	2.92	7.17
Time going for U. S. Mail (all Departments)		85.27	85.27
	$1,482.55	$1,200.00	$2,682.55

Expenditures by this Department during 1921 as follows:

Salary	$ 1,200.00
General Expenses	12.31
Supplies	570.75
Total	$1,783.06

NOTE: This statement shows that this Department has been using up some of the old material previously purchased and the inventory as of January 1, 1921, shows $983.74 material still on hand.

Submitted January 26, 1922.

INVENTORY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1921

Supplies on hand in the various departments

Departments	*Amount*
Administration	$ 162.66
Auditor's Office	52.48
Child Welfare	894.04
Communicable Disease and Health Units	719.41
Multigraph	983.74
Vital Statistics	1,053.65
Engineer	498.66
Laboratories	1,939.20
	$6,303.84

NOTE: These inventories made by the several departments and signed by Department Heads.

Submitted January 26, 1922.

Annual Financial Statement

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., February 23, 1923.

DR. RAYMOND C. TURCK,
State Health Officer,
Building.

Subject: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1922.

DEAR DOCTOR TURCK:

I beg to hand you herewith my annual Financial Statement for the year 1922, in quadruplicate. For convenience and information I have divided this statement into parts, as follows:

(1) General Balance Sheet.
(2) Receipts by months.
(3) Analysis of Receipts.
(4) Disbursements by months.
(5) Disbursements by Departments by months.
(6) Disbursements by Departments classified.
(7) Disbursements by Departments compared with budget.
(8) Multigraph activities.
(9) Antirabic treatments.
(10) Inventory supplies on hand, December 31, 1922.

Yours very truly,
SCREVEN DOZIER, *Auditor.*

ANNUAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

Balance from 1921	$ 47,416.86
Receipts from all sources, 1922	103,424.80
Total	$150,841.66

DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursements	123,341.65
Balance	$ 27,500.01
NOTE: State Comptroller reports balance on December 31, 1922... which does not take into account our December vouchers, which he considers as his January Disbursements covered by our voucher numbers 6189 to 6273, inclusive	$ 37,308.47
	9,808.46
Agreeing with Balance as above	$ 27,500.01

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FOR 1922

From all Sources as Reported by the State Comptroller

First Six Months		*Second Six Months*	
January	$ 5,117.04	July	$ 5,083.11
February	4,422.52	August	3,174.11
March	8,250.07	September	2,599.86
April	21,131.63	October	1,097.54
May	22,817.19	November	3,406.93
June	9,245.33	December	17,079.47
	$70,983.78		$32,441.02

First Six Months	$ 70,983.78
Second Six Months	32,441.02
Total	$103,424.80

ANALYSIS OF 1922 RECEIPTS

As Reported by the State Comptroller

State Taxes	$ 95,234.46
Tax Certificate Tax	5,090.29
Refund by Armour & Co.	68.30
Anti-Rabies Treatments	1,923.21
Rockefeller Foundation	1,009.83
Miscellaneous Items	77.02
	$103,403.11
Warrant Cancelled	20.29
Transfer from Chamberlin Kohn Fund	1.40
	$103,424.80

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1922

First Six Months		*Second Six Months*	
January	$13,730.39	July	$12,414.89
February	11,508.76	August	8,829.94
March	10,616.57	September	8,511.93
April	10,970.41	October	10,745.70
May	9,251.41	November	7,947.89
June	9,005.30	December	9,808.46
	$65,082.84		$58,258.81

First Six Months	$ 65,082.84
Second Six Months	58,258.81
Total	$123,341.65

ANNUAL REPORT

Disbursements by Departments and Months for First and Second Periods, 1922

FIRST SIX MONTHS

	January	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*Total*
Administration	$ 673.41	$ 936.13	$ 1,460.95	$ 899.33	$ 1,665.37	$ 1,701.79	$ 7,336.98
Engineering	908.37	969.75	983.00	1,285.19	1,081.48	1,203.20	6,430.99
Laboratories	1,821.35	2,434.40	1,800.97	2,160.19	1,986.01	2,075.77	12,278.69
West Palm Beach	126.97	302.40	379.73	75.00			884.10
Child Welfare	892.97	986.09	1,079.02	1,076.49	790.33	871.00	5,695.90
Vital Statistics	6,340.73	1,649.81	1,363.65	2,525.12	1,006.26	1,100.83	13,986.40
Multigraph	100.00	118.39	162.16	142.70	127.08	124.92	775.25
Antitoxins (Biologics)	1,101.92	1,745.74	1,760.51	1,184.29	657.88	405.63	6,855.97
Communicable Diseases	1,764.67	2,366.05	1,626.58	1,622.10	1,937.00	1,522.16	10,838.56
	$13,730.39	$11,508.76	$10,616.57	$10,970.41	$9,251.41	$9,005.30	$65,082.84

SECOND SIX MONTHS

	July	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Total*
Administration	$ 714.79	$ 869.54	$ 1,359.19	$ 892.13	$ 700.04	$ 1,835.42	$ 6,371.11
Engineering	934.95	1,167.36	1,139.25	1,880.27	1,385.63	1,441.97	7,949.43
Laboratories	1,992.87	2,274.92	1,854.23	2,357.20	1,959.70	2,353.25	12,792.17
West Palm Beach	3.60						3.60
Child Welfare	3,828.28	252.88	101.50	487.21	230.10	214.81	5,114.78
Vital Statistics	1,054.16	1,865.31	1,290.97	2,250.48	1,515.39	1,422.82	9,399.13
Multigraph	160.74	129.25	233.31	395.58	160.26	106.38	1,185.52
Antitoxins (Biologics)	291.82	711.83	1,274.58	931.43	886.58	1,321.90	5,418.14
Communicable Diseases	3,433.68	1,558.85	1,258.90	1,551.40	1,110.19	1,111.91	10,024.93
	$12,414.89	$8,829.94	$8,511.93	$10,745.70	$7,947.89	$9,808.46	$58,258.81

RECAPITULATION

First Six Months	$ 65,082.84
Second Six Months	58,258.81
	$123,341.65

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Itemized Statement of Disbursements for 1922

	Salaries	*Expenses*	*General Expenses*	*Supplies*	*Construction*	*Special Account*	*Total*
Administration	$ 9,782.25	$ 846.29	$ 1,817.27	$ 1,262.28	$.....	$.....	$ 13,708.09
Engineering	9,186.50	3,164.93	1,078.63	950.36			14,380.42
Laboratories	20,160.32	315.30	1,345.15	3,250.09			25,070.86
West Palm Beach			460.73		426.97		887.70
Child Welfare	3,804.00	604.44	2,362.71	418.25		3,621.28*	10,810.68
Vital Statistics	10,907.64	473.78	11,003.54	1,000.57			23,385.53
Multigraph	1,200.00		291.07	469.70			1,960.77
Antitoxins (Biologics)			37.37	12,236.74			12,274.11
Communicable Diseases	12,870.66	4,011.22	1,477.81	442.46		2,061.34§	20,863.49
	$67,911.37	$9,415.96	$19,874.28	$20,030.45	$426.97	$5,682.62	$123,341.65

ACCOUNTS SET UP WITH STATE TREASURER COVERING MATCHED FUNDS BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

*State Board of Health and Sheppard-Towner Act	$ 3,621.28
§State Board of Health and U. S. Public Health Service	2,061.34

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Itemized Statements of Disbursements for 1922, showing distributed outlay by each Department and its relation to the budget allowed, based on Annual Budget of $130,000.00 for January, February, March and April, and on Annual Budget of $117,200.00 for May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.

	Vouchers Paid	*Budget for 1922*	*Over Budget*	*Under Budget*
Administration	$ 13,708.09	$ 15,571.64	$.....	$ 1,863.55
Engineering	14,380.42	14,000.00	380.42	
Laboratories	25,070.86	25,666.72		595.86
West Palm Beach	887.70			
Child Welfare	10,810.68	9,428.40	1,382.28	
Vital Statistics	23,385.53	21,999.96	1,385.57	
Multigraph	1,960.77	2,800.00		839.23
Antitoxins (Biologics)	12,274.11	8,666.64	3,607.47	
Communicable Diseases	20,863.49	23,333.28		2,469.79
	$123,341.65	$121,466.64	$6,755.74	$5,768.43

The total Budget was exceeded by the total Disbursements for the year 1922 by $1,875.01. Partly accounted for by expenditures for West Palm Beach Laboratory of $887.70, for which no Budget was provided—of which $426.97, balance on Construction and $460.73 for upkeep, which reduces the excess expenditure over the Budget to $987.31, which is very close, every circumstance and condition considered. Be it remembered that certain funds, shown elsewhere in this report, were taken out and set up to Special Account with the State Treasurer.

OPERATION MULTIGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1922

This report shows the participation of each Department in the service rendered by the Multigraph Department in labor, and such part of the supplies, which were purchased and charged direct to said Multigraph Department (such supplies as were ordered special by any certain Bureau were charged under "Supplies" to that particular Bureau and not to the Multigraph Department), only such supplies as were applicable to general work were charged to Multigraph Department.

	Supplies charged to Multigraph Department	*Labor*	*Total*
Administration:	$ 49.08	$ 51.78	$ 100.86
(1) Direct	282.49	399.06	681.55
(2) Health Notes	19.40	55.96	75.36
(3) Miscellaneous	92.72	113.67	206.39
Vital Statistics:	67.16	63.16	130.32
(1) Direct	143.30	121.48	264.78
(2) Vital Statistics Bulletin	56.86	47.79	104.65
Child Welfare	144.05	127.13	271.18
Communicable Diseases	36.29	76.81	113.10
Engineers	1.23	67.04	68.27
Laboratory		86.87	86.87
Multigraph	$892.58	$1,210.75	$2,103.33
Carrying Mail (All Departments)			

Expenditures by this Department, 1922

Salary	$1,200.00
General Expenses	291.07
Supplies purchased	469.70
	$1,960.77

Supplies

Supplies on hand from 1921	$ 983.74
Supplies purchased, 1922	469.70
Total	$1,453.44
Supplies consumed in 1922	892.58
Should be on hand	560.86
Inventory as of December 31, 1922	545.39

ANNUAL REPORT

ANTI-RABIC TREATMENTS

1922 Month	*Number of Treatments Issued*	*Number of Treatments Paid for*	*Number of Treatments Paid on Account*	*Number of Treatments Indigent*	*Number of Treatments Discontinued*	*Number of Treatments Open*
January	33	8	1	22	2	..
February	42	21	..	20	..	1
March	24	20	..	3	..	1
April	19	5	4	4	..	6
May	18	9	..	8	..	1
June	22	10	..	..	..	12
July	12	6	..	4	..	2
August	9	1	..	7	..	1
September	20	7	..	11	..	2
October	20	9	..	7	..	4
November	10	7	..	2	..	1
December	18	10	..	5	..	3
	247	113	5	93	2	34

NOTE: The Auditor has correspondence with those who have not responded with payment or certificate to the end that the open accounts and those which are paid on account may be settled and closed.

INVENTORY OF SUPPLIES ON HAND

Various Departments as of December 31, 1922

Department	*Amounts*
Administration	$ 164.82
Auditor's Office	93.26
Child Welfare	513.02
Communicable Diseases	492.20
Multigraph	545.39
Vital Statistics	980.89
Engineers	477.95
Laboratories	1,858.29
Total	$5,125.82

Inventories Supplies, Dec. 31, 1921	$6,303.84
Inventories Supplies, Dec. 31, 1922	5,125.82

NOTE: These inventories made by the several departments and signed by Department Heads.

ANNUAL REPORT
BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND HEALTH UNITS
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF FLORIDA
FOR THE YEAR 1921

From: BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND HEALTH UNITS.
To: COLONEL RAYMOND C. TURCK, STATE HEALTH OFFICER.
Subject: ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the activities of the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units for the year 1921.

Bureau Composed of Four Divisions

This Bureau is composed of the four Divisions: Venereal Disease, Communicable Disease, Health Units and Field Service. For convenience and for clearness in details, this report will be made under four sub-titles corresponding to the Divisions.

At the beginning of the year 1921, the nucleus of the present Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units was styled the Bureau of Venereal Diseases and was operating on a budget of approximately two thousand dollars per month. A part of this amount was being contributed by the Federal Government through the United States Public Health Service. This status was continued until June 1st, when donations from the Public Health Service ceased, due to exhaustion of our proportionate share of the Chamberlain-Kahn Fund.

Curtailment of Funds Necessitated by Cut in Revenues

Again at their meeting in June it was found, by the newly organized State Board of Health, that owing to a tremendous cut in the revenues of the Department it would be necessary to still further curtail the funds budgeted to the Bureau of Venereal Diseases and consequently the amount set aside for this Bureau was fixed at $416.66 per month.

At the meeting of the State Board of Health, October 11, 1921, the Bureau of Venereal Diseases was changed by title into the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units. This is set forth in Executive Order No. 30, which further states that "The budget of the present Division of Communicable Disease, which is $6,000.00, and the budget of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, or

$5,000, will be combined and increased by $1,000.00, making a total budget for the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units of $12,000.00" per year.

Functions of Bureau as Now Constituted

As now constituted the Bureau combines the functions previously performed by the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, the Division of Field Service and the Division of Communicable Disease previously under the Bureau of Administration, and the newly created Division of Health Units.

The Division of Field Service, the personnel of which consists of the District Health Officers, is operating under a separate budget of $15,000.00 per year.

I was appointed Director of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, succeeding Dr. Daniel C. Campbell who had resigned to accept an appointment as Captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, beginning my duties on January 1, 1921. At the reorganization of the Bureau into the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units in October, 1921, I was appointed Director and have since served.

The present personnel of the Bureau consists of the Director; the District Health Officers, Dr. A. C. Hamblin, of Tampa; Dr. T. A. Blinn, of Jacksonville, and Dr. F. A. Brink, of Pensacola; the Secretary, Miss V. Boehme, and Mr. J. W. Hicks, who is employed in the rat survey at Pensacola.

All Calls Promptly and Efficiently Met

Although, for the latter half of the year, the Bureau has been handicapped for lack of funds and consequently for lack of a sufficient personnel, there have been, and are, wonderful opportunities for service to the State. It is a source of pride to the Director and to the other employees connected with the Bureau that all calls have been met promptly and efficiently and that all business entrusted to the care of the Bureau has been vigorously carried forward according to the best ideals of Public Health. For this I commend to you the District Health Officers and other attaches of the Bureau.

DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE

Under this head will be considered the program of activities carried out by the Bureau for the control of that ancient enemy of the human race, venereal disease. Malaria, hookworm and venereal disease constitute the great trinity of endemic diseases in Florida.

The greatest of these is probably venereal disease; not, from the standpoint, possibly, of highest death rate, but as constituting a menace that is insidiously and constantly undermining the stamina, social stability and earning capacity of a very large number of our people.

From month to month there continues to be listed a larger number of venereal cases reported by the physicians of the State than for the next three highest causes of sickness combined.

Pertaining to Control of Venereal Disease

The control of venereal disease was recognized by the nation as a public duty and a public necessity when, in July, 1918, Congress enacted the Chamberlain-Kahn Act creating the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board and a Division of Venereal Diseases in the United States Public Health Service.

Following this action on the part of the National Government and for the purpose of coordinating and systematizing the work in this State and for the purpose of more fully cooperating with the national agencies, the Florida State Board of Health created and organized a Bureau of Venereal Diseases. This Bureau, which has recently functioned as a Division, has carried on its activities under three main heads: Educational, Medical and Repressive.

Education.—This includes all measures for informing the general public as well as infected persons in regard to the nature of venereal disease, its prevalence, its manner of spreading, its dangers, and the steps which should be taken by individuals and the general public to combat it.

Methods Adopted in Educational Work

In our educational work we avail ourselves of every method of proper publicity: lectures, motion pictures, posters, pamphlets and circularization by letters. An attempt is being made to work out a satisfactory method of education through classes in schools and colleges. Our purpose is to teach social hygiene; to create a greater interest in social hygiene and a spirit of cooperation in the work amongst all classes of our citizens. Our purpose is to create a demand for the enforcement of our present protective social measures and for a sentiment that will insist on the enactment of additional laws that are necessary for the carrying out of our plans for making Florida a safer, cleaner place in which to live.

Our purpose is to stress the importance of carrying out our plans from the economic standpoint; pointing out forcibly the facts of venereal diseases as they relate to the very considerable

loss we are suffering industrially from the lowered vitality and stamina of a highly infected laboring class, and that venereal disease is responsible for a large labor turnover, a high sickness rate, a considerable accident rate, and of a generally admitted lowering of efficiency.

Institutions Thronged as Result of High Venereal Rate

It is our purpose to stress the further deplorable fact that our charitable and penal institutions are thronged with the wreckage resulting from our shamefully high venereal rate and that a considerable share of our taxes are levied for the support and treatment of these unfortunates in such institutions.

It is our purpose to point out the results of venereal disease as applied to the individual; the terrible moral loss; sickness, poverty and death; the disruption of homes; the propagation of defective children to bankrupt future generations.

In fact, it is our purpose to cover all the various points involved in a campaign to eradicate gonorrhea and syphilis. We are endeavoring to convince the people that such conditions are present; that they are unnecessary and wholly evil; that though the fight be strenuous and long drawn out, it can be made successful. We are pointing out all the methods of attack and are soliciting the cooperation and active assistance of every individual and of every group.

FIELD TRUCK PROGRAM

This work, made possible through the assistance and cooperation of the American Social and Hygiene Association, was one of the most important and successful features of the general program of education carried out by the State Board of Health for the control of venereal disease.

Loan of "Healthmobile" to State Board

An agreement was entered into between the State Health Officer and Dr. T. A. Storey, whereby the American Social Hygiene Association loaned to the State Board of Health for a three-months program the Association's "Healthmobile" in charge of a mechanic. Dr. William Bierman was detailed by the Association to accompany the field truck as a lecturer.

The State Board of Health gave the program extensive publicity. Paid advertisements were inserted in nine of the largest daily papers. News articles were published in many of the papers throughout the State. Five hundred large posters were printed to be used in the communities selected for the work.

The State Health Officer detailed Dr. F. L. Tatom, District Health Officer, to go in advance to bill the "show." His task was to arrange an itinerary, to secure local publicity and to appoint committees of local citizens, wherever practical, to assist in making and carrying out arrangements for the lectures and motion pictures. In addition to these duties, Doctor Tatom investigated the condition of roads and bridges. At the end of each day he forwarded to the lecturer and to the Bureau of Venereal Diseases a report of his activities.

Places Visited and Lectures Given

The field truck left Jacksonville March 1st and filled its first engagement at Macclenny on March 1st. In all fifty-six towns and communities were visited and from two to six lectures given in each. The pictures were exhibited at each lecture. The following is a list of places where programs were held:

Macclenny
Glen St. Mary
Sanderson
Lake City
Fort White
Watertown
White Springs
Jasper
Wellborn
Mayo
Branford
Live Oak
Madison
Pinetta
Greenville
Carbur
Springdale
Perry
Simmons
Aucilla
Monticello
Lloyds
Miccosukee
Woodville
Tallahassee
Havana
Hosford
Bristol
Greensboro
Quincy
Chattahoochee
Cypress
Blountstown
Altha
Marianna
Panama City
Cottondale
St. Andrews
Millville
Fountain
Lynn Haven
Greenwood
Bonifay
Chipley
Greenville
Noma
Ponce de Leon
DeFuniak Springs
Crestview
Milton
Pensacola
Muscogee
Molino
Bluff Springs
Century

In all one hundred and twenty-seven lectures were delivered and one hundred and sixty-nine films were shown.

In several counties permanent Social Hygiene Committees were formed. The total number of such committees was twenty-eight.

It was not possible to get an absolutely correct total of the number of people attending the lectures and pictures. It is estimated there were approximately eighteen thousand four hundred and ninety-one so reached.

It was at first intended to use Dr. William Bierman as lecturer throughout the entire truck program, but this arrangement was not adhered to.

Doctor Bierman, being a physician and urologist, it was decided to use his particular knowledge of venereal disease in carrying out a series of illustrated lectures to groups of physicians in the State, on the diagnosis and treatment of gonorrhea and syphilis.

Lecturers Detailed on Truck

Capt. W. H. Gillette of the United States Public Health Service, who has already had similar experience, was detailed as lecturer on the truck. This was with the understanding that he was to be relieved later by Mr. John F. Donnelly, another capable lecturer who had been detailed by the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board to assist the State Board of Health in its venereal disease control campaign.

Each of these gentlemen at different times was detailed as lecturer on the truck program and each acquitted himself in a most satisfactory manner.

Publicity Table

A table giving a list of educational activities for the year 1921 is submitted:

	Pamphlets sent out	*News Articles published*	*Lectures given*	*Attendance at lectures*	*Pictures shown*	*Attendance at pictures*
January	1,024	42	0	0	0	0
February	1,546	49	25	1,330	22	1,200
March	13,914	18	97	9,488	64	3,166
April	673	10	70	8,464	80	8,464
May	1,858	25	76	17,455	61	14,500
June	1,096	2	0	0	0	0
July	1,362	5	0	0	0	0
August	51	14	0	0	0	0
September	2,219	22	2	125	0	0
October	852	14	7	1,248	4	725
November	1,241	2	12	3,170	7	1,865
December	1,306	0	9	1,807	7	1,355
Total	27,142	203	298	43,087	245	31,275

Capt. W. H. Gillette was detailed to the Bureau on September 20th by the United States Public Health Service for the purpose of assisting the Bureau in its social hygiene educational activities.

His services have been very valuable. His duties have consisted of making arrangements with local people for programs, interviews with physicians, officers, social hygiene committees, women's clubs, commercial clubs, ministers, teachers, social workers, newspapers

and business men, securing publicity for social hygiene, giving lectures, displaying motion pictures, distributing literature, organizing social hygiene committees, supplying information to newspapers, and making reports of all work performed by him, and in securing publicity lists of interested persons for the Bureau.

Medical Measures: In the control of any communicable disease it is recognized that great effort should be directed toward the clearing up of individual foci of disease.

Establishment of Clinics for Free Treatment

One of the first activities of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases was the establishment of a chain of clinics for the free treatment of indigent cases of syphilis, gonorrhea and chancroid.

On account of the great reduction of funds available for the work of the Bureau it was found necessary in July to reorganize the clinics on a basis whereby they could be conducted without cost to the State Board of Health. Some are maintained by cities and counties, some by industrial plants, and some through the generosity of clinicians who receive no salary, office rent or supplies except some arsphenamine which the Bureau has been able to furnish through a contribution made by the Division of Venereal Diseases of the United States Public Health Service.

Clinics in Operation

A total of sixteen clinics were in operation, some for a few months but most of them during the year. The following is a list of clinics and the clinicians in charge:

Alton	Dr. J. A. Hague.
Ambulatory	Dr. J. Claude Bertram.
Arcadia	Dr. J. H. Coffee.
Delray	Dr. J. R. Cason, Jr.
Duval County Hospital	Dr. R. H. McGinnis.
Key West	Dr. E. C. Low.
Loughridge	Dr. J. Claude Bertram.
Miami	Dr. John C. Turner.
Ocala	Dr. H. F. Watt.
Pensacola	Dr. S. R. Mallory Kennedy.
Sanford	Dr. R. E. Stevens.
Tampa	Dr. Jno. A. Barnes.
Wauchula	Dr. J. A. Poucher.
West Palm Beach	Dr. C. M. Conkling.

Three tables are herewith submitted showing the number of new cases applying for treatment in each clinic for each month with totals for the year, the total number of cases under treatment during each month for each clinic with totals for each month, and the total number of treatments, including arsphenamine, given in each clinic during each month with monthly and annual totals.

TABLE A

Total number of new cases applying for treatment in each clinic in each month.

	Alton	*Ambulatory*	*Arcadia*	*Delray*	*Duval County Hospital*	*Ft. Pierce*	*Jacksonville*	*Key West*	*Loughridge*	*Miami*	*Ocala*	*Pensacola*	*Sanford*	*Tampa*	*Wauchula*	*West Palm Beach*	*Totals*
January	0	35	5	8	0	5	395	0	0	18	0	32	6	70	0	10	584
February	0	112	14	4	0	3	179	0	0	11	0	24	6	63	*	8	424
March	0	88	15	9	0	6	288	4	0	17	0	20	6	73	6	13	545
April	0	85	13	7	0	10	205	1	0	22	0	116	5	45	9	13	531
May	0	266	36	11	0	4	81	7	0	19	0	93	4	69	8	1	599
June	0	68	19	*	0	7	153	0	0	12	0	44	6	91	1	10	411
July	0	‡	5	‡	0	*	171	‡	0	‡	0	15	*	*	9	10	210
August	0	0	10	0	0	17	247	0	0	0	0	16	*	53	11	22	376
September	0	0	§	0	0	4	187	0	0	0	0	10	7	43	12	15	278
October	96	0	0	0	0	*	176	0	0	0	1	4	8	22	6	16	329
November	202	0	0	0	0	5	154	0	0	0	0	1	3	32	12	13	422
December	49	0	0	0	13	8	134	0	30	0	1	§	3	18	2	22	280
Total	347	654	117	39	13	69	2,370	12	30	99	2	375	54	579	76	153	4,989

*—Not reported for month.
§—Clinic discontinued by clinician.
‡—Clinic discontinued by clinician on notice from Executive Office, in June, that Bureau of Venereal Disease would be closed on July 1st on account of lack of funds.

TABLE B

Total number of treatments given in each clinic during each month.

	Alton	*Ambulatory*	*Arcadia*	*Delray*	*Duval County Hospital*	*Ft. Pierce*	*Jacksonville*	*Key West*	*Loughridge*	*Miami*	*Ocala*	*Pensacola*	*Sanford*	*Tampa*	*Wauchula*	*West Palm Beach*	*Totals*
January	0	35	43	7	0	5	415	4	0	20	0	55	14	92	8	11	709
February	0	142	28	6	0	6	594	4	0	26	0	64	19	96	*	11	996
March	0	217	*	14	0	4	819	5	0	25	0	82	21	101	16	24	1,328
April	0	249	*	*	0	13	979	4	0	30	0	142	22	84	16	26	1,565
May	0	1,126	220	69	0	28	374	43	0	115	0	278	48	392	23	18	2,734
June	0	894	172	*	0	32	538	24	0	106	0	204	36	564	5	29	2,604
July	0	‡	137	‡	0	*	581	‡	0	‡	0	48	*	*	30	38	834
August	0	0	107	0	0	47	806	0	0	0	0	62	*	214	12	50	1,298
September	0	0	0	0	0	20	784	0	0	0	0	32	17	296	10	56	1,215
October	122	0	0	0	0	*	711	0	0	0	2	18	19	240	6	38	1,156
November	317	0	0	0	0	34	662	0	0	0	3	5	19	263	4	50	1,357
December	392	0	0	0	26	44	565	0	71	0	9	§	21	198	8	57	1,391
Total	831	2,663	707	96	26	233	7,828	84	71	322	14	990	236	2,540	138	408	17,187

*—Not reported for month.
§—Clinic discontinued by clinician.
‡—Clinic discontinued by clinician on notice from Executive Office, in June, that Bureau of Venereal Disease would be closed on July 1st on account of lack of funds.

TABLE C

Total number of cases under treatment during each month for each clinic.

	Alton	*Ambulatory*	*Arcadia*	*Delray*	*Duval County Hospital*	*Ft. Pierce*	*Jacksonville*	*Key West*	*Loughridge*	*Miami*	*Ocala*	*Pensacola*	*Sanford*	*Tampa*	*Wauchula*	*West Palm Beach*	*Totals*
January	0	160	44	17	0	5	415	5	0	37	0	79	17	184	2	10	975
February	0	147	57	11	0	6	621	4	0	32	0	97	22	155	8	11	1,171
March	0	231	50	15	0	10	833	6	0	43	0	84	25	169	8	23	1,497
April	0	312	58	21	0	18	1,001	5	0	47	0	178	26	146	10	26	1,848
May	0	415	84	26	0	9	1,056	11	0	49	0	230	26	153	11	11	2,081
June	0	323	79	*	0	13	1,183	9	0	40	0	225	23	206	6	0	2,107
July	0	‡	73	‡	0	*	1,354	0	0	‡	0	48	*	*	21	24	1,520
August	0	0	37	0	0	17	1,582	0	0	0	0	64	*	53	15	33	1,801
September	0	0	0	0	0	10	1,869	0	0	0	0	73	7	96	11	0	2,066
October	96	0	0	0	0	*	2,045	0	0	0	1	18	15	88	16	18	2,297
November	298	0	0	0	0	10	2,128	0	0	0	1	15	12	80	16	16	2,576
December	294	0	0	0	13	14	2,262	0	31	0	2	§	13	71	4	29	2,733

*—Not reported for month.
§—Clinic discontinued by clinician.
‡—Clinic discontinued by clinician on notice from Executive Office, in June, that Bureau of Venereal Disease would be closed on July 1st on account of lack of funds.

Plan for Examination and Treatment of Employees

After some preliminary correspondence with officials of the Standard Lumber Company of Live Oak, and with Dr. J. A. Hague, who is employed by this company at Alton, a conference was called at Live Oak on Friday, September 23rd, for the purpose of originating and putting in force a plan for the examination and treatment of all employees of the company who may be infected with a venereal disease.

In conference it was shown that the company has on its pay roll more than fifteen hundred men. The percentage of venereal infection was estimated to be more than sixty per cent or approximately nine hundred cases. These estimates were based somewhat on the statistics gathered from a similar work conducted at the Burton-Swartz Lumber Company at Perry. At that place a Wassermann test was made for about ninety per cent of all employees including whites and most of the foremen. These tests showed that there was an infection rate of sixty-two per cent. Approximately one thousand cases of syphilis were treated in that clinic.

Mr. Hamilton, the general manager of the Standard Lumber Company, is making a careful study of the industrial losses from venereal disease and is probably the first business man in the State to fully appreciate the value of industrial hygiene. His plans for his company will not only result in a great financial saving for his stockholders but will add wonderfully to the health, happiness and prosperity of his employees. His influence and example will probably bring more men of his caliber into line with our work.

Agreement Result of Conference

The result of the conference was the following agreement:

ON THE PART OF THE COMPANY PHYSICIANS:

To as rapidly as possible make an examination of each employee, including a Wassermann test.
To establish a clinic for the treatment of those found infected, including local indigents and others referred by the Director of the Bureau of Venereal Disease.
To keep a case history of each patient on a record card supplied by the Bureau.
To report to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, immediately, each case diagnosed as infected.
To make a monthly report to the Bureau of Venereal Disease on blanks supplied by the Bureau.
To give each patient an instruction card supplied by this Bureau, advising the patient how to care for himself and how to prevent infection of others.

ON THE PART OF THE STANDARD LUMBER COMPANY:

To give all necessary and possible cooperation; instructing foremen and employees to submit themselves to such rules and regulations as are necessary to expedite and facilitate the work of the physicians.

To secure the services of Dr. J. Claude Bertram to assist in the opening up of the clinics and in establishing a proper technique.

ON THE PART OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH:

To furnish the clinics a sufficient amount of arsphenamine to treat all indigent cases. This to be continued as long as the Bureau is able to obtain such drug.
To lend to the clinics one arsphenamine outfit as nearly complete as can be supplied from material now in the Bureau.
To furnish necessary case history blanks, report cards and franked envelopes, monthly report blanks, instruction cards, etc.

Problem of All States

REPRESSIVE MEASURES: The problem in Florida is the problem in all the States of the Union. Each is making its own fight. The Florida State Board of Health has deemed it wise to relieve the problem of moral and social issues and to make its fight on the basis of control of communicable disease. We are interested from a public health standpoint in so far as certain immoral practices may be a factor in the spread of disease.

It has been necessary to distinguish between measures for the safeguarding of public health and those intended solely for the control of public or individual morals. There are some measures of control that have been advocated as necessary for the protection of the health of the general public.

The State Board of Health has endeavored to secure the enactment of such repressive social measures as are necessary to control the activities of those persons who are instrumental in the spread of venereal disease. These laws, if properly framed, enacted and enforced, would to a large extent take the profit out of prostitution. There should be other laws to prevent certain occupations to persons suffering from venereal disease in an infectious stage.

There were twelve bills introduced into the last Legislature for the enactment of as many laws aimed at the control of venereal disease. These were all, through adverse circumstances, permitted to die on the calendar.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

For two reasons the report on communicable disease control must be rather brief and not particularly comprehensive. First, the direction of this work did not come actively under my supervision until the last of October, and second, the gathering of statistics and the compilation of all such data as pertains to communicable disease, obtainable through morbidity and death reports,

is a function of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. All statistics relative to communicable disease will, therefore, be tabulated and discussed in the report of the Director of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Epidemiological activities for three months are given under the Division of Field Service.

SANITARY CODE: Although the compilation of the laws, rules and regulations pertaining to public health did much toward the clearing up of many obscure points in the control of communicable disease, there is yet a great amount of overlapping indefiniteness and inadequacy to be overcome.

Redraft of Laws, Rules and Regulations Suggested

If I may be permitted, I would suggest that a committee of three or five members be appointed to redraft the entire mass of the laws, rules and regulations relating to the control of communicable disease in this State.

Tables are submitted covering anti-plague measures at Pensacola for the months of September, October, November and December.

REPORT OF RAT-TRAPPING AND LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

For September, October, November and December, 1921

Rodents Received			*Rodents Examined*		
Nor.	413	F. 215; M. 103	Nor.	120	F. 76; M. 34
Rat	45	F. 15; M. 14	Rat	15	F. 6; M. 2
Alex.	264	F. 101; M. 81	Alex.	54	F. 41; M. 11
Mus.	0	F.; M.	Mus.	..	F.; M.
Putrid	99		Putrid	0	
Total Rats and Mice	2,127		Total Rats and Mice	189	
Wood Rats	..	F.; M.	Wood Rats	..	F.; M.
Muskrats	..	F.; M.	Muskrats	..	F.; M.
Total Rats	372		Total Rats	189	

Plague-Infected Rodents

Address.....Date Susp.....Species.....Sex.....Remarks.....

Total.....

Examinations made by Dr. F. A. Brink.

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS

For September, October, November and December, 1921

No. Car Inspections		Main Buildings Rat-proofed	64
No. House Inspections	785	Outbuildings Rat-proofed	37
No. Notices Served	15	Total Buildings Rat-proofed	88
No. Appointments	55	Feet Area Wall	2,303
Cost of Work	$8,861.30	Square Yards Concrete	2,781

Main Buildings Class "A"		*Outbuildings, Class "A"*	
Major Repairs	11	Major Repairs	..
Minor Repairs	..	Minor Repairs	..
Demolished	..	Demolished	..
Wharves	..		..
Total	11	Total	..
Cost	$5,226.60	Cost	$.....

Main Buildings, Class "B"		*Outbuildings, Class "A"*	
Elevated	28	Elevated	8
Chain Wall	9	Chain Wall	2
Minor Repairs	0	Minor Repairs	0
Demolished	3	Demolished	0
Wharves	0	Vaults	0
.....	0	Sanitary Can	0
.....	0	Sheds	14
Total	40	Total	24
Cost	$2,990.50	Cost	$644.20
Total Main Buildings	51	Total Outbuildings	37
Total Buildings	88	Sq. yds. Planking Removed	0

Made by J. W. Hicks, under direction of Dr. F. A. Brink, D. H. O.

DIVISION OF FIELD SERVICE

District Health Officers and Duties of Same

The personnel of this service at the present time consists of the three District Health Officers: Dr. A. C. Hamblin, whose district covers nineteen counties in the southwestern region of the State, with headquarters at Tampa; Dr. F. A. Brink, whose district is composed of the twenty counties west of the Suwannee River, with headquarters at Pensacola, and Dr. T. A. Blinn, whose district is composed of the twenty-two counties of the northern and eastern regions of the State, with headquarters at Jacksonville.

These officers are competent and efficient and interested in their work. They are constantly busy and are, considering their limited number, accomplishing a large amount of public-health work.

The primary duties of these officers are epidemiological, *i. e.*, the management, control and prevention of communicable disease. This work was formerly done by six, and for a while, eight, full-time District Health Officers. In addition, these officers make ex-

aminations of school children, sanitary surveys, county surveys and dairy inspections. They attend and assist in tuberculosis clinics, child welfare clinics and other clinics that are held for the diagnosis or treatment of certain other diseases. They assist in the carrying out of the educational work of the Bureau, giving lectures, displaying motion pictures and personally interviewing physicians, officials, editors, members of clubs and others.

Insufficient Number of Officers Employed

Under the circumstances their efforts are to some extent scattered and transitory. So many demands are constantly being made upon them that they are not able to remain in any one locality for a sufficient length of time to accomplish the best results. It is a source of regret and a matter of grave concern to public-health workers that the funds available are not sufficient to permit the employment of at least three additional District Health Officers.

A list of some of the activities of the District Health Officers is herewith submitted:

ACTIVITIES OF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS*

Activity	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Total*
Communities Visited	56	30	45	131
Personal Interviews	158	153	240	551
Sanitary Inspections	105	178	101	384
Communicable Disease Investigated	66	40	88	194
Swabs or other Specimens taken	461	521	14	996
Clinics attended	1	0	0	1
Examinations made	473	205	1,026	1,704
Public talks	10	3	6	19
Vaccinations	21	0	222	243
News articles published	1	2	9	12

*NOTE. These officers were not attached to the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units until October 20th.

DIVISION OF HEALTH UNITS

Plan for Establishment of County Health Work

As a result of a conference held between Col. Raymond C. Turck, State Health Officer, and Dr. John A. Ferrell, Regional Director of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, a plan was worked out in October for the establishment of county health work. The plan calls for the establishment of Districts within which will function Health Units.

Outline Plan of Health Units

DEFINITION: A Health Unit is a full-time health organization whose function is the improvement of the general health of the people of a definite area by the coordination and systemization of the various public health activities to be carried out in the rural

communities as well is in the urban parts of the area: This definite area will in all cases consist of at least one entire County.

Health Units Make Possible Concentration

PURPOSE: The organization of Health Units will facilitate the administration of the health laws of the State. Such Health Units are in harmony with the powers and duties of the State Board of Health and are in no particular antagonistic to any State law. Health Units make possible a concentration of effort in areas that are ready to cooperate with the State Board of Health in carrying on intensive public health work and education in matters of preventive medicine and hygiene.

COUNTY AID: In order to secure the establishment of a Health Unit the county constituting the district served will be called upon to appropriate the sum of $5,000 toward the formation of a $10,000 budget and to furnish headquarters for the Health Units.

PERSONNEL: Under a modified Civil Service plan, the State Health Officer and the Director of the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units will appoint the health officers, sanitary inspectors, and nurses, whose duties require special training in public-health work.

Although a large staff may be necessary after work has been organized or even at the beginning in some large areas, the staff appointed for a standard Unit working under a $10,000 budget will be: One Unit Health Officer, one Nurse and one Sanitary Inspector. They will give their entire time to the activities to be carried out in the area. An office assistant will also be employed. The duties of each member of this staff are outlined in the attached bulletin.

Amount of Budget and Distribution of Funds

BUDGET: The budget for a standard Unit will be $10,000 per year and will be made up of the appropriation of $5,000 from the State Board of Health and the $5,000 appropriated by the county constituting the area of the Unit. The budget will be distributed as follows:

Salary of Unit Health Officer	$2,500 to $3,000
Traveling expenses	900
Salary of Sanitary Inspector	1,500
Traveling expenses	900
Salary of Nurse	1,500
Traveling expenses	900
Salary of Office Assistant	900
Contingent fund	900 to 400
Total	$10,000

The funds constituting a budget will be paid to the State Board of Health and will be held for distribution by the State Board of Health. All items of expense must be countersigned by the Unit Health Officer and the Director of the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units. Vouchers will then be issued as in the usual manner of the State Board of Health. *The entire fund will be spent in the county.* No part of it going toward central administration or for other purposes. The money will be held in one of two ways, either as a deposit in the county, or as a fund held separately by the State Treasurer.

CONTROL: A Health Unit will be under the control of the State Health Officer through the Director of the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units.

Functions Performed by Health Unit

SCOPE: The functions performed by the Health Unit will be such as are from time to time designated by the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units. In so far as may be indicated at this time, such functions will fall under the following heads:

(1) Education.
(2) Epidemiology.
(3) Immunization.
(4) Sanitation.
(5) Life Extension.
(6) School Examination.
(7) Child Hygiene.
(8) Tuberculosis.
(9) Cancer.
(10) Law Enforcement.
(11) Health Centers.

REPORTS: The County Commissioners will receive:

(1) Report of expenditures each calendar quarter.
(2) Each month a report of the work of the Unit which will include the activities of each worker in detail.

Scope of Work of Health Units

The following functions comprising the scope of the work to be carried out by the Health Units are hereby designated and described:

1. EDUCATIONAL: The primary duty of the Health Unit shall be to educate the people of the district as to the prevalence of preventable diseases, the possibilities of health improvement and as to the means of disease prevention. In the attainment of this object, the Health Officer shall

(a) Provide a number of carefully considered addresses, using where desirable illustrations with lantern slides, charts, posters, models and motion pictures.

(b) Furnish, with the aid of the State Board of Health and other public health agencies, such educational materials in the form of folders, pamphlets, bulletins, etc., to the people of the county as will prove of value in emphasizing the importance of health conservation.

(c) Arrange through the press of the district for the publication of suitable news items and educational material relating to the work of the Health Unit.

(d) Give at county and community fairs and public schools and at such other places as may be practicable, suitable public health exhibits.

(e) Make use of all other educational propaganda for interesting and informing people as to the importance of public health protection.

2. EPIDEMIOLOGY:

(a) Consult with attending physicians in regard to cases of contagious diseases.

(b) Visit communities, schools and homes, when necessary to conduct epidemiological investigations and establish measures of control.

3. IMMUNIZATION: The Health Officer shall arrange to meet the people of the county in publicly announced dispensaries for the purpose of administering vaccines of established value furnished by the State Board of Health.

4. SANITATION: The activities of the Health Unit in performing this function shall be

(a) To have an official of the Health Unit visit in so far as may be practicable, every home in the county to collect specimens of stools for microscopic examinations.

(b) To advise householders as to the best methods of safeguarding the water supplies, screening the homes and elimination of fly and mosquito breeding places.

(c) To advise householders in regard to construction of sanitary latrines, etc.

5. LIFE EXTENSION: The Health Officer shall conduct physical examinations of adults, by appointment, at his office and other suitable places for the convenience of the public. The plan of work shall be closely modeled after the work now being done by the Life Extension Institute. No treatment will be given.

6. SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS: The medical inspection of school children shall be conducted under the direction of the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida and the Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health.

7. The Unit Health Officer shall examine the teachers of the county or district for communicable disease in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health.

8. CHILD HYGIENE: This function shall consist of

(a) The organization and instruction, by lectures and demonstrations, of mothers' clubs and other groups of people in the essentials of home sanitation, prenatal and postnatal care, and especially in the feeding of infants in accordance with a course of lectures to be prepared, approved and furnished by the State Board of Health.

In connection with these clubs, there shall be made, in accordance with the forms and instructions to be furnished by the State Board of Health, physical examinations and records of the children of the community who are brought in by their mothers, for examination and advice. In this way mothers' clubs will be utilized to develop a more intelligent and closer oversight of children by parents.

(b) The keeping of tack maps of the county showing

(a) Breast-fed children.

(b) Bottle-fed children.

(c) Children under 2 years of age suffering from digestive disturbances or diarrheal diseases.

(c) Visits and conferences with parents of as many homes where there are "b" and "c" possible.

(d) Provisions at the offices of the Health Center and at other appointed places for conferences with expectant mothers. These conferences may embrace, among other things, the simpler tests of urinary analysis and pelvimetric measurements. Any important information elicited in these conferences shall be reported on regularly prescribed forms with the permission of the expectant mother to the family physician.

(e) The adoption for the county or district of standard regulations for the control of midwives as submitted by the State Board of Health and as provided under the laws of the State or by the Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health.

(f) The organization and instruction of the midwives of the county or district and the regulation of the practice of midwifery in such a way as to make the employment of midwives by obstetrical cases as safe as possible.

9. TUBERCULOSIS:

(a) Securing the names of all persons in the county or districts as far as possible who are afflicted with tuberculosis.

(b) Carefully recording the reported cases of tuberculosis in the district and deaths from tuberculosis in the district on a tack map.

(c) Visiting the homes of persons afflicted with tuberculosis as often as may be necessary to give the patient such nursing and instruction and attention and the household such instructions as to enable them to utilize the best means of treatment and those sanitary measures or safety measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease to others.

(d) Investigating the general health of members of families where tuberculosis exists or has existed within three years preceding.

(e) Making such other investigations in regard to the presence of tuberculosis in the county as may be necessary and not inconsistent with the symmetrical development of the plan of work as outlined in this agreement.

(f) A campaign of education through lectures, classes, lantern slides and motion pictures, especially through the public schools, and the distribution of suitable literature, the publication of newspaper articles to be submitted or approved by the Director of the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units.

(g) Arrangements for Clinics for the examination of persons with suspicious evidence of tuberculosis infection.

10. CANCER:

(a) Securing the names of all persons in the district so far as possible, who are afflicted with cancer.

(b) Carefully recording all such cases existing and all deaths resulting from cancer since the establishment of the Health Unit on tack maps.

(c) Visiting the homes of persons having cancer as often as necessary to give such patients and their households all proper advice and instructions as the case warrants, urging early diagnosis and treatment.

11. LAW ENFORCEMENT: The Unit Health Officer will exert all proper diligence and bring to bear all proper influence in seeing that the health laws of the State and the Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health are properly enforced.

12. HEALTH CENTERS: The Unit Health Officer will endeavor to coordinate the activities of various non-official agencies doing public health work into a central organization under a council composed of representatives from such agencies. The Unit Health Officer will not direct the Health Center but will at all times give such advice and assistance as is requested by the Health Center.

(NOTE. Plans for the establishment of Health Units have been temporarily abandoned on account of lack of funds.)

Quoting from Eugene R. Kelly, Commonwealth, 2:259, November-December, 1921: "That public health entirely aside from

its altruistic aspects means the multiplication of our vital assets is difficult to grasp. Some time ago a noted British economist estimated that the capitalized value of human labor in Great Britain, manual and mental, was worth at least five times all other capital. Some of the net gains of the modern public health movement are the lowering of the death rate from certain diseases, such as typhoid, from which less than one hundred people died in Massachusetts in 1920; had the same rate prevailed as in 1885, 1,560 would have died. * * * In the development of the modern public health movement, emphasis has been shifted from improvements of the environment (1850-1880), discovery and destruction of the germ (1870-1900), to education of the public (the present). * * * Certain difficulties of the problem are the instinctive ignoring of disease by the healthy; the lack of the dramatic in health work and the difficulty in making people believe after something has been prevented that it would have happened if the preventive measures had not been taken; the popular superstitions which must be replaced by sanitary appreciation; and the difficulty of making apparent to all what the mass figures of public health means to each individual."

Gains of the Modern Health Movement

This Bureau recognizes the fact that public health education is the greatest factor in the control of communicable disease. All the means and methods available are being used.

This report briefly gives the chief activities of the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units for the year ending December 31, 1921.

Respectfully,
GEORGE A. DAME, M. D., *Director,*
Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., February 28, 1923.

COL. R. C. TURCK,
State Health Officer,
Jacksonville, Florida.

DEAR COLONEL TURCK:

I beg to hand you herewith four copies of Annual Report of the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units for the year 1922.

Respectfully,
THEO. A. BLINN, M. D., *Director,*
Bureau of Communicable Disease

ANNUAL REPORT BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND HEALTH UNITS, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF FLORIDA FOR THE YEAR 1922.

From: BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND HEALTH UNITS.
To: COL. RAYMOND C. TURCK, STATE HEALTH OFFICER.
Subject: ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922.

I have the honor to submit herewith annual report of activities of the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units for the year 1922.

At the beginning of the year 1922 this Bureau was composed of the following divisions: Communicable Disease, Venereal Disease, Field Service and Health Units, operating under a budget of $27,000.00. On May 1, 1922, the budget was reduced to $21,500.00, which necessitated the curtailment of certain activities in each division and the complete abolishment of the plans for Health Units. The activities of each of the above divisions are fully set forth in this report, under their respective headings.

Changes in Personnel

From the beginning of the year until October 1st this Bureau was under the direction of Dr. George A. Dame. Upon Doctor Dame's resignation from the State Board of Health on October 1st, Dr. Theodore A. Blinn, District Health Officer, was appointed acting Director of the Bureau, still, however, maintaining his status and duties as District Health Officer. The balance of the personnel of the Bureau at this time consists of Dr. A. C. Hamblin, of Tampa, and Dr. F. A. Brink, of Pensacola, District Health Officers, and Miss W. H. Telfair, Secretary.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The compilation of all such data as pertains to communicable disease, obtainable through morbidity and death reports, is a function of the Bureau of Vital Statistics and all such statistical tables will be tabulated and discussed in the report from that Bureau.

It is the function of this department to investigate reports of communicable disease, and through its representatives, the District

Health Officers, to make diagnosis of all cases and take such steps as are necessary to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. While there were no actual epidemics during the year, several communities reported an unusual number of cases of diphtheria, influenza, pneumonia and dengue fever, the latter almost reaching the proportions of an epidemic in many localities. Although handicapped by lack of funds, all calls have been met promptly, and owing to this efficiency on the part of the State Board of Health, serious epidemics were probably averted. Small-pox, usually so prevalent throughout the winter, showed a decided decrease this year, due no doubt to the efforts of the State Board of Health last year to convince the public of the necessity of vaccination as a preventive measure. It is hoped that diphtheria will show a like decrease next year as a result of the Schick Test Program being conducted at this time by the District Health Officers, and more fully described under Field Service.

Serious Epidemics Probably Averted

ANTI-PLAGUE WORK: This work, begun in 1920, consisted of rat extermination operations at Pensacola, which, however, by the middle of March, 1922, had dwindled down to practically nothing, no plague-infected rats having been caught for an entire year. For this reason, and owing to the anticipated reduction in the budget, Doctor Dame recommended that this activity be discontinued and thereby save the Bureau an expense of more than two thousand dollars per year. By direction of the State Health Officer the work was discontinued as of April 1, 1922.

HOOKWORM SURVEY: Following an investigation by Doctor Dame of the hookworm surveys conducted in Georgia by the Georgia State Board of Health and the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, arrangements were made for a similar survey in this State through the loan of a competent personnel by the International Health Board. The plan as adopted entailed no expense to the Florida State Board of Health. About January 1, 1922, two competent physicians who had conducted the surveys in Georgia, were detailed to this State and began their work. The Counties of Polk, Palm Beach, Lake, Volusia, Columbia, Jackson, Hamilton and Jefferson were surveyed. A total of 5,361 school children were examined, of which 2,725 were found to be infected with hookworm, the infection rate of the total number of children examined being 50.8 per cent. The following

Hookworm Surveys Conducted in Eight Counties

tables show the number of children in each school in each county examined, with the percentage for each school:

POLK COUNTY: Out of 1,145 examined, there were 652 positives—Percentage, 56.9 per cent.

School	*Number examined*	*Found infected*	*Per cent*
Bartow	34	12	35
Ft. Meade	67	31	46
Brooks	33	31	93
Haskell	27	10	37
Mulberry	103	44	42
Pierce	61	46	75
Bradley Junction	33	23	69
Brewster	74	34	45
Tiger Bay	38	26	68
Nichols	36	28	77
Medulla	75	47	62
Polk Lake	36	26	72
Enterprise	28	22	78
Lake Wales	114	57	50
Crooked Lake	26	16	61
Homeland	59	30	50
Irvington	27	23	85
Auburndale	81	44	54
Lake Alfred	17	6	35
Winter Haven	112	47	41
Eagle Lake	55	43	78
Gordonville	9	6	66
Total	1,145	652	56.9

PALM BEACH COUNTY: Out of 700 examined, there were 153 positives—Percentage, 21.85 per cent.

School	*Number examined*	*Found infected*	*Per cent*
Canal Point	37	22	59.77
Pahokee	27	20	74.07
Chasen	21	12	57.13
Ritta	43	28	65.11
Okeclanta	7	2	28.57
Tory Island	10	5	50.00
Belle Glade	23	6	26.08
South Bay	22	5	22.71
Stuart	106	18	16.97
Salerno	22	1	4.54
Kelsey City	14	2	14.28
West Palm Beach	15	0	0.00
Jupiter	18	0	0.00
Earman	16	6	37.50
Riviera	16	0	0.00
Boynton	36	4	11.11
Boca Ratone	7	2	28.57
Yamato	23	1	4.34
Delray	81	11	13.58
Lake Worth	156	8	5.12
Total	700	153	21.85

LAKE COUNTY: Out of 803 examined, there were 366 positives—Percentage, 45.57 per cent.

School	*Number examined*	*Found infected*	*Per cent*
Leesburg	69	16	23.19
Sorrento	31	18	58.06
Mount Dora	53	11	20.75
Altoona	25	15	60.00
Tavares	27	4	14.81
Whitney	13	10	76.92
Lady Lake	9	7	77.77
Fruitland	24	8	33.33
Umatilla	126	70	55.55
Clermont	64	11	17.18
Okahumpka	20	10	50.00
Yalaha	7	1	14.28
Lisbon	22	19	86.36
Mascot	16	9	56.25
Groveland	80	60	75.00
Astatula	23	22	95.65
West Apopka	24	17	70.82
Monteverde	70	37	52.85
Eustis	100	21	21.00
Total	803	366	45.57

VOLUSIA COUNTY: Out of 900 examined, there were 179 positives—Percentage, 19.88 per cent.

School	*Number examined*	*Found infected*	*Per cent*
Emporia	20	11	55.00
Barberville	12	4	33.33
Pierson	47	8	17.02
Glenco	8	1	12.50
Samsula	14	3	21.42
New Smyrna	20	0	0.00
Port Orange	67	5	7.46
Turnbull Bay	8	2	25.00
Seville	13	4	30.76
McGlann	5	3	60.00
Ariel	18	10	55.55
Oak Hill	48	25	52.08
Orange City	92	12	13.04
Lake Helen	57	1	1.75
Osteen	26	1	3.84
Glenwood	30	1	3.33
DeLeon	69	15	21.73
Tomoka	10	0	0.00
Holly Hill	67	32	47.76
Ormond	78	15	19.23
Maytown	21	6	28.57
Enterprise	87	8	9.19
Center Hill	11	5	45.45
Clifton	5	0	0.00
DeLand	67	7	10.44
Total	900	179	19.88

COLUMBIA COUNTY: Out of 564 examined, there were 362 positives—Percentage, 64.18 per cent.

School	*Number examined*	*Found infected*	*Per cent*
Goodluck	25	14	56.00
Lake City	364	194	53.29
Fort White	64	61	95.31
Columbia	40	35	87.50
Watertown	71	58	81.69
Total	564	362	64.18

JACKSON COUNTY: Out of 521 examined, there were 411 positives—Percentage, 78.88 per cent.

School	*Number examined*	*Found infected*	*Per cent*
Marianna	197	156	79.18
Malone	155	102	66.45
Greenwood	71	59	83.09
Shady Grove	58	58	100.00
Grand Ridge	40	36	90.00
Total	521	411	78.88

HAMILTON COUNTY: Out of 344 examined, there were 270 positives—Percentage, 78.48 per cent.

School	*Number examined*	*Found infected*	*Per cent*
Jasper	186	130	69.89
Jennings	100	95	95.00
Leigh	19	19	100.00
White Springs	39	26	66.66
Total	344	270	78.48

JEFFERSON COUNTY: Out of 384 examined, there were 332 positives—Percentage, 86.45 per cent.

School	*Number examined*	*Found infected*	*Per cent*
Lamont	25	24	96.00
Lloyd	32	31	96.87
Monticello	155	117	75.48
Taylor	14	14	100.00
Wacissa	69	66	95.65
Waukeenah	41	35	85.36
Bethyl	21	21	100.00
Elizabeth	12	11	91.66
Aucilla	15	13	86.66
Total	384	332	86.45

Although no hookworm surveys have been made by the State Board of Health, due to lack of funds, yet limited investigations

have been made by the three District Health Officers in their respective districts, such investigations showing an unusual amount of this disease throughout the State. Doctor Blinn reports a heavy infection on the lower East Coast, Palm Beach County alone showing a rate of 85 per cent, the greater part of which is to be found in the newly developed Everglades section. This reclaimed land is rich and fertile, with wonderful possibilities for development and is being rapidly settled by farm people. However, unless steps are taken by the health authorities to educate these people to the dangers of hookworm, the prevalence of which is due to unsanitary living conditions, this entire territory will become so infected that it will be a menace to public health. Educational work and proper sanitary enforcement, as well as hookworm treatments, should begin at once in the drained area of the Everglades, as well as other heavily infected sections of the State. This work cannot be done by the present limited personnel, but would require additional District Health Officers, Public Health Nurses and Sanitary Inspectors.

Unusual Amount of Hookworm Throughout the State

DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE

Plan Adopted in Financing Division of Venereal Disease

For most of the year this division was financed out of the general funds of the budget of the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units, but in October, 1922, the United States Public Health Service, acting upon a plan to assist the States in venereal disease control, allotted to Florida its proportionate share, *i. e.*, $2,061.34, same to be matched by State funds. This $2,061.34, to match the Government's like amount, was paid out of the Bureau's budget of $21,500.00, and the total fund, amounting to $4,122.68, was set up with the State Treasurer in an account designated as "State Board of Health—U. S. Public Health Service—Venereal Disease Control Fund," and all activities of this Division have since been taken care of by this special fund.

The Division of Venereal Disease carries on its activities under three main heads: Educational, Medical and Repressive.

EDUCATIONAL: This includes all measures for informing the general public, as well as infected individuals, in regard to the nature of venereal disease, its prevalence, its manner of spreading, its dangers, and the steps which should be taken to combat it. This is done through distribution of pamphlets, display of exhibits,

motion pictures, lectures and newspaper publicity. The Bureau maintains an assortment of pamphlets on social hygiene for distribution to the general public through the medium of public health organizations, women's clubs, civic bodies, etc., and these are also sent to individuals upon request. A great deal of this literature is also distributed by Capt. W. H. Gillette, Regional Consultant, U. S. Public Health Service, who acts in the capacity of Field Lecturer, having been detailed to the State Board of Health the latter part of 1921, to assist the Division of Venereal Disease in its social hygiene educational activities.

"Industrial Plan" Conducted for Large Corporations

The services of Captain Gillette have been very valuable to the State Board of Health in its venereal disease educational work. Aside from his regular duties as lecturer, displaying motion pictures and exhibits, distributing literature, organizing social hygiene committees, etc., Captain Gillette originated a plan for combating venereal diseases in industry, known as the "Industrial Plan," which he has succeeded in conducting for four of the largest corporations in the State, as follows: Florida East Coast Railway, Burton-Swartz Lumber Company, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Jacksonville Terminal Company. In the Industrial Plan the Florida State Board of Health cooperates with the United States Public Health Service, and the complete success of the plan as conducted by Captain Gillette is evidenced by the many letters commending this work which have been received by the State Health Officer from officials and employees of the above corporations, as well as from other interested individuals.

The following table gives, approximately, the number of lectures, film showings, and attendance at same, as well as amount of literature distributed by Captain Gillette during the year 1922:

Lectures	*Attendance*	*Film Showings*	*Literature distributed*
146	28,071	57	19,000

Attached hereto is a detailed outline of the Industrial Plan above referred to.

OUTLINE OF PLAN

PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND THE FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR COMBATTING VENEREAL DISEASES IN INDUSTRY.

1. The purchase of Literature by the Company, as per samples submitted, to be distributed to all *men employees.*

2. The purchase of Exhibits by the Company, as per samples submitted, to be placed at Division points in conspicuous places where they will be seen by the largest number of Employees.

3. The purchase of framed Toilet Placards by the Company, as per samples submitted, to be placed in all toilets of the system.

4. The purchase of Placards by the Company, giving notice of Time and Place where Employees may attend Free Lectures and Moving Pictures.

5. The Company to issue orders for the removal of all Patent Nostrum advertising for the so-called cure of Venereal Diseases, over the entire System.

6. A letter to be sent by the Company to all *men employees,* to the effect that the Government has found that the efficiency of Industrial Plants is lowered by Venereal Diseases, and that "Quack" or advertising "Specialists" are "bleeding" the working man of his money without curing him; and setting forth that your Company desires to help the allied Health Agencies, thus showing your interest in the health, efficiency and general welfare of your employees, and further by informing them of the time and place that Lectures are to be given, urging their cooperation and attendance.

7. To secure all publicity possible for the furtherance of the cause, through the Press and otherwise.

8. The allied Health Agencies propose to reach all *men employees,* if possible, over the entire system with Educational Lectures, supplemented with Moving Pictures setting forth the effects of Venereal Diseases upon the human body and brain.

9. It is proposed by the above agencies to secure the cooperation of the Clergy at all points possible, to preach Public Health Sermons at Mass Meetings for *men only,* as follow-up work.

10. By the cooperation of all concerned it is proposed to use all influence possible for the passage and enforcement of adequate Laws for the control of Prostitution in all its ramifications over the entire System.

11. It is recommended that you secure the cooperation of your Medical personnel for the purpose of the establishment of Venereal Disease Clinics at logical points, where employees may obtain scientific treatment for these diseases at a nominal cost.

12. Railway accidents are a serious cause of waste, and they are not infrequently caused by venereal diseases. Syphilis and gonorrhea affect the nervous system. In the later stages of syphilis, insanity is not infrequent. Nervous conditions have much to do with accidents.

13. The economic results of venereal disease control measures have impressed some of the leading industrial concerns of the country, and it is hoped that your Company will consider it to your advantage to accept the free service of the Federal and State health authorities now available.

Respectfully,

W. H. GILLETTE,
Regional Consultant, United States Public Health Service.

Attached to Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units, Florida State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Florida.

Funds by Which Clinics are Maintained

MEDICAL MEASURES: At the beginning of the year there were in operation throughout the State, thirteen clinics for the free treatment of indigent cases of venereal disease. These clinics are maintained by city or county funds, or by industrial plants, and the only assistance the State Board of Health was able to render them was a limited supply of arsphenamine or neo-arsphenamine which was furnished us by the United States Public Health Service, Venereal Disease Division.

In October, at which time the Federal Government allotted to the State $2,061.34, to be matched by State funds, for the control of venereal disease, the State Health Officer placed the clinicians on a salary basis of $50.00 per annum, payable quarterly.

Several changes in clinic management took place during the year 1922, as explained in the following paragraphs:

In June, Dr. J. A. Hague, Clinician at Alton, died and the clinic was closed until October when Dr. J. M. Anderson, Clinician at Mayo, undertook to operate both the Mayo and Alton Clinics.

In December, Doctor Anderson closed the Mayo Clinic and operates only the Alton Clinic at this time.

In October, Dr. W. W. MacDonell, of the Jacksonville City Clinic, discontinued sending clinic reports to the State Board of Health, explaining that very few of his patients were county indigents, for which he received drugs from this Bureau, but that almost all were city patients and treated entirely at the City's expense, therefore, he did not care to render clinic reports to the State Board of Health.

In December, Dr. George A. Dame established a clinic at Inverness, Florida. At the end of a year the following clinics were in operation in this State:

Clinic	*Clinician*
Alton	J. M. Anderson, M. D.
Arcadia	J. H. Coffee, M. D.
Fort Pierce	H. D. Clark, M. D.
Inverness	George A. Dame, M. D.
Jacksonville (Duval Co. Hospital)	R. H. McGinnis, M. D.
Loughridge	J. Claude Bertram, M. D.
Ocala	H. F. Watt, M. D.
Perry	Ralph J. Greene, M. D.
Sanford	Ralph E. Stevens, M. D.
Tampa	John A. Barnes, M. D.
Wauchula	Allen A. Poucher, M. D.
West Palm Beach	C. M. Conkling, M. D.

The following tables are based on the activities of all clinics in operation during the year 1922:

TABLE A

Total number of new cases applying for treatment in each clinic in each month.

	Alton	*Arcadia*	*Fort Pierce*	*City Clinic, Jacksonville*	*Duval Co'ty Hospital, Jacksonville*	*Loughridge*	*Mayo*	*Ocala*	*Perry*	*Sanford*	*Tampa*	*Wauchula*	*West Palm Beach*	*Totals*
January	199	8	9	123	4	4	0	0	0	4	23	3	19	396
February	252	7	6	121	†	9	1	0	†	3	22	†	9	430
March	†	4	3	166	5	10	0	0	24	6	22	7	14	261
April	9	9	7	159	8	3	0	0	24	5	27	12	5	268
May	†	†	2	196	10	5	†	0	24	†	20	7	22	286
June	*	†	9	97	10	4	†	0	27	8	28	6	21	210
July	..	†	13	119	28	5	†	0	12	†	19	7	17	220
August	..	†	7	207	33	6	†	4	14	†	21	†	19	311
September	..	†	2	†	28	†	†	†	15	4	19	8	21	27
October	3	†	2	145	24	†	3	0	36	2	18	6	15	254
November	7	†	7	§	11	†	0	0	11	4	32	6	6	84
December	†	†	6	§	20	†	3	0	†	7	23	4	10	73
Totals	470	28	73	1,333	181	46	7	4	187	43	274	66	178	2,890

*—Clinician died early in June. Clinic closed until October 1st, when opened by Dr. J. M. Anderson, Clinician at Mayo.

†—Not reported for month.

§—Clinic discontinued sending reports to State Board of Health.

TABLE B

Total number of treatments given in each clinic during each month.

	Alton	*Arcadia*	*Fort Pierce*	*City Clinic, Jacksonville*	*Duval Co'ty Hospital, Jacksonville*	*Loughridge*	*Mayo*	*Ocala*	*Perry*	*Sanford*	*Tampa*	*Wauchula*	*West Palm Beach*	*Totals*
January	454	163	42	509	38	121	0	0	59	33	238	4	75	1,736
February	872	108	39	536	†	93	70	0	†	42	198	†	29	1,987
March	†	126	25	683	43	78	0	0	166	46	247	56	53	1,523
April	34	157	36	720	30	66	23	0	135	55	295	48	36	1,635
May	†	†	17	707	31	52	†	0	120	†	261	24	51	1,263
June	*	†	112	318	37	45	†	0	122	85	253	37	45	1,054
July	..	†	86	360	64	51	†	0	76	39	258	29	59	1,022
August	..	†	64	729	162	50	†	7	77	†	230	†	44	1,363
September	..	†	28	†	120	†	†	0	96	†	207	54	25	530
October	12	†	25	516	70	†	29	0	130	49	176	44	20	1,071
November	16	†	38	§	67	†	0	0	87	34	214	32	13	501
December	†	†	51	§	76	†	6	0	†	53	223	61	32	502
Totals	1,388	554	563	5,078	738	556	128	7	1,068	436	2,800	389	482	14,187

†—Not reported for the month.

*—Clinician died in June. Clinic not operated until October when opened and operated by Dr. J. M. Anderson.

§—Clinic discontinued sending reports.

TABLE C

Total number of cases under treatment during each month for each clinic.

	Alton	*Arcadia*	*Fort Pierce*	*City Clinic, Jacksonville*	*Duval Co'ty Hospital, Jacksonville*	*Loughridge*	*Mayo*	*Ocala*	*Perry*	*Sanford*	*Tampa*	*Wauchula*	*West Palm Beach*	*Totals*
January	237	40	16	2,374	15	31	0	0	28	12	73	4	31	2,861
February	252	45	16	2,352	†	36	27	0	†	11	76	13	25	2,853
March	†	45	9	2,512	14	33	0	0	68	17	83	†	23	2,804
April	30	55	14	2,616	14	29	6	0	58	17	77	14	27	2,957
May	†	†	9	2,786	17	22	†	0	53	†	77	12	40	3,016
June	*	†	26	2,843	19	16	†	0	49	23	77	13	35	3,101
July	..	†	24	2,997	41	22	†	0	36	†	73	10	36	3,239
August	..	†	18	3,103	53	18	†	4	32	†	61	†	38	3,327
September	..	†	6	†	57	†	†	0	34	15	50	21	21	204
October	5	†	9	3,451	41	†	14	0	46	15	55	10	15	3,661
November	10	†	11	§	33	†	0	0	36	16	70	13	9	198
December	†	†	10	§	41	†	3	0	†	19	71	13	20	177
Totals	534	185	168	25,034	345	207	50	4	440	145	843	123	320	28,398

†—Not reported for the month.

*—Clinician died in June. Clinic not operated until October.

§—Clinic discontinued sending clinic reports.

DIVISION OF FIELD SERVICE

Personnel of Field Service

The personnel of this division consists of the three District Health Officers, Dr. A. C. Hamblin, whose district covers nineteen counties in the southwestern region of the State, with headquarters at Tampa; Dr. Theo. A. Blinn, whose district is composed of twenty-two counties in the northern and eastern regions of the State, with headquarters at Jacksonville, and Dr. F. A. Brink, whose district is composed of the twenty counties west of the Suwannee River, with headquarters at Pensacola.

The primary duties of these officers are epidemiological, *i. e.*, the management, control and prevention of communicable disease. In addition, these officers make examinations of school children, sanitary surveys, county surveys and dairy inspections. They attend and assist in tuberculosis clinics, child welfare clinics and other clinics that are held for the diagnosis or treatment of certain other diseases. They assist in the carrying out of educational work of the Bureau, giving lectures, displaying motion pictures and personally interviewing physicians, officials, editors, members of clubs and others.

Under the circumstances their efforts are to some extent scattered and transitory. So many demands are constantly being made upon them that they are not able to remain in any one locality for a sufficient length of time to accomplish the best results. It is a source of regret and a matter of grave concern to public health workers that the funds available are not sufficient to permit the employment of at least five additional district health officers.

Schick Testing of School Children

Notwithstanding the tremendous territory the three District Health Officers were forced to cover and the necessarily heavy duties imposed upon them in the performance of their regular work, they have yet managed to devote considerable time and energy to the Schick testing of school children which was thought necessary on account of the unusual amount of diphtheria in the State.

The Schick Test Program of the State Board of Health began in October, 1922, being conducted by Doctors Blinn and Brink in their respective districts, and is for the purpose of determining the susceptibility to diphtheria of school children throughout the State. Children found to be susceptible are given immunization treatments of toxin-antitoxin, furnished free of charge by the State Board of Health, the first treatments being administered by the State Board

of Health representative and the two subsequent treatments by the family physicians. The Schick Test is made only upon receipt of the written consent of the child's parents or guardian, and these signed permits are filed with the Bureau of Communicable Disease.

During the year Doctor Brink made 1,717 Schick Tests and Doctor Blinn 1,294. Doctor Hamblin has not given any Schick Tests but has devoted quite a lot of time to the subject, giving talks before schools, clubs, etc., and submitting articles to the newspapers recommending the Schick Test as the best means of preventing diphtheria.

The following table gives the various activities of the District Health Officers for the year 1922:

ACTIVITIES OF THE THREE DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS, SHOWN IN TOTAL, BY MONTHS FOR THE YEAR 1922

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals	
Counties visited	..	..	..	..	..	52	24	23	46	40	59	47	291	
Communities visited	50	59	71	55	31	96	66	78	98	82	116	74	876	
Interviews	266	275	198	226	244	404	320	328	338	277	391	280	3,547	
Conferences	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	4	39	21	21	16	123	
Public addresses	11	21	35	23	5	8	9	10	12	29	21	19	203	
News articles to papers	2	2	8	8	2	3	2	3	3	6	16	5	60	
Schools visited	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	5	15	41	40	26	138	
Clinics attended	2	7	2	11	5	8	4	3	4	1	2	5	54	
Persons examined	276	284	1,189	1,601	429	176	151	199	269	605	732	640	6,551	
C-D investigated	49	33	40	36	25	47	36	31	28	33	44	27	429	
Cases placed in isolation	..	..	..	..	..	6	23	11	5	14	15	13	87	
Houses placarded	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	8	4	7	3	5	52	
Smallpox vaccinations	120	1,356	3,000	607	232	1	34	95	31	92	0	0	5,568	
Typhoid inoculations	..	..	..	..	..	48	74	214	0	0	1	0	337	
Schick Tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,702	697	612	3,011	
Toxin Anti-toxin given	..	..	..	..	..	34	1	0	92	2	174	259	126	688
Throat swabs	697	100	0	1	17	21	41	11	19	46	39	423	1,415	
Blood smears	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	9	0	1	0	19	
Feces specimens	..	..	..	..	..	83	9	18	15	1	2	10	138	
Urine	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	1	2	2	0	15	
Other specimens taken	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	4	3	4	17	4	58	
Dairies inspected	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	10	
Places handling food	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	22	12	1	2	3	54	
Other sanitary inspections	58	196	21	115	124	201	110	146	95	44	47	99	1,256	
Surveys completed	..	..	1	6	6	1	4	7	5	1	0	8	39	
Rat Proofing inspections	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	
Rats examined	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	
Hookworm treatments	..	..	..	..	1	17	9	17	0	0	0	7	51	
Films exhibited	..	..	..	..	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	

HEALTH UNITS

Quite a lot of effective work was done the first part of the year 1922 toward the establishment of Health Units as planned by the State Board of Health in cooperation with the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. $1,009.83, contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation and matched by the State Board of Health from the budget of the Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units, was spent on the work. However, about May 1, 1922, owing to a further reduction in the budget, this work was abandoned.

Respectfully submitted,

By THEO. A. BLINN, M. D.,

Acting Director, Bureau of Communicable Disease.

Report of the Work of the Division of Laboratories

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 1, 1923.

DR. RAYMOND C. TURCK,
State Health Officer,
Jacksonville, Fla.

DEAR DR. TURCK:

Following is the report of the work of the Division of Laboratories for the years 1921-1922.

Changes in Personnel

Shortly after the reorganization of the Board and due to the necessity for retrenchment on account of the cut in millage, Dr. F. A. Brink who had been in this department since April, 1910, and who had been in charge of the Pensacola laboratory since its opening in June of that year, was made District Health Officer of West Florida, his place in the laboratory being taken by Mrs. Brink who had been in the laboratory with him for some years.

Early in 1921 the laboratory in Tallahassee was opened with Mrs. R. N. Brodie, formerly of the Tampa laboratory in charge. On September 5th she resigned to take effect September 15th, hence it was necessary to close the laboratory until a competent worker could be secured for the position.

On December 12th Miss Mildred Essex, a graduate of the Florida State College for Women and who had also taken up post-graduate work at the University of Michigan, was installed.

In July, 1922, Miss L. N. Batt, director of the Miami Laboratory since 1919, resigned and Mr. O. K. Powell was secured as her successor.

During the past five years the only addition to the number of workers in this department has been due to the opening of the laboratory at Tallahassee, and a glance at the table showing the increase in the number of examinations will show the loyalty of the personnel of the Bureau, and I desire to express my sincere appreciation of their hearty cooperation in trying to make the laboratories of the greatest possible service to the people of the State.

TABLE 1

Number of examinations made in the laboratories, 1918 to 1922.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Jacksonville	17,423	28,585	31,703	36,138	35,682
Tampa	7,792	11,937	16,634	19,592	20,719
Pensacola	2,756	4,327	3,885	5,507	3,907
Miami	2,565	2,843	4,306	4,261	5,888
Tallahassee				1,316*	2,123
Total	30,636	47,691	56,528	66,804	68,319

*Seven months.

The increased use of laboratories as shown by the above table is very gratifying and we trust the gain will continue.

Table 2 shows the number of examinations by months in the various laboratories. It will be noted that there are no evidences of an epidemic of any kind as the number per month are quite comparable.

TABLE 2—1921

	Jacksonville	*Tampa*	*Pensacola*	*Miami*	*Tallahassee*	*Total*
January	2,841	1,738	476	495	†	5,550
February	2,624	1,713	289	455	†	5,051
March	3,380	1,642	229	458	71	5,762
April	3,079	1,443	173	362	138	5,195
May	2,602	1,574	218	350	283	5,027
June	2,434	1,298	229	313	195	4,469
July	2,549	1,465	214	317	225	4,770
August	2,742	1,893	460	343	244	5,682
September	3,003	1,669	439	16*	103	5,230
October	4,649	1,969	710	268	†	5,796
November	3,107	1,592	1,262	418	†	6,379
December	3,118	1,614	808	466	57	6,063
	36,128	19,592	5,507	4,261	1,316	66,804

*—Moving. †—Not in operation.

TABLE 2—1922

	Jacksonville	*Tampa*	*Pensacola*	*Miami*	*Tallahassee*	*Total*
January	2,605	2,265	668	607	98	6,243
February	2,256	1,700	264	446	89	4,755
March	3,283	1,762	249	514	240	6,048
April	3,086	1,681	195	511	129	5,602
May	3,051	1,302	365	365	163	5,246
June	2,693	1,416	280	345	134	4,868
July	2,585	1,102	349	308	226	4,570
August	2,714	1,235	319	627	133	5,028
September	2,462	1,628	159	688	204	5,141
October	3,740	2,857	386	660	272	7,915
November	3,767	2,045	360	626	337	7,135
December	3,440	1,726	313	191	98	5,768
	35,682	20,719	3,907	5,888	2,123	68,319

EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS IN CENTRAL LABORATORY AT JACKSONVILLE—1921

	Animal Parasites	*Diphtheria*	*Typhoid*	*Malaria*	*Tuberculosis*	*Gonorrhoea*	*Syphilis*	*Rabies*	*Miscellaneous*
January	329	580	140	430	197	157	855	9	144
February	346	290	125	292	209	168	1,149	9	45
March	321	506	221	343	219	227	1,481	9	52
April	424	362	232	386	208	138	1,240	4	85
May	394	54	223	346	212	151	1,168	10	44
June	248	73	224	323	214	131	1,137	7	77
July	236	95	254	328	220	147	1,159	14	96
August	303	196	263	396	191	150	1,185	13	45
September	286	579	209	339	196	151	1,190	10	43
October	301	2,262	183	318	230	140	1,171	12	32
November	260	970	165	222	185	136	1,108	5	56
December	289	1,180	145	206	163	126	929	8	72
Total	3,737	7,147	2,384	3,929	2,444	1,822	13,764	110	791

EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS IN CENTRAL LABORATORY AT JACKSONVILLE—1922

	Animal Parasites	*Diphtheria*	*Typhoid*	*Malaria*	*Tuberculosis*	*Gonorrhoea*	*Syphilis*	*Rabies*	*Miscellaneous*
January	352	601	131	180	197	142	949	10	43
February	331	93	133	194	242	133	1,051	16	63
March	862	346	158	250	265	159	1,185	6	52
April	561	575	159	429	227	159	1,124	9	23
May	571	184	233	361	229	142	1,226	16	49
June	450	89	231	353	211	152	1,136	18	53
July	368	135	239	341	190	151	1,062	18	81
August	321	215	224	371	172	186	1,180	9	36
September	301	419	144	226	134	143	1,041	6	48
October	385	1,557	127	228	166	135	1,089	13	40
November	406	1,667	123	210	164	148	980	3	66
December	357	1,396	118	194	191	156	980	7	41
Total	5,265	7,277	2,020	3,157	2,388	1,806	13,043	131	595

A study of the foregoing tables will give a very good idea of the work done in the Central Laboratory, although it must be borne in mind that we obtain the supplies for all the laboratories, sending them out as needed.

We also are the distributors of the biologics handled by the Board, and also assist by investigating outbreaks of disease and milk supplies. During the period covered by this report we have demonstrated the Schick Test to several County Medical Societies and have given the bacteriological course to the nurses in training at four hospitals.

A short report in detail follows:

DIPHTHERIA

Report in Detail

1921			1922		
Positive	589	8.2%	Positive	714	9.8%
Negative	6,558		Negative	6,563	
	7,147			7,277	

The slight increase in number of cultures examined and an increased percentage of positives is due in part at least to the fact that more release swabs were taken and that in many instances these were taken very shortly after the diagnosis was made, resulting ofttimes in an earlier release of the case.

In 1922 there were 901 cases of diphtheria reported in the State and 95 of them resulted in death; of the fatal cases 67 were less than 5 years old and 14 others had not reached their tenth birthday, leaving but fourteen that were ten years old or older.

The incidence of diphtheria should very soon be materially reduced, for with the active immunization by toxin anti-toxin available to all this disease has been placed in the same class as smallpox, *i. e.,* anyone who wishes may become immune and if any child contracts the disease whoever is responsible for the care of that child, whether parent or guardian, must shoulder the entire responsibility.

TUBERCULOSIS

1921			1922		
Positive	413	17.0%	Positive	396	16.7%
Negative	2,031		Negative	1,992	
	2,444			2,388	

While a diagnosis of tuberculosis should be made long before it is possible for a laboratory diagnosis to assist, the above totals seem altogether too small for the population tributary to this laboratory.

Each of our report blanks sent with the report of the result of the examination of sputum bears the statement that "repeated examinations should be made in suspected cases," still but few physicians send in more than a single specimen from a case.

TYPHOID

1921			1922		
Positive	246	10.3%	Positive	172	8.5%
Incomplete	78	3.3%	Incomplete	65	3.2%
Negative	2,060		Negative	1,783	
	2,384			2,020	

Not only has 1922 shown a decrease in the number of typhoid examinations but there was also a reduction in the number of deaths from this disease as a study of the mortality tables will show.

MALARIA

1921			1922		
Positive	125	3.2%	Positive	78	2.5%
Negative	3,804		Negative	3,079	
	3,929			3,157	

Of the positives in 1921 88 were tertian and 37 æstivo-autumnal, and in 1922 the figures were 58 and 20, respectively.

The habit of taking chill tonics as a routine in so many cases and before calling a physician in many others is the cause of many a negative finding that would otherwise be positive.

While it is true that we occasionally find the parasites in the blood of persons taking quinine, this is the great exception, and a negative finding from such person should be given no weight.

ANIMAL PARASITES

1921			1922		
Positive hookworm	922	24.6%	Positive hookworm	1,284	23.1%
Positive other parasites	136	3.6%	Positive other parasites	125	2.3%
Negative	2,679		Negative	3,856	
	3,737			5,265	

The increase in the total number of examinations for intestinal parasites is due, we believe, to an increased realization of the fact that hookworm infection is one of our greatest problems not only from a health standpoint but from the economic side as well.

It is safe to say that in many of the communities from 10 to 25 per cent of the funds expended for the maintenance of the schools is wasted on account of the prevalence of hookworm infection in the pupils.

Much has been done but even more should be accomplished toward cutting down the incidence of this infection.

GONORRHŒA

1921			1922		
Positive	585	32.1%	Positive	629	34.8%
Negative	1,237		Negative	1,177	
	1,822			1,806	

The number of these examinations has more than doubled since 1920 and the percentage of positives remains practically the same.

SYPHILIS

1921			1922		
Positive	2,787	20.2%	Positive	2,160	16.6%
Partial	1,759	12.8%	Partial	1,172	8.9%
Unsatisfactory	465	3.4%	Unsatisfactory	381	2.9%
Negative	8,753		Negative	9,330	
	13,764			13,043	

Examinations for this disease still continue to be greater than for any two other diseases, showing the importance of the continuation of the work to reduce the incidence of syphilis.

While there was a reduction in 1922 over the 1921 record, the reduction was comparatively slight.

The large number of partial reactions is accounted for by the fact that a great many specimens were sent in from treated cases as a guide for further medication.

RABIES

1921			1922		
Positive	40	36.3%	Positive	51	38.9%
Unsatisfactory	5	5.5%	Unsatisfactory	9	6.8%
Negative	65		Negative	71	
	110			131	

Of the 40 positives in 1921, 36 were dogs and 4 were cats. Animals examined other than dogs were as follows: 15 cats, 2 pigs, 3 calves, 1 cow and 1 mule. In 1922 we had two positive cats and 1 positive cow, the balance, or 48, being dogs; the animals other than dogs were 15 cats, 1 cow, 1 rabbit and 1 squirrel.

The great majority of the unsatisfactory reports were due to faulty shipping, although a few were due to the total destruction of the brain in killing the animals.

The miscellaneous column in the tables includes a great variety of examinations such as milk, animal tests for diphtheria virulence and genito-urinary tuberculosis, miscellaneous cultures, etc.

DR. B. L. ARMS, *Director.*

RECORD OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN THE TAMPA LABORATORY FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1922.

TAMPA, FLA.

DR. B. L. ARMS,
Director Bureau of Laboratories, State Board of Health,
Jacksonville, Fla.

DEAR DOCTOR ARMS:

Enclosed herewith you will find our record of the activities of the Tampa Laboratory for the Biennial Period ending December 31, 1922. During this time the Tampa Laboratory has been able to be of service to more people than during any previous time.

Public health nursing activities, notably the Hillsborough County School Nurse and the American Red Cross Nurse of Winter Haven, have been particularly prominent and efficient in their hookworm work. Also during the last three months of 1922 we had the pleasure of cooperating with Dr. A. J. Wood, City Physician of St. Petersburg, in an intensive hookworm campaign carried on in the public schools of St. Petersburg. More communities should avail themselves of the opportunity and facilities of the laboratory, particularly in conducting intensive hookworm campaigns.

Other services rendered the people of South Florida by the Tampa Laboratory through their family physicians are gradually increasing, but there still remains numerous opportunities where the laboratory might be of more service in aiding in the diagnosis of communicable diseases.

For the smooth and efficient manner in which the work has been carried on, the assisting personnel of this laboratory must be

given much credit. Mrs. C. L. Bernard, A. B., in bacteriology from the University of Kansas, has been faithful and very thorough in her work. Mrs. Louise Menendez, Clerical Assistant, has handled the reporting and recording in a most commendable manner. Horace, our laboratory porter, has served us well.

One recommendation which I wish to make is that the assistant personnel be given a substantial increase in salary in order that they may meet the greatly increased cost of living.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for your prompt attention to our numerous requests, and also to the State Health Officer, the Honorable Members of the Board, and Directors of the different Bureaus, we give our thanks for their cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

By H. D. VENTERS,
Bacteriologist, Tampa Laboratory.

STATEMENT OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN THE TAMPA LABORATORY DURING THE YEAR 1921.

	January.	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*Total.*	*Grand Total.*
Animal Parasites:														
Hookworm:														
Positive	143	77	37	69	36	21	170	367	158	99	24	16	1,217	
Negative	413	323	217	250	133	144	269	464	270	357	130	140	3,110	
Unfit				1	3			1	2				7	
Ameba			1	1							1	1	4	
Ascaris	20	14	12	24	7	4	20	17	4	31	6	9	168	
Oxyuris	3	2					1	1	1	3		1	12	
Strongyloides		1						1					2	
Tapeworms	3	2	2	1	3		5	5	2	8	1	2	34	
Trichiuris	24	13	21	16	12	16	19	14	11	49	16	10	221	4,775
Diphtheria Culture:														
Positive Diagnosis	31	22	10	16	34	12	15	25	33	83	84	42	407	
Positive Releases	23	18	6	5	26	9	5	9	43	22	60	74	300	
Negative	199	348	202	67	340	77	51	81	168	678	517	494	3,222	
Doubtful				1	3								4	3,933
Typhoid:														
Positive	9	17	16	30	12	8	2	7	1	4	3	10	119	
Negative	87	116	170	172	152	169	193	170	137	115	116	109	1,706	
Incomplete	7	6	19	14	12	6	5	7	6	4	6	4	96	1,921
Malaria:														
Positive	3	5	8	4	13	5	12	11	12	14	13	5	105	
Negative	105	154	216	209	181	210	232	200	160	131	138	144	2,080	
Unsatisfactory Smears			5	1	3	3		4		3		4	23	2,208

STATEMENT OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN THE TAMPA LABORATORY DURING THE YEAR 1921.—Continued.

	January.	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*Total.*	*Grand Total.*
Rabies:														
Dogs:														
Positive	5	3	7	3	9	5	5	3	5	2	5	2	54	
Negative	3	2	3		5	5	1	4	1	1	3	4	32	
Unsatisfactory	1	1	1	2	1								6	92
Cats and Other Animals:														
Positive	1	2			1								4	
Negative		2	1	1	1	1	1	3			1	1	12	16
Tuberculosis:														
Positive	19	12	16	24	30	21	13	17	22	7	15	17	213	
Negative	79	89	95	75	79	74	53	59	72	57	78	80	890	
Unsatisfactory	2	9	2		1	2	1	1					18	1,121
Ophthalmia:														
Positive	2	1	1			1		1	1		1		8	
Negative	7	3	2	1	5	1	5	7	3	2	4	4	44	
Unsatisfactory			2									1	3	55
Gonorrhoea:														
Positive	35	31	24	21	31	32	30	30	25	25	18	36	338	
Negative	75	49	50	47	45	43	50	60	77	44	45	76	661	
Unsatisfactory	6	3	3	5	6	3	1	1	6	1	2	2	39	1,038
Complement Fixation:														
Positive									1				1	
Negative	12	8	10	10	7	2	7	10	13	6	12	11	108	
Partial		2	1				2			1			6	
Unsatisfactory	1						1						2	117

STATEMENT OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN THE TAMPA LABORATORY DURING THE YEAR 1921.—Continued.

	January.	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*Total.*	*Grand Total.*
Syphilis:														
Positive	66	71	82	60	63	44	33	35	44	23	41	35	597	
Negative	269	228	269	214	222	266	166	195	259	122	181	203	2,594	
Partial	28	27	43	27	25	26	9	13	37	15	21	26	297	
Unsatisfactory	15	19	17	15	17	23	29	18	32	4	11	7	207	3,695
Water:														
Count	29	23	30	27	26	30	25	25	24	25	24	25	313	
Colon			1	1				1					3	316
Milk:														
Count				10	11	7	6	4		7		2	47	
Butter Fat				10	11	7	6	4		7		2	47	
Unsatisfactory							8						8	102
Para A.:														
Positive														
Negative	2	1	6	3	1	7	5	7	9	8	6	6	61	61
Para B.:														
Positive														
Negative	2	1	6	3	1	7	5	7	9	8	6	6	61	61
Vin. Angina:														
Positive		1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1			18	
Negative		1									1		2	20
Echinococcus:														
Positive	1												1	1
Miscellaneous	7	6	8	1	4	5	2	1	18	2	2	3	59	59
Filaria:														
Positive											1		1	1
Month Total	1,738	1,713	1,624	1,443	1,574	1,298	1,465	1,893	1,669	1,969	1,593	1,614	19,593	19,593

STATEMENT OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN THE TAMPA LABORATORY DURING THE YEAR 1922.

	January.	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*Total.*	*Grand Total.*
Animal Parasites:														
Hookworm:														
Positive	17	23	51	53	25	31	13	13	14	164	45	53	502	
Negative	122	115	213	406	121	165	121	132	102	675	492	594	3,258	
Unfit		2		3	2		1				1	1	10	
Ameba												1	1	
Ascaris	4	11	15	9	5	9	7	8	5	8	12	2	95	
Oxyuris	1	1		1				1		1	2	2	9	
Strongyloides			2										2	
Tapeworms	2		5	3	2	1		2		3	7	4	29	
Trichiuris	7	10	24	14	10	16	11	8	6	9	11	5	131	4,037
Diphtheria Cultures:														
Positive Diagnosis	75	40	30	13	17	10	22	25	59	76	57	24	448	
Positive Releases	44	23	9	3	8	17	4	4	25	54	43	18	252	
Negative	1,143	474	305	182	70	81	74	91	540	945	323	288	4,516	
Doubtful								1					1	5,217
Typhoid:														
Positive	10	11	11	7	11	5	6	1	2	3	7	3	77	
Negative	117	136	162	167	193	190	182	202	174	161	143	94	1,921	
Incomplete	3	13	6	6	12	7	7	6	1	7	4	2	74	2,072
Malaria:														
Positive	4	4	1	6	4	2	11	14	11	17	31	13	118	
Negative	136	167	200	193	220	230	183	197	203	191	167	114	2,201	
Unsatisfactory Smears	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	1			2	1	17	2,336

STATEMENT OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN THE TAMPA LABORATORY DURING THE YEAR 1922.—Continued.

	January.	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*Total.*	*Grand Total.*
Rabies:														
Dogs:														
Positive	2	9	2	1	6	3	4	5	2		2	1	37	
Negative	2	1	3	1	5			6	4	1	1	3	27	
Unsatisfactory			1			1	1						3	67
Cats and Other Animals:														
Positive	1									1			2	
Negative		1	1			2		2	1	3	1	1	12	
Unsatisfactory							1			1			2	16
Tuberculosis:														
Positive	14	24	18	21	31	15	15	22	14	18	19	16	227	
Negative	94	104	98	94	88	64	67	78	70	65	66	72	960	
Unsatisfactory	3		2			1	1			2	5	1	15	1,202
Ophthalmia:														
Positive			1			1	1			1			4	
Negative		1	5	1	5	3	2	3	7	5	3	2	37	
Unsatisfactory		1											1	42
Gonorrhoea:														
Positive	33	38	40	23	14	20	25	22	21	19	28	24	307	
Negative	72	111	75	82	73	48	42	46	48	69	44	39	749	
Unsatisfactory	3	5	1	4	2	1				4	3	2	25	1,081
Complement Fixation:														
Positive														
Negative	9	13	11	7	5	11	2	11	3	10	7	5	94	
Partial						1	1				1		3	
Unsatisfactory	1												1	98

STATEMENT OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN THE TAMPA LABORATORY DURING THE YEAR 1922.—Continued.

	January.	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*Total.*	*Grand Total.*
Syphilis:														
Positive	40	60	58	38	41	51	31	29	35	27	61	41	512	
Negative	209	219	306	226	225	262	154	201	166	207	319	204	2,698	
Partial	31	23	23	37	23	53	25	17	20	20	32	20	324	
Unsatisfactory	9	9	26	9	12	30	24	16	14	14	22	15	200	3,734
Water:														
Count	29	25	27	25	28	26	25	26	25	26	25	23	310	310
Milk:														
Count	7	2	5	11	14	19	7	8	17	14	22	14	140	
Butter Fat	7	2	5	11	14	19	7	8	17	14	22	14	140	
Unsatisfactory									1				1	281
Para A.:														
Positive														
Negative	3	6	5	9	4	4	10	8	7	8	4	1	69	69
Para B.:														
Positive														
Negative	3	6	5	9	4	4	10	8	7	8	4	1	69	69
Vin. Angina:														
Positive	2		1			2		3	4	3	1	2	18	
Negative										1	2	1	4	22
Miscellaneous	5	7	7	5	7	10	1	9	3	2	4	5	65	65
Month Totals	2,265	1,700	1,762	1,681	1,302	1,416	1,102	1,234	1,628	2,857	2,045	1,726	20,718	20,718

STATEMENT OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN THE PENSACOLA LABORATORY DURING THE YEAR 1921.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Grand Total.
Animal Parasites:														
Hookworm:														
Positive	2	7	6	5	15	12	7	39	17	57	25	7	199	
Negative	8	10	11	11	10	18	14	34	17	33	14	13	193	
Ameba Hist.:														
Positive	1				1								2	
Negative			1	4	2	1		1			1	1	11	
Ascaris Lumb.														
Positive			2		2	1				1	1		7	
Strongyloides:														
Positive	1	1				1		1		1	1	1	7	
Tapeworm:														
Positive												1	1	
Negative								1				1	2	
Trichoceph. Disp.:														
Positive		2	1		2	6		1	1	4			17	
Trichomonas Int.:														
Positive	1				1								2	
Oxyuris Vermic.:														
Positive						1		1		1			3	444
Diphtheria—Smears and Cultures:														
Positive	68	36	16	6	2	1	2	4	24	78	166	91	494	
Negative	299	139	86	26	20	27	11	22	76	249	763	386	2,104	
Doubtful											5	5	10	2,608

STATEMENT OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN THE PENSACOLA LABORATORY DURING YEAR 1921.—Continued.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Grand Total.
Gonorrhoea:														
Positive	4	10	8	7	5	1	5	3	3	4	5	11	66	
Negative	18	21	18	20	37	21	30	26	24	15	8	10	248	
Doubtful or Unfit	1						1		1			1	4	318
Malaria:														
Positive		1	2	1	2	5	6	2	1	5			25	
Negative	16	13	23	29	33	45	39	46	41	23	34	33	375	400
Typhoid:														
Positive	2	1	7	4	4	4	7	2	1		1	5	38	
Negative	12	15	18	27	34	49	42	27	33	22	27	24	330	
Incomplete			1						1			4	6	374
Tuberculosis:														
Positive	6	5	2	5	6	5	9	4	5	5	5	5	62	
Negative	32	26	22	21	22	21	19	31	11	16	20	12	253	315
Spirocheta Pallida:														
Positive						2						2	4	
Negative					5	3	3				2		13	17
Meningococcus:														
Positive				1	1								2	2
Plague (rat):														
Negative								194	172	189	183	188	926	926
Milk Examinations	2	2	1	4	12		6	2				2	31	31
Water Examinations					2	5	10	15	9	6		2	49	49
Miscellaneous:														
Vincent's Angina:														
Positive	2						1		1		1	2	7	
Blood Counts Diff.			3	2				4	1	1			11	
Urine Examinations	1		1										2	
Tick Fever							2						2	
Pyorrhea												1	1	23
Total	476	289	229	173	218	229	214	460	439	710	1,262	808	5,507	5,507

ANNUAL REPORT OF POSITIVE SPECIMENS DIAGNOSED AT PENSACOLA LABORATORY—1921.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Diphtheria	8	6	0	1	1	1	1	3	11	38	53	22	145
Gonorrhoea	4	10	6	4	4	1	5	3	3	4	5	11	60
Malaria:													
Estivo-autumnal										1			1
Quartan			1							1			2
Tertian		1		1	2	5	6	1	1	3			21
Typhoid	2	1	8	4	3	4	7	2	1	0	1	6	39
Tuberculosis	6	4	2	4	4	4	9	3	4	5	4	5	54
Uncinaria	2	7	5	5	15	12	7	38	17	57	24	7	196
Syphilis or S. Pallida						2						2	4
Meningitis				1	1								2
Vincent's Angina							1		1		1	2	5
Animal Parasites:													
(Other than Hookworm):													
Tapeworm												1	1
Ascaris			2		2	1				1	1		7
Trichocephalus		2	1		2	6		1	1	3			16
Strongyloides	1	1				1		1		1			5
Oxyuris						1		1		1			3
Trichomonas	1				1								2
Ameba Hist.					1								1
B. Coli							4	4	2				10
	24	32	25	20	36	38	40	58	41	115	89	56	574

STATEMENT OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED AT THE PENSCOLA LABORATORY DURING THE YEAR 1922.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Grand Total
Animal Parasites:														
Hookworm:														
Positive	9	11	12	8	94	39	11	19	48	21	36	14	322	
Negative	22	6	10	16	86	36	28	29	12	10	35	15	305	
Unfit for Examination				1								1	2	
Ameba Hist.:														
Positive								1					1	
Negative		1					1		1	1	1	1	6	
Ascaris Lumb.:														
Positive		1			3	2			1	1			8	
Negative									1				1	
Oxyuris Cermi.:														
Positive						1	1		1		2		5	
Strongyloides:														
Positive	2		1								1		4	
Tapeworm:														
Positive					1	1		1			2		5	
Negative											1	1	2	
Trichocephalus:														
Positive	2		1			1	1	1	2	2	1		11	672
Diphtheria—Smears and Cultures:														
Positive	29	23	43	26	3	3	47	22	17	58	39	71	381	
Negative	326	99	57	36	18	4	113	90	21	198	99	114	1,175	
Doubtful	3	3					5			1		1	13	1,569

STATEMENT OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED AT THE PENSACOLA LABORATORY DURING YEAR 1922.—Continued.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Grand Total
Typhoid:														
Positive	12	6	3	6	8	14	6	8	1		3	2	69	
Negative	30	29	27	22	45	49	35	45	18	30	30	17	377	
Incomplete	1				1	1	2	2			1		8	454
Malaria:														
Positive		1	1	1		1	1	2	1	1		1	10	
Negative	27	34	21	29	40	51	41	42	12	23	32	18	370	380
Rabies—Dogs:														
Negative						2		1					3	3
Tuberculosis:														
Positive	6	6	4	4	7	6	2	4	2	7	5	9	62	
Negative	15	21	32	15	27	15	24	12	4	8	20	15	208	270
Gonorrhoea:														
Positive	8	4	8	5	2	8	8	10	4	7	12	3	79	
Negative	13	14	20	21	19	11	13	8	9	18	14	15	175	
Unsatisfactory		1			1	1	3	1				1	8	262
Spirochets Pal.:														
Positive					1			1				1	3	
Negative	1			1	1			1			1		5	8
Water Examinations	6	1	7	1		3	4	16	4				42	42
Milk Examinations		2			5	5	1	3			8	7	31	31
Plague:														
Negative	156		1		1	26	2				12		198	198
Vincent's A		1	1	2	1						5	7	17	17
B. Aerogenes Capsulatis:														
Positive				1									1	1
Meningococcus:														
Negative					1								1	1
	668	264	249	195	365	280	349	319	159	386	360	314	3,908	3,908

ANNUAL REPORT OF POSITIVE SPECIMENS DIAGNOSED AT PENSACOLA LABORATORY—1922.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Diphtheria	13	2	9	3		3	19	19	7	32	12	19	137
Gonorrhoea	8	3	7	5	2	8	7	10	4	7	11	3	75
Malaria:													
Estivo-autumnal								1				1	2
Tertian		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			8
Typhoid	11	6	3	6	8	14	7	8	1		3	2	69
Tuberculosis	6	6	3	4	6	4	2	4	2	6	4	6	53
Uncinaria	8	7	9	5	93	38	10	19	48	22	36	14	310
S. Pallida					1			1				1	3
Vincent's Angina		1	1	2	1						5	6	16
Animal Parasites:													
(Other than Hookworm):													
Tapeworm					1	1		1			2		5
Ascaris		1			3	2			1	1			8
Trichocephalus	2		1			1		1	2	2	1		10
Strongyloides	1		1								1		3
Oxyuris						1	1		1		2		5
Amoeba								1					1
B. Coli			1					5					6
B. Aerogenes Capsulatus				1									1
	49	27	36	27	115	73	47	71	67	71	77	52	712

DISTRIBUTION OF BIOLOGICS

This important function of the State is even yet not fully understood by either the physicians or the citizens in spite of the fact that it has been explained over and over both in letters and through the press.

As this may be the means of reaching some who do not understand fully what they may get on application it is thought worth repeating.

The Board furnishes free to all the following products: diphtheria antitoxin in 5,000 and 10,000 unit packages for therapeutic use only, diphtheria toxin (Schick Test) to determine the susceptibility of individuals to diphtheria, and toxin antitoxin (T-A) to immunize against diphtheria, typhoid vaccine, vaccine virus, tetanus antitoxin, both immunizing and therapeutic, and antimeningococcus serum.

Although the Schick and T-A have been available since November, 1921, they have not been used to the extent they should be. By the general use of these agents diphtheria can be practically stamped out and surely this is a goal well worth striving for.

In New York City, where the greatest amount of pioneer work along this line has been done, they have tested well over 200,000 children and have immunized the susceptibles and have by this procedure done away with diphtheria outbreaks at orphanages and hospitals.

Even with comparatively small numbers immunized in this State, we have had examples of individuals who had been found susceptible, then had taken the T-A and some months later had been found to be harboring diphtheria bacilli that, by the guinea-pig test, were proved to be virulent, but these organisms did not produce the disease diphtheria in the individuals because they were immune. It is safe to say that, but for the use of T-A some months before, they would have had diphtheria.

These cases at no time had the disease and, of course, antitoxin was not needed.

During the time covered by this report we have changed the size of the package of tetanus antitoxin carried for therapeutic use and instead of the 5,000-unit size we now have a 10,000-unit size in syringes and a 20,000-unit vial.

In order that diphtheria antitoxin may be available at short notice for any physician in the State, certain drug stores centrally located have been designated as antitoxin stations and they carry at all times a limited supply of diphtheria antitoxin and also a small stock of typhoid vaccine, while all the laboratories have a stock of all the above-mentioned biologics, though any large order should be sent direct to Jacksonville.

Requests for biologics should be directed to the laboratory and not to the State Board of Health, for the laboratory is open for a half day every Sunday and every holiday, and we have our mail every day and shipment is made on receipt of request.

Antirabic treatments are furnished at cost except that when a physician certifies that a patient is indigent and that he is receiving no pay for the administration this also is free.

These are carried *only* at Jacksonville where we have a supply of the first five days, treatments in sufficient quantity to care for any call, the balance of each treatment is ordered by wire to be sent to the physician and will be received in daily doses by the time they are needed.

In ordering treatments two facts should always be stated—the age of the patient or the statement that it is for an adult and the location of the bite—these are important, for the dosage depends on the age and in case of bites on the face the treatment is gauged accordingly.

The tables accompanying this show the amount of biological products sent out each month in 1921 and 1922.

A list of the antitoxin stations is also included.

ANTITOXIN DISTRIBUTING STATIONS FOR THE FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

City	*Station.*
Apalachicola	H. B. Robbins Drug Co.
Arcadia	Arcadia Drug Co.
Avon Park	Avon Park Drug Co.
Blountstown	Leonard Drug Co.
Bradentown	Balis Pharmacy.
Century	Century Pharmacy.
Chipley	Mitchell Drug Co.
Clearwater	George Moore.
Cocoa	Hughlett Drug Co.
Dade City	Griffin Drug Co.
Daytona	Hankins Drug Co.
DeFuniak Springs	P. H. Cannady Drug Co.
Fort Meade	Langford Drug Co.
Fort Myers	Pixon & Schultz Drug Co.
Fort Pierce	Silver Palace Drug Co.
Gainesville	J. S. Bodiford Drug Co.
Inverness	Inverness Drug Co.
Jacksonville	State Laboratory.
Key West	Key West Drug Co.
Lake Butler	Tomlinson Maines Drug Co.
Lake City	Columbia Pharmacy.
Lakeland	Henleys.
Live Oak	Suwanee Drug Co.
Miami	State Laboratory.
Ocala	Court Pharmacy.
Okeechobee	Park Pharmacy.
Orlando	Evans Rex Drug Co.
Palatka	City Drug Store.
Panama City	Sims Drug Co.
Plant City	Knight's Drug Store.
Pensacola	State Laboratory.
Quincy	City Drug Store.
St. Augustine	St. George Pharmacy.
St. Petersburg	Bennett's Pharmacy.
Sanford	Mobley's Drug Store.
Starke	Mitchell Drug Co.
Tallahassee	State Laboratory.
Tampa	State Laboratory.
Wauchula	Beson Bros.
West Palm Beach	Speer's Pharmacy.
Winter Haven	S. H. Woods.

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF BIOLOGICS BY MONTHS, 1921

	Diphtheria Antitoxin		*Tetanus Antitoxin*		*Vaccine Virus.*	*Typho Bacterin.*	*Antimeningococcus Serum.*	*Antirabic Virus.*
	10,000 units	5,000 units	5,000 units	1,500 units				
January	124	64		22	6,710	320	4	27
February	68	29	8	49	14,750	1,561	2	27
March	52	50	17	39	21,600	1,134	1	28
April	67	34	28	56	18,920	2,030	15	25
May	86	59	83	64	3,540	1,772	2	24
June	93	75	24	89	3,110	1,878	4	20
July	63	59	8	102	1,450	1,198	2	26
August	169	80	52	120	1,570	609	7	19
September	142	54	6	100	1,850	718	3	16
October	104	80	17	63	900	164	2	20
November	275	161	16	102	4,730	301	4	17
December	120	61	55	65	2,530	453	2	19
	1,363	806	314	871	81,660	12,138	48	268

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF BIOLOGICS BY MONTHS, 1922.

	Diphtheria Antitoxin		*Schick Tests.*	*Toxin Antitoxin.*	*Tetanus Antitoxin.*				*Vaccine Virus.*	*Typhoid Vaccine.*	*Antimeningococcus Serum.*	*Antirabic Virus.*
	10,000 *units*	5,000 *units*			20,000	10,000	5,000	1,500.				
January	203	92	120	37			31	125	6,810	303		34
February	93	44	330	102			7	83	8,240	730	8	42
March	115	49	1,720	350			2	70	6,820	2,457	6	25
April	28	48	3,760	1,071			28	59	2,680	1,090	3	15
May	69	14	2,900	531			30	142	2,200	1,094	4	19
June	36	31	120	42			38	109	1,390	1,262		22
July	120	54		16			23	184	1,370	1,240	4	12
August	188	61	20	110			76	122	670	629	1	8
September	225	85	4,460	590			68	139	1,650	103	11	20
October	117	65	1,700	372			26	129	820	58	16	19
November	260	121	4,940	618			32	87	1,410	515		8
December	176	54	490	644		6	34	106	1,600	118	26	18
	1,630	718	20,560	4,816		6	395	1,355	35,660	9,599	79	242

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF ANTIRABIC TREATMENTS IN 1921.

	January	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Total*
Hillsboro	20	23	14	13	9	7	5	2	4	2	8	7	114
Polk			3		4	3	8	12			1		31
Alachua	2	2	4		3		2			7			20
DeSoto			2	2	1		2	1	1	4	3	2	18
Lee					1				9	1			11
Gadsden					1			1			1	5	8
Bradford			2	3	1			1					7
Columbia							5	1			1		7
Duval		1		1	1	1	2		1				7
Marion				2	1	1				2	1		7
Suwanee		1				2	2				1		6
Dade			1			1					1	2	5
Orange	1			3						1			5
Clay					1							3	4
Baker						3							3
Lafayette										3			3
Levy	1			1									2
Pasco					1	1							2
Putnam								1	1				2
Hernando			1										1
Madison	1												1
Manatee						1							1
Okeechobee	1												1
Pinellas	1												1
Washington			1										1
	27	27	28	25	24	20	26	19	16	20	17	19	268

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF ANTIRABIC TREATMENTS IN 1922.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Hillsboro	17	14	7	8	6	2	3	7	8	8	5	7	92
Orange	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Marion	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Pasco	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suwanee	7	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	14
Polk	1	7	1	1	3	6	2	...	5	2	...	...	22
Gadsden	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	...	20
Levy	3	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Duval	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8
Baker	...	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	11
Pinellas	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Sumter	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	10
Alachua	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bradford	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dade	...	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	6
Jackson	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Clay	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Charlotte	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jefferson	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Okaloosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Union	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brevard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	4
Wakulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
DeSoto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Calhoun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Seminole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	34	42	25	15	19	22	12	8	20	19	9	18	243

Respectfully submitted,

REPORT OF BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR 1921-1922

From: MRS. LAURIE JEAN REID, R. N., DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE.

To: COL. R. C. TURCK, STATE HEALTH OFFICER.

Subject: REPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1921 AND 1922.

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the activities of the Bureau of Child Welfare for the years 1921 and 1922.

Since this Bureau has had a variable experience during the period designated and has functioned under different directors and in cooperation with various government agencies, for convenience and for clearness in detail this report is made in six-month periods in which various pieces of work were done; an explanation being given with each term.

JANUARY 1ST TO JUNE 30TH, 1921, INCLUSIVE

Personnel

W. B. Keating, M. D., Director; one Public Health Nurse assistant; one Secretary, half time.

Activities

During this period the time of the Director and nurse assistant was occupied with a traveling Trachoma Clinic which gave service to fourteen communities. This work proved invaluable in locating trachoma cases. Aside from removing sources of infection from the schoolroom, many cases were cured and valuable educational information was disseminated in the communities visited. A detailed statistical report is attached.

The State Legislature of 1921 reduced the State Board of Health appropriation from one-half to one-quarter millage, in consequence of which some of the activities of the Bureau were discontinued, among which were the traveling Trachoma Clinic and the services of the Public Health Nurse assistant.

JULY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1921, INCLUSIVE

Personnel

State Board of Health: W. B. Keating, M. D., Director; Public Health Nurse assistant discontinued; Secretary, half time to October, then full time.

United States Public Health Service: Two county child hygiene units; one oral hygiene unit; one consultant; one nutrition worker; one Public Health Nurse at large.

Activities

The work of the Director for this period comprised talks, conferences and correspondence in preparation for the work of the United States Public Health Service units and later in assisting with examinations of school children to facilitate the work of the Home Demonstration Department in order that nutritional work with underweights could be done. The Director also did field work of various kinds as requested by local organizations in various communities as well as the regular routine work of the Bureau.

The Orthopedic Service was continued during the entire year under Dr. J. Knox Simpson, Surgeon in Charge. Detailed report of this Service follows in another section.

Attached is a detailed statistical report of the office work of the Bureau during 1921:

Letters written	853
Letters received	664
Requests for literature (number pieces)	6,035
Confinement packages sent out	1,718
Teachers' Health blanks sent out	2,926
Teachers' Health blanks returned	1,497
Mothers' pensions (copies of) received	267
Notifications to parents of defects	4,003
Applications for positions filed	5
School examination cards sent out	13,500
Height and weight charts sent out	302
Prenatal letters sent out	106
Microscope slides sent out	144

STATISTICAL REPORT TRAVELING TRACHOMA CLINIC

Places visited	14
School children examined	4,901
School children treated	285
School children operated	117
Number refusing operation	79
Complete physical examinations	644
School teachers examined	70

JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1922, INCLUSIVE

Personnel

In December of 1921, Dr. E. B. Lowry was recalled by the United States Public Health Service and on March 1st, 1921, was replaced by Dr. C. V. Akin, United States Public Health Service. This was the only change in personnel until June 30th, when all the United States Public Health Service workers were recalled to Washington with the exception of Margaret Duffey, R. N., who remained until July 12th, finishing up some clinic work.

Activities

The work of the Units and individual workers under the United States Public Health Service was continued as per arrangement and plan outlined in annual report of Dr. C. V. Akin, which is herewith attached.

JULY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1922, INCLUSIVE

Personnel

W. B. Keating, M. D., Director, continuous to September 1st (resigned); Laurie Jean Reid, R. N., September 15th.

Maternal and Infant Hygiene nurses: Harriet J. Sherman, R. N., July 1st; Estelle Evans Bonner, R. N., July 1st (colored); Ruth E. Mettinger, R. N., September 15th; Noreita M. Alvis, R. N., December 1st.

Miss Margaret Loest, Secretary, continuous half time, Bureau of Child Welfare, and employed half time, Division of Maternal and Infant Hygiene.

Miss Willie Mae McCormick, half-time stenographer, July 1st, Division of Maternal and Infant Hygiene.

Activities

In July the Division of Maternal and Infant Hygiene was organized to work in cooperation with the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy as outlined in the Sheppard-Towner Act of November 23rd, 1921, and for which a part of the Federal appropriation for the year had been made. A tentative plan was outlined and the two nurses employed July 1st began their work in the field according to this plan.

This plan was for the nurses to cover the field county by county giving instructive talks to groups of women, rounding up what midwives they could reach, checking up the birth and death records with the Local Registrars, investigating milk supplies, and doing general educational work relative to the Maternal and Infant Hygiene Division. This work was continued by the two nurses, Harriet J. Sherman, R. N., and Estelle Evans Bonner, R. N. (colored), until September 15th. On this date the new Director took office and Ruth E. Mettinger, R. N., was employed for the Maternal and Infant Hygiene Division. A new plan was adopted to facilitate the work of the Bureau and the following divisions were made:

Division of Maternal and Infant Hygiene.

Division of Examinations and Inspections of Pre-School and School Children.

Division of Public Health Nursing.

DIVISION OF MATERNAL AND INFANT HYGIENE

Since the Division of Maternal and Infant Hygiene was the only one for which appropriation was immediately available, almost the entire time of the Director has been spent in perfecting plans, and in the organization of the field service for this Division. Realizing the need for publicity in order to enlist the sympathies and cooperation of the public, the Director has taken advantage of every opportunity to get before the public through Women's Clubs, civic organizations and public meetings wherever possible to explain the work of this Division. In making a plan it was deemed necessary to do intensive work with midwives for whom, up to this time, there had been no regulation regarding their work and only in the few larger centers in the State with established health departments, had any instruction been given them.

The following plan was put in operation for the field work: The same division of the State for districts for the three white nurses has been made as obtains for the District Health Officers. The colored nurse's district comprises the sixteen counties known as the "Black Belt" in which the greatest number of negroes live. Work to cover supervision of midwives and educational work in Maternal and Infant Hygiene.

At the present time the field work is carried on as follows: By prearranged plan notifications are sent to all the midwives whose

names it is possible to procure through the Local Registrars and various other agencies in the counties telling them to report to the representative of the Division of Maternal and Infant Hygiene Bureau of Child Welfare, Florida State Board of Health, on a given date for instruction. Through a very happy arrangement with Dr. S. G. Thompson, Director, Bureau of Vital Statistics, the Local Registrars are notified to be present at this meeting if possible, and a supply of silver nitrate will always be kept by the Local Registrars for free distribution to the midwives. This seems to be the best possible arrangement that could be had since it will tie up the midwives more closely with the Registrars and we hope may bring about more complete birth registration. Letters are also sent to physicians, public health nurses, if there are any working in the county, and any other interested individuals whose names can be procured, explaining the mission of the Maternal and Infant Hygiene Nurse and asking their cooperation and assistance in arranging for meetings of groups of women, in order to conserve the time of the nurse on her arrival in the county. A package of silver nitrate (wax ampules, two in box, as put up by Lederle) and literature is sent ahead so that the nurse may have it on her arrival. Each nurse spends approximately one week in a county.

The meeting of the midwives is held the first day of the nurse's visit to the county so that during the succeeding days wherever possible she may find the delinquent midwives in their homes and give the necessary preliminary instruction.

The remainder of the nurse's time is taken up in instructive work in maternal and infant hygiene, confining her talks on her first visit to a county to the following subjects:

(1) The Prenatal Care of the Prospective Mother.

(2) Preparation For and the Care that Should be Given During the Natal and Lying-in Period.

(3) The Care and Feeding of Young Infants.

Literature is distributed where a desire for further knowledge is shown. Home visits and demonstrations of the preparation of modified feedings are made whenever possible and it is surprising how much one nurse can accomplish in a county, even when handicapped by lack of transportation, large areas to cover, and the illiteracy and indifference of the people to be served.

Local committees are formed wherever possible in each community. These committees to function as aides to the Division of Maternal and Infant Hygiene in sending in the names of prospective mothers and mothers of young children so that suitable literature can be sent where it is needed. Prior to the second visit of the nurse to the community it will be the duty of these committees to assist in arrangements for the nurse's work.

We hope to plan an extension of work for the nurse's second visit by holding clinics, particularly in those counties where the greatest interest has been shown and leaving the nurse in the county a sufficient length of time to do some follow-up work from the clinic.

The Director of the Bureau has gone with the nurses to their various territories, assisting them with the organization of their work so that the plan can be carried out in a uniform manner in each section of the State. The Director has also prepared:

1. A nurses' report blank.
2. Application blank for Public Health Nurses.
3. Notification card for Prospective Mothers.
4. Manual of Instruction for Mothers.
5. Manual of Instruction for Midwives.
6. Linen tag for Midwives' equipment bag.
7. Midwives' monthly report blank.
8. Revised "The Directions for the Prevention of Ophthalmia Neonatorun" (sore eyes of newborn babies). Copies of which are attached hereto.

Considering the fact that this work is new in Florida, and of all public health work requiring the most delicate and careful handling so that those whom we desire to serve are helped and not antagonized, the work thus far has proven valuable. The fact that three thousand five hundred and forty-seven mothers have received individual instruction and help, and that one thousand four hundred and fifty-five midwives have been instructed and are making reports to this Bureau in the same time proves that this piece of State-wide work can be done. It must be remembered that the nurses have not had independent transportation, neither have their expense accounts warranted unlimited taxi service to the places in the country where work is most needed, and great credit is due them for their untiring efforts which are shown so plainly by the statistical report which is attached to this sheet.

I wish to acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of the various Bureaus of the State Board of Health and all outside agencies who contributed by their cooperation and assistance to the valuable work of the nurses. We hope to accomplish through the work of this Division a lowering of the infant death rate, lowered maternal death rate, higher birth registration and a better understanding by the general public of the needs regarding the conservation of maternal and child life.

DIVISION OF EXAMINATIONS AND INSPECTIONS OF PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL CHILDREN

This Division has not functioned actively because of the lack of appropriation to cover any definite piece of work. Aside from the Trachoma Clinics and examinations of children in a few communities which were made by either the Director of the Bureau, District Health Officers or local physicians who had the time and were willing to give gratuitous service, nothing has been done.

The law which puts the responsibility of the examination of the school children on the State Board of Health by act of Legislature carried with it no appropriation, so this could not be done. We hope that adequate appropriation by the present Legislature may make this work possible.

The conditions in many of the schools are very bad and we can no more expect a child with physical defects to get the maximum of knowledge from his educational advantages than we could expect a broken automobile to give us service on the road, therefore, money for education is wasted where the child for whom it is expended is not physically fit.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

This Division has never functioned actively.

The State Department of Health, through this Division, should set.

(1) A State standard of training and efficiency for all those who seek or accept positions as public health nurses in this State and a way by which contact can be maintained with national and State nursing organizations where records of nurses are kept.

(2) To be equipped so as to assist where desired in making plans, furnishing samples for use of record forms and blanks and

literature necessary to the inauguration of a systematized piece of work and assist with the budget so that the expenditure of money made may be justified in any county, community, school or district visiting plan of public health nursing work.

More public health nursing falls through because of lack of efficiency on the part of the nurse through insufficient preparation for her work, or through poor organization of her work by untrained persons, or by not letting the general public know by proper record what is being done, how the money is being expended, and the relation of the expenditure and the work to the general community good.

This Division has been given no publicity, so that few requests for help in inaugurating public health nursing services have been received, but this Division should be a vastly important one, in that the reaction from a poorly planned or installed service, or a nurse who is employed and either through lack of training or unfortunate personality fails to make good is, that usually no further public health nursing work can be started in that same community because of the precedent established in the pioneer piece of work.

With adequate appropriation this Bureau through its three Divisions which ought to be coordinate and are so closely interrelated, could be made to function so that the results would be felt over the entire State, since no health organization can reach its maximum of service until living conditions and health standards are raised for mothers, and children during the formative and growing years. The children of such a State as Florida should be the flower of the country and this standard should be made possible by those who can make it possible through legislation and adequate appropriation.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURIE JEAN REID, R. N.,
Director, Bureau of Child Welfare.

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE
STATISTICAL REPORT

Supervision of Midwives:	*White*	*Colored*
Midwives investigated	144	1,450
Midwives visited in homes	17	170
Midwives visited out	6	100
Midwives registered	167	521
Midwives literate	41	273
Midwives illiterate	103	1,177
Midwives with training	9	13
Midwives' meetings	21	117
Midwives attending	131	1,224
Midwives—Individual instruction	20	189
Silver Nitrate to	129	808
Monthly report blanks to	19	503
Examinations held	0	90
Equipment inspected	4	334
Clean	0	109
Dirty	3	115
Complete	0	59
Incomplete	3	219
Counties visited		50

Places visited: Rural, 241; urban, 189. Total, 430.

Educational:	*White*	*Colored*
Meetings held, urban	74	64
Meetings held, rural	117	88
Number persons attending, urban	1,990	4,618
Number persons attending, rural	1,838	3,269
Number mothers' meetings	75	68
Number mothers attending	1,101	2,446
Number mothers instructed	787	2,437
Number births registered	9	26
Prenatals registered	57	85
Prenatal home visits	45	114
Number infant home visits	45	35
Number demonstrations made	27	44
Number babies weighed and measured	62	0
Number physicians visited	124	5
Number Registrars visited	134	0
Number miscellaneous visits	236	187
Number lay committees formed	86	180
Number cases referred to physicians	37	40
Letters written		35
Dressings for mother		1
Interviews relative to work		61
Talks given, day		379
Talks given, night		20
Literature distributed		2,041

Office Work:	
Correspondence received	410
Correspondence mailed	1,989
Copies of mothers' pensions received	206
Pamphlets sent	16,885

Copies of Teachers' Health Certificates received	1,098
Prenatal blanks sent	1,898
Tongue depressors sent	9,100
Confinement packages sent	552
Weight charts sent	1,540
Notifications sent to parents	5,221
Expectant mothers registered	216
Inspection cards sent	9,170
Ampules of silver nitrate sent	4,758
Hookworm containers sent	1,436
Public Health Nurses' reports received	14
Pre-school children examination blanks sent	200

1. APPLICATION BLANK FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

APPLICATION BLANK

REGISTRY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES
BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

1. Name.....Age.....Sex: M.....F..... Address
2. Name and address of hospital training school of which you are a graduate
3. Date of graduation Month Year
4. Are you a registered nurse.....In what State
 Date of registration
5. How, where, and by whom have you been employed since graduation.....
6. Have you had work with negroes..... How long.....
 In what capacity
7. Give names of two former employers for reference
8. Photograph to be sent with application.
9. Name and address of nearest relative for notification in accident when employed

RECORD OF POST-GRADUATE WORK

10. Name and location of institutions.....

 Date of attendance for each
 Theory: (a) What subjects did you pursue.....
 Time spent in theoretical work Under whose direction.....

 Practice: (b) If in hospital give name and location.....
 In what departments did you serve
 Length of time spent in each.....
 If in school affiliated with a P. H. Organization, give name and location

 Did your training at any time include theory and practice in any of the following: Acute communicable disease..... Dietetics..... Social Service

Type of work
Disease of the special senses: Eyes..... Ears..... Nose..... Throat.....
State special qualifications or training which in your judgment would especially fit you for Public Health Work

2. NURSES' REPORT SHEET

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE
NURSES' REPORT SHEET

Supervision of Midwives

Midwives investigated	W.....	C.....
Midwives visited in homes	W.....	C.....
Midwives visited out	W.....	C.....
Midwives registered	W.....	C.....
Midwives literate	W.....	C.....
Midwives illiterate	W.....	C.....
Midwives with training	W.....	C.....
Midwives' meetings	W.....	C.....
Midwives attending	W.....	C.....
Midwives—individual instruction	W.....	C.....
Silver Nitrate to	W.....	C.....
Birth report blanks to	W.....	C.....
Permits issued	W.....	C.....
Permits refused	W.....	C.....
Examinations held	W.....	C.....
Passed.....W.....C.....Rejected	W.....	C.....
Equipment inspected	W.....	C.....
Clean.....W.....C.....Dirty	W.....	C.....
Complete W.....C.....Incomplete	W.....	C.....
Counties visited		
Places visited.....Rural Urban		

Educational

Meetings held Urban	W.....	C.....
Meetings held.....Rural	W.....	C.....
Number persons attending, Urban	W.....	C.....
Number persons attending, Rural	W.....	C.....
Number mothers' meetings	W.....	C.....
Number mothers attending	W.....	C.....
Number mothers instructed	W.....	C.....
Number births registered	W.....	C.....
Prenatals registered	W.....	C.....
Prenatals home visits	W.....	C.....
Number infant-home visits	W.....	C.....
Number demonstrations made	W.....	C.....
Number physicians visited	W.....	C.....
Number Registrars visited	W.....	C.....
Number miscellaneous visits	W.....	C.....
Number lay committees formed	W.....	C.....
Number cases referred to physicians	W.....	C.....

Letters written

INFANT HYGIENIC CLINIC RECORD

Number babies measured W.....C.....Weighed.....W.....C.....
Number breast fed W.....C..... Number mixed feedings... W.....C.....
Number formulæ W.....C.....
Number physical examinations W.....C.....
Number normal W.....C..... Number defectives.....W.....C.....
Number referred to family physician W.....C.....
Number infected eyes at birth.....W.....C.....Number infected eyes later W C.....
Number silver nitrate used at birth.....W.....C.....
Number delivered by physician W.....C.....Midwife W.....C.....Other W.....C...
Number normal term.....W.....C.....Number premature ...W.....C.....
Number orthopedic deformities W.....C..... Syphilitic suspects W.....C.....
Number talks given.....Number pieces literature distributed.....
Physician attending
Number hours in clinic
Weather Condition of roads
Total number hours on duty
Memo.....
.....
.....

B. C. W. 1.

Signed R. N.
District No. County
Maternal and Infant Hygiene Division.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS IN CHILD HYGIENE IN FLORIDA

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1922

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 30, 1922.

DR. W. B. KEATING,
Director, State Board of Health, Bureau of Child Welfare,
Jacksonville, Fla.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of my annual report covering the activities of the U. S. Public Health Service Unit assigned to Field Investigations in Child Hygiene in Florida during the Government fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

Respectfully,

C. V. AKIN, M. D.,
SURGEON IN CHARGE,
United States Public Health Service, Field Investigations in Child Hygiene in Florida.

Annual Report attached.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CHILD HYGIENE UNIT IN FLORIDA.
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1922

FIELD INVESTIGATION IN CHILD HYGIENE.
SURGEON C. V. AKIN, MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 30th, 1922.

THE SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Public Health Service, Child Hygiene Section,
Washington, D. C.
(Through Surgeon Taliaferro Clark.)

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith a summary of the activities of the U. S. Public Health Service Child Hygiene Unit in Florida during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1922.

Respectfully,

SURGEON IN CHARGE,
U. S. Public Health Service, Field Investigations in Child Hygiene in Florida.

Copies to:
President and Members of Florida State Board of Health;
State Health Officer;
Director of Bureau of Child Welfare of State Board of Health;
President of Florida Federation of Women's Clubs;
Chairman of Child Welfare Section of F. F. W. C.;
Files.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CHILD HYGIENE UNIT IN FLORIDA DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

INTRODUCTION

Following a preliminary survey conducted by Surgeon Taliaferro Clark of the Public Health Service, together with State Health authorities and representatives from the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, and on invitation from the Florida State Board of Health, the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service detailed certain officers and employees of the Service to conduct field investigations in Child Hygiene in Florida.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SERVICE UNIT ASSIGNED

According to a statement made by Surgeon Taliaferro Clark at a conference between representatives of the State Board of

Health and Service employees, the Federal Child Hygiene Unit was sent to Florida to study local conditions influencing child morbidity and child mortality and to assist the State Health Authorities in their efforts to combat these conditions; to work with and through the State Board of Health in devising simple and practical measures for the promotion of child health; to cooperate with existing State agencies engaged in child welfare work; and to prepare and submit such records and reports of findings as would add most effectively to the information of the Service and of the State authorities. In all of these activities the Unit was to operate under the direction and guidance of the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health.

INCEPTION OF THE WORK

Active Service participation began early in October, 1921, with the arrival in Florida of Acting Assistant Surgeon E. B. Lowry who was assigned in supervisory charge of personnel. Other officers and employees arrived from time to time during October and November and these were assigned to appropriate duties on arrival. By November 15th, 1921, assignments had been completed, the Unit personnel on the date consisting of four Service Officers, four Nurses, two Laboratory Technicians, and one Nutrition Worker.

DIVISIONS OF WORK

Administrative and General

The supervision of Service activities was in the hands of a Service Officer accountable to the Public Health Service and to the State Board of Health. Attached to this section, for assignment to the general field service, were the Supervising Nurse and the Nutrition Worker.

Oral Hygiene Survey Unit

Assigned directly from Washington, but cooperating with and supplementing the efforts of the Child Hygiene Unit, the dental unit performed a special service in visiting large centers for the purpose of conducting mouth surveys of school children.

County Child Hygiene Units

As a result of a conference between the Public Health Service, the State Board of Health and the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, Orange and Pinellas counties had been selected for special demonstrations in child health measures. The belief that the citizenship of these counties was representative of the sections in which they were located made them especially attractive as fields for intensive studies in child health problems.

SUPERVISION OF WORK

From October to December, 1921, the work was prosecuted as originally undertaken. At the close of the year, emergency demands of the Service necessitated the transfer of the Medical Officer in Charge. During January and February, 1922, Unit activities were directed from Washington.

Believing that more intimate local supervision was required, a commissioned officer of the Service was detailed in charge of the Florida Child Hygiene Unit, effective March 1st, 1922.

NOTE: For convenience and clarity each phase of the work will be assigned a separate section.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Surgeon C. V. Akin, U. S. Public Health Service, in Charge. Headquarters: State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Florida. Period covered: March 1st, 1922, to June 30th, 1922.

(Through the courtesy of the State Health Officer, office space was assigned in the State Board of Health Building conveniently adjacent to the office of the Bureau of Child Welfare, with the personnel of which constant and most cordial contact has been had. Through conference and discussion with Dr. W. B. Keating, Director of the Bureau, it has been possible to keep intelligently informed of local problems and consequently to direct Service activities so as to be of the maximum benefit to the children of Florida and at the same time secure data required by the Service in its studies of child health problems.)

On March 2, 1922, a most important conference was held in Jacksonville at the call of Surgeon Taliaferro Clark who visited Florida for the special purpose of reorganizing the work of the Child Hygiene Unit. Attending the conference were the State Health Officer, the Director of the Bureau of Child Welfare, the recently assigned Medical Officer in charge of Service activities, and all officers and employees in charge of the various field activi-

ties. As a result of the clear-cut manner in which Dr. Clark outlined the cooperative policy of the Service a most satisfactory understanding was arrived at between State and Service representatives. Before Dr. Clark's departure from the State, conferences were held with directing officers of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs. The constant and generous cooperation of this organization with all phases of the work is sufficient evidence of the entire sympathy in which the aims of the Service, as delineated by Dr. Clark, are held by the women of this State.

On March 9th, 1922, the Medical Officer in Charge was privileged to appear before an annual meeting of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs in Clearwater, at which time the cooperative program of Service and State was outlined. The interest manifested is an assurance of the support of the women of Florida in the campaign for the promotion of child health.

Visits to the East Coast, the Gulf Coast, and the western section of the State make it plain that there is a general and widespread interest in child welfare. Aside from the activities of the State Board of Health and the agencies which cooperate with it there is but little organized effort, but everywhere there is an awakening consciousness of the need for better protection of mothers and children which in time will result in definite improvement. In spite of the handicap of lack of funds the State Board of Health is doing what it can to lead the people of Florida to a proper conception of the immensity of the problem. In a masterly address before the Florida State Press Association in April, 1922, the State Health Officer, Dr. R. C. Turck, stressed the need for conservation of child health, giving it the place of first importance in his argument for better health conditions.

The Medical Officer in charge has made every effort to assist the State Health authorities and in so doing has effected such transfers of personnel as, after conference, seemed best for the work in hand. Monthly reports of all work undertaken have been prepared for the Bureau of the Public Health Service and copies of all reports submitted to the State Health authorities.

COUNTY CHILD HYGIENE UNITS

1. *Orange County Unit.*—Headquarters: Orlando, Florida. Personnel: A. A. Surgeon G. S. Osincup, in Charge; Miss Katherine Luby, Nurse; Miss Edith R. Dunn, Laboratory Technician.

This Unit began work on October 26th, 1921, with the arrival of the Medical Officer in Charge.

As the studies to be undertaken and the demonstrations to be made related particularly to school children, the school authorities were selected as the point of primary contact. The interest and support of city and county authorities and of all representative local organizations was, of course, solicited.

One of the first and most important requirements of the Unit was for transportation so that all of the schools in the county might be reached. Limited transportation facilities at first resulted in work being started and confined for a time to the schools in the city of Orlando. This portion of the work was to a large extent completed by Christmas and, sufficient "volunteer" transportation having been provided, the examination of children in rural schools was begun January 1st, 1922.

In addition to the routine examination of all children, several special features were undertaken. Of great importance was the survey made by the Oral Hygiene Unit during December. The excellent impression created by this demonstration resulted in the formation of a Dental Committee and Clinic through which a regular weekly average of 75 children will be examined and the requisite dental corrections made in children whose parents cannot afford private dental work.

In January special nutrition work was begun by Miss Bolcum. Six classes of undernourished children were formed, three in city and three in rural schools.

In December a Child Health Center was opened. In support of this effort a large committee of women, ten members from each of six clubs, was appointed and, the city having been districted, one member was assigned to each district for the purpose of informing mothers of the Center and stimulating the attendance of women with babies and young children not to be reached through the schools. The Center, which has been open on two afternoons each week, has had an average daily attendance of 8 children. With the closing of schools and the consequent removal of the Unit personnel the affairs of the Center were taken over by the Orange County Medical Society. Medical service will be provided through members of the society, while local nurses have volunteered to furnish the requisite nursing attendance. The City of Orlando, the Federa-

tion of Women's Clubs through the Orange County Chapter, the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and other organizations have contributed in various ways to the support of the Center. A total of 139 infants and children of preschool age have been enrolled.

During April and May the Unit, in addition to other duties, was engaged in performing special measurements of school children for the purpose of securing data which will enable the Public Health Service and other national organizations to establish a norm or standard height-weight-age ratio. Owing to a misunderstanding, only physically normal children were measured and as only 194 of these were handled within the time limit allowed, the findings will be inconclusive for the section represented.

A very thorough and well-conducted survey of the schools of Orange County was productive of certain interesting figures illustrative of the physical status of something over 4,000 children of school age. These figures are briefly tabulated and analyzed:

Physical Examinations of Orange County School Children.

Forty-two (42) schools, of which 29 were white and 13 colored, were visited, leading to the complete physical examination of four thousand and one (4,001) children, 2,867 white and 1,134 colored. These examinations showed:

Table 1.

Eye defects	1,024, or 25	%, among children examined
Ear defects	173, or 4	%, among children examined
Nose defects	1,005, or 25	%, among children examined
Throat defects	777, or 19	%, among children examined
Mouth defects	2,283, or 57	%, among children examined
Skin defects	196, or 4	%, among children examined
Chest defects	68, or 1.7	%, among children examined
Hookworm, infants	390, or 19	%, among children examined (2,046)
*Vaccinations	1,458, or 36	%, among children examined

*Vaccination of school children is not compulsory in Florida.

Table 2. Comparison of Defects in White and Colored Children.

Defects	*2,867 White Per cent*	*1,134 Colored Per cent*	*Excess White Per cent*	*Excess Colored Per cent*
Eyes	27.0	22.0	5.0	
Ears	3.3	6.7		3.4
Nose	26.7	21.0	5.7	
Throat	18.3	22.1		3.8
Mouth	58.8	50.7	8.1	
Skin	5.7	2.7	3.0	
Chest	1.5	2.0		0.5
Hookworm, infants	22.9	8.3	14.6	
Assets				
Vaccinations	27.5	5.10		23.5

NOTE: In connection with the preceding percentage comparison, it should be stated that practically 50 per cent of all colored children examined were found in one school in the city of Orlando. As evidence of the careful supervision held over this school is the fact that every one of the 549 pupils had been vaccinated.

Attention is called to the high percentage of mouth defects comprising dental caries, gingivitis, etc., found in both white and colored children. It is of interest to note that mouth defects in white children were over 8 per cent more numerous than in colored.

Special Measurements

Individual record cards were made out for each of the 194 children subjected to special measurement and these were forwarded directly to the Bureau of the Public Health Service for abstraction and analysis.

Recommendations for County Program to Continue Work of Unit:

(a) Employment of full-time County Health Officer.

(b) Provision of transportation for County Nurse; at this time must rely on volunteer assistance.

(c) Separation of county health functions as relating to schools from the Social Service Department of the County.

(d) Legal provision for compulsory vaccination as requirement for admission to public schools.

Accomplishments

(a) Appointment of committee from Orange County Medical Society to administer affairs of Child Health Center and to provide Medical service.

(b) Procuration of adequate volunteer nursing service for the conduct of the Center twice weekly.

(c) Arrangements for a Dental Committee and Clinic by which seventy-five children will be examined each week. Corrections where required.

Close of Activities of Unit

With the end of the school term, the activities of the Orange County Child Hygiene came, automatically, to a close. The Public

Health Service personnel were transferred to other stations where their services would be required.

2. *Pinellas County Unit*

Headquarters: Clearwater, Florida.
Personnel: Assistant Surgeon M. V. Veldee, in Charge; Miss Nellie H. Heinzelman, Nurse; Miss Loretta I. Seavey, Laboratory Technician.

This Unit began work the last week in November, 1921, on the arrival of the Medical Officer in charge.

Without attempting to go into details of the organization and development of the program undertaken by the Unit and a discussion of the channels through which the various activities were directed, it should be stated that from the very beginning of the work the most cordial relations have existed between the Service personnel assigned and all persons in Pinellas County. The principal activities of the Unit have been in connection with the physical examinations and measurement of school children and in supplementing and developing the work of existing agencies. In this work the assistance of the nurse employed by the county of Pinellas has been indispensable. Briefly, the work accomplished by the Unit is best told in the words of Assistant Surgeon M. V. Veldee in his final report:

(a) 5,174 school children, 41 infants, and 40 teachers were examined, weighed, measured, and given physical examination.
(b) 1,758 school children were examined in the laboratory (Service) in Clearwater for hookworm. Of these 240 were found infected.
(c) 200 bulletins and personal letters were mailed to families having infected (hookworm) children.
(d) 550 personal letters were mailed to parents of children with diseased tonsils.
(e) 7 articles were written for the local papers.
(f) 22 talks on Child Hygiene were given before various bodies.
(g) One Baby Clinic was held in Dunedin, Pinellas County.
(h) One special clinic was held in Wall Springs to demonstrate to the parents the treatment of Impetigo Contagioso.
(i) One demonstration class for the treatment of "granulated lids" was held in the Pinehurst school during April and May.
(j) 2,900 children were re-examined during April and May in order to determine the amount of corrective work done.
(k) 559 children were given "special measurements."

As a result of the physical examination of 5,174 school children it was determined that from 75 per cent to 95 per cent showed some physical defect. The percentage of the various defects found are distributed under appropriate headings.

NOTE: For the purpose of convenience, Doctor Veldee accorded separate consideration to the grammar schools of St. Petersburg (the largest city in the county) and those in the remainder of the county. All high schools in the county were considered together. In the instance of hookworm infection all schools examined were grouped together.

HOOKWORM INFECTION

18 schools examined with a total of 1,758 examinations.

Highest rate of infection	52.6%
Lowest rate of infection	9.0%
Average rate of infection	19.3%

The highest rate of infection was observed in children in strictly rural districts or from unsewered sections of urban communities.

EYE DEFECTS

The percentage of children with defective vision to a degree necessitating the wearing of glasses is quite high.

Defective Vision

In 17 grammar schools exclusive of St. Petersburg	11.9%
In the grammar schools of St. Petersburg alone	14.6%
In the high schools including St. Petersburg	9.1%

Granulated Eyelids

In 17 grammar schools exclusive of St. Petersburg	28.3%
In the grammar schools of St. Petersburg alone	12.3%
In the high schools including St. Petersburg	3.9%

MOUTH DEFECTS

Under this heading will be considered only decayed teeth and failure to use the toothbrush daily.

Decayed Teeth

In 17 grammar schools exclusive of St. Petersburg	63.6%
In grammar schools of St. Petersburg	58.9%
In the high schools including St. Petersburg	27.5%

Failure to Use the Toothbrush Daily

In 17 grammar schools exclusive of St. Petersburg	37.6%
In the grammar schools of St. Petersburg	34.9%
In the high schools including St. Petersburg	9.0%

THROAT DEFECTS

Diseased Tonsils

In 17 grammar schools exclusive of St. Petersburg	13.9%
In the grammar schools of St. Petersburg	15.0%
In the high schools including St. Petersburg	7.0%

EAR DEFECTS

Defective Hearing

In the grammar schools of St. Petersburg	3.9%
In the high schools including St. Petersburg	1.7%

HEART DEFECTS

In grammar schools of St. Petersburg	2.0%
In high schools including St. Petersburg	3.4%

LUNG DEFECTS

In grammar schools of St. Petersburg	2.0%
In the high schools including St. Petersburg	0.5%

SKIN DISEASE

In grammar schools of St. Petersburg	0.6%
In the high schools including St. Petersburg	1.5%

CONCLUSIONS

With special reference to certain conditions:

Malnutrition and Underweight

There is no great amount of extreme malnutrition but the conclusion is drawn from a careful analysis of weight figures that the customary allowance of 7 per cent below the average normal weight is unfair to the children of this section. A table showing the weight distribution of 2,160 children in grammar schools indicates that an allowance of 10 per cent below the average would be more equable.

Hookworm Infection and Mental Progress

In a comparison of figures giving the "age-grade" of children from the first to the eighth grade, children infected with hookworm were roughly one year behind those who were free from infection.

Physical Defects of All Sorts and Mental Progress

In a comparison of figures giving the "age-grade" of children from the first to the eighth grades, children with physical defects

were roughly one-fourth year behind those who were without gross defects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The employment of adequate medical and nursing personnel to properly take care of the children in the public schools of the county. To meet the needs of the 6,000 school children one full-time health officer and an additional nurse should be employed.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Appointment of an active committee to consist of a physician from each of the three representative sections of the county to serve in an advisory capacity in connection with the school nursing program.

Pledge of the County Commissioners to employ a second full-time nurse, who, working in conjunction with the present county nurse, will put into effect the school hygiene program adopted by the local authorities on the recommendation of the Medical Officer in Charge of the Pinellas County Unit.

Arrangements for special treatment for indigent children in clinics to be operated at convenient points within the county.

Close of Activities of the Pinellas County Child Hygiene Unit

With the closing of schools and the completion of the program outlined, the activities of the Pinellas County Child Hygiene Unit were discontinued early in June, 1922.

On June 11th, 1922, the Medical Officer in Charge and the Laboratory Technician left Clearwater, being transferred to further duty elsewhere in the State.

ORAL HYGIENE UNIT

Headquarters: Jacksonville, Florida; continually traveling in the State. Personnel: A. A. Dental Surgeon Harry B. Butler, in Charge; Miss Vera Thornhill, Nurse.

The Oral Hygiene Unit arrived in Florida October 2nd, 1921. After a conference with the State Health authorities the Unit proceeded to Live Oak, the first point on the itinerary selected by the State Health Officer. From October, 1921, to March 1st, 1922, the Unit visited Live Oak, Monticello, Chattahoochee, Quincy, Tallahassee, Pensacola, Milton, DeFuniak Springs, Ocala, Daytona,

and Orange County, in the latter 37 communities with 41 schools being surveyed.

Figures for the surveys conducted in the above-named places are not available (in this office), but Dr. Butler made a general statement at the conference with Dr. Clark on March 2nd, 1922, which sums up his findings. Dr. Butler said: "We find a smaller percentage of dental caries than in other States, and a larger percentage of fillings, but also a much larger percentage of infected gums. A careful survey of these children shows infection of the submaxillary glands to predominate. * * *"

Subsequent to March 1st, 1922, the Oral Hygiene Unit visited Miami and Fort Myers and was then transferred to Pinellas County for a rapid survey in the schools in which the Child Hygiene Unit had been working. In Pinellas County, the oral hygiene unit did intensive work in the schools of Clearwater, St. Petersburg, Tarpon Springs, and Wall Springs.

Figures for the surveys conducted from March 1st to May 1st, 1922, show the following:

(a) Communities visited	7
(b) Mouths examined	1,108
(c) Addresses on Oral Hygiene	45
(d) Corrections performed	51
(e) Defects found:	
Defective first molars	467
Malocclusions	396
Gingivitis	340
Coated tongue	752
Cavities found	1,591
Fillings found	2,127

According to Doctor Butler, a very direct and demonstrable relationship exists between oral sepsis and mental progress. His studies apparently showed a well-defined ratio between "backwardness" in school and the degrees of mouth sepsis present.

On May 12th, 1922, work in Pinellas County schools having been completed with the onset of the vacation period, Doctor Butler was transferred to Tampa, Florida, at the request of the City Health Officer, Dr. J. R. Harris. While in Tampa, Doctor Butler was most successful in stimulating interest in child hygiene work through addresses and demonstrations in the line of his specialty and, through contact with dentists, certain civic organizations, and the women's clubs, practically insured dental surveys of school children for next year.

May 28th, 1922, Doctor Butler was relieved from further duty in Florida and on that date proceeded to Washington on orders from the Bureau.

NURSING SERVICE

Headquarters: Jacksonville, Florida, but all of activities in the field.
Personnel: Miss Margaret Duffey, Supervising Nurse.

Arriving in Florida October 17th, 1921, Miss Duffey was immediately assigned to the field with instructions to form contacts with all public health and school nurses; to visit communities in which no nursing service was employed and to stimulate interest in child hygiene measures with the purpose in view of securing nursing service. While limited only by the requirements of the general field the special field of Miss Duffey's activities has been the northwest section of Florida. She has been particularly active in the 9 western counties comprising the First District of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs. By virtue of very cordial relations with the State Vice-President in charge of that district, Miss Duffey has been most successful in reaching the representative people of the section and in stimulating public interest in child hygiene. Aside from securing important data as to the status of the nursing service and child welfare activities in her district, Miss Duffey has undertaken a program of general public education with special reference to the child and its needs. Through her efforts child health centers and dental clinics have been established. Working in cooperation with local physicians, the children in a number of schools have been examined, weighed and measured. Through cooperation with representatives of the State Home Demonstration Department, nutrition classes have been developed in several schools.

While only a limited number of school children surveys have been conducted from studies made in the rural sections, especially of Northwest Florida, the need for child hygiene is strikingly apparent.

Assisted by the District Health Officer for Western Florida, the children of 5 representative schools in Escambia, Santa Rosa, and Washington counties were carefully examined. The findings follow:

Schools examined	5
Total children examined	925
Normal children found	55
Defects found	2,314
Percentage of defective children	94.0%
Serious underweight	43.0%
Infected tonsils	29.3%
Defective vision	22.0%
Granulated eyelids	14.2%
Decayed teeth	52.0%
Suspected hookworm	26.0%

One of the outstanding accomplishments in this section was the highly successful "Baby Week" clinic held in Pensacola during the latter part of May and early in June. In spite of inclement weather, the average daily attendance of children was 100.

The predominant defects observed were nutritional disorders. There has not been sufficient time to analyze the records of examinations, so percentage figures cannot be submitted at this time.

Beginning on June 13th, 1922, a series of infant and preschool child clinics were scheduled for 11 points in Escambia County. Two or three days will be allotted to each, the work continuing until about July 15th, 1922. Records of the work done will not be available in time to be made a part of this report.

The Escambia County Clinics were developed by Miss Duffey with the assistance of the District Health Officer whose generous cooperation is gratefully acknowledged. The Clinics will be conducted under the immediate supervision of Assistant Surgeon M. V. Veldee who was transferred from Pinellas County for this special work. Doctor Veldee will be assisted by Miss Loretta I. Seavey who, as Laboratory Technician, will perform examinations for hookworm.

NUTRITION WORK

Early in November, 1921, a specially trained Nutrition Worker, Miss Olive Bolcum, arrived in Florida and was assigned to duty in Orange County in connection with the program being undertaken by the Orange County Child Hygiene Unit.

During the period from November 10th, 1921, to March 1st, 1922, five nutrition classes were organized and conducted in the three principal schools in Orlando, in one school in Winter Park, and in one school in Ocoee. The total attendance in these schools is 1,646 and, while only a limited number of pupils were actually assigned to classes because of serious underweight, practically every child and all of the teachers received instruction in the relationship between diet and health. Through the agency of these classes at least 100 undernourished children were restored to normal weight and their mental standing thereby improved.

During the period from March 1st, 1922, to May 23rd, 1922, the Nutrition Worker continued the classes already organized, carrying these to Sanford and Plant City. Lectures on nutrition were given in Zephyrhills.

The work in Plant City was undertaken at the request of the Plant City Women's Club through the Chairman of the Child Welfare Section of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs and was conducted under the personal supervision of Dr. Calvin T. Young, President of the Florida State Board of Health. As an outgrowth of the nutrition work a general child hygiene program was instituted and 1,350 school children were weighed and measured and given a physical examination. In Sanford, a similar, though less intensive, program was undertaken and 1,259 children were weighed, measured and examined for physical defects.

On April 19th, 1922, the Nutrition Worker was transferred to Pinellas County. Owing to the proximity of vacation, time did not permit the formation of regular nutrition classes. The Nutrition Worker visited the schools in Clearwater, St. Petersburg, Wall Springs, Largo and Dunedin, and to each class lectured on the general relationships between nutrition and health. The teachers in these schools were addressed on the significance of undernourishment and underweight with the result that both they and the pupils were much better informed with reference to the part diet plays in the everyday normal life.

On May 23rd, 1922, the Nutrition Worker was relieved from further duty in Florida and on that date proceeded to Washington on orders from the Bureau.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

1. From the various studies undertaken in Florida by the Child Hygiene Unit of the U. S. Public Health Service it is quite apparent that there is a great and general need for organized effort for the promotion of child health.

2. There seems to be no unique problems, peculiar to Florida, but everywhere are operative the general factors conducive to child

morbidity. Hookworm infection is still a problem in certain sections of the State. Special attention to this and efforts to improve the sanitary status of the communities, both urban and rural, in which the children live, will be productive of widespread benefit. Education of the public through intensive programs directed at and through the children seems to offer greater hope than any other procedure.

Malnutrition is an outstanding factor, and oral sepsis another, which, operating singly or in combination, tend to retard the physical and mental development of a large percentage of children in all of the schools under observation.

3. The State Board of Health is greatly hampered in its efforts through lack of funds. This situation can only be improved through more liberal appropriations. There is hope that the millage allowance for the State Board of Health will be increased above the present allotment of one-fourth mill at the next meeting of the State Legislature in April, 1923. If this increase is granted a decided impetus will be given child hygiene work in Florida as the State Board of Health and its Executive Secretary, the State Health Officer, are earnestly desirous of doing everything required for the better protection of the children of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

C. V. AKIN, M. D.,
SURGEON IN CHARGE,
Field Investigations in Child Hygiene in Florida.

BIENNIAL REPORT
FOR
1921-1922
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

GEORGE W. SIMONS, JR.,
Chief Sanitary Engineer.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 31, 1923.

COLONEL RAYMOND C. TURCK,
State Health Officer,
Jacksonville, Florida.

DEAR COLONEL TURCK:

I have the honor to submit to you at this time a copy of the biennial report of the Bureau of Engineering for the years 1921-1922.

In presenting this report to you I want to pay my personal tribute of appreciation to those who have labored hard, conscientiously and loyally at all times to make our work effective and successful, to Miss Starck, Messrs. Newman, Osburn and Wilson. I am also mindful and appreciative of the wonderful support and encouragement given the Bureau by you throughout these years.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE W. SIMONS, JR.,
Chief Sanitary Engineer.

INTRODUCTION.

On July 21, 1921, the Bureau of Engineering celebrated its fifth birthday. During this interim the scope of Bureau activities has widened perceptibly; its work has reached and affected all sections of Florida and a casual review of its accomplishments shows that much of a constructive nature and comprehensive character has been done. This biennial report deals primarily with the activities of the past two years, to December 31st, 1922; however, throughout its text reference is frequently made to the work and accomplishments of the five-year period, because, in many respects, the work of the present is dependent upon the foundation and substructure laid in the earlier years.

Character of Work Accomplished

As stated in the 1916 report, the Bureau of Engineering "was created for the purpose of rendering helpful assistance to cities and towns in solving the sanitary engineering problems confronting them." The Bureau's work is divided into several well-defined branches, namely, (1) field surveys and investigations, (2) laboratory examinations and special studies, (3) office consultations and advice, and (4) educational. On the attached sheet is shown graphically the various and diverse activities engaged in by the Bureau, such as, investigations and studies of water supplies; sewerage and sewage disposal; collection and disposal of refuse; stream pollution; housing; dairy sanitation; school sanitation; investigation and treatment of alleged nuisances; examination and approval of plans for water and sewerage works; examination of water supplies for railroads, swimming-pool sanitation, etc.

PERSONNEL.

As presently constituted, the personnel of the Bureau consists of a Chief Sanitary Engineer, an Assistant Engineer, two Sanitary Inspectors and a Chief Clerk and Chemist. From January to July, 1921, the Bureau had two additional sanitary inspectors and a full-time chemist who were giving an excellent service, but the millage cut incurred by the 1921 Legislature necessitated a retrenchment and dismissal of two inspectors and chemist. Handicapped materially by a lack of finances and assistance, it has been quite impossible to carry on much of the work which had been outlined or contemplated; however, even in this crippled condition it has been possible to do considerable good work of a beneficial character.

Handicapped by Lack of Finances and Assistance

At this time it is proper to pay respects to the employees who have faithfully and loyally carried on the Bureau's program during the past two years. In each instance many added duties have been assumed and executed by the restricted organization. The Bureau also desires to express its keen appreciation to the wonderful support and backing given to it at all times by the members of the State Board of Health and the Executive Office.

To simplify this report, make it more intelligible and to facilitate an understanding of the Bureau's work, it has been divided into several sections, each treating of some specific branch of the work.

WATER SUPPLY.

Safe Water from a Public Standpoint

Every citizen should have at his disposal a hygienically safe water supply for domestic consumption. The work of health authorities and sanitarians for the past twenty years clearly indicates the effect of good water upon communities, and the necessity for a safe water from a public health standpoint. It is a fact well known that dangerous, as well as potentially dangerous, supplies are unsafe, a risk too great for any Florida community or group of citizens to assume. Realizing these great needs for safety the Bureau has endeavored at all times to keep an ever-watchful eye on the sanitary quality of all water supplies in the State.

A majority of the public water supplies of Florida are derived from deep-seated underground sources, initially pure. Frequently, however, these supplies become contaminated by improper handling from well to consumer and thereby made unsafe. Uncovered and leaky reservoirs, uncovered standpipes, leaky mains, by-passes, dual or cross connections and other appurtenances oftentimes lead to contamination. Therefore, one of the principal works of the Bureau has been to (1) maintain the hygienic purity of public and private water supplies, (2) point out defective water supplies and appurtenances; encourage or order their discontinuance or treatment, (3) encourage sterilization and treatment of potentially dangerous public waters, (4) cooperate with municipalities or their engineers in investigations and studies pertaining to local water problems, (5) make special surveys of reported water troubles, (6) examine and certify all public water supplies used by common carriers for drinking and culinary purposes, and (7) examine water samples from all sources.

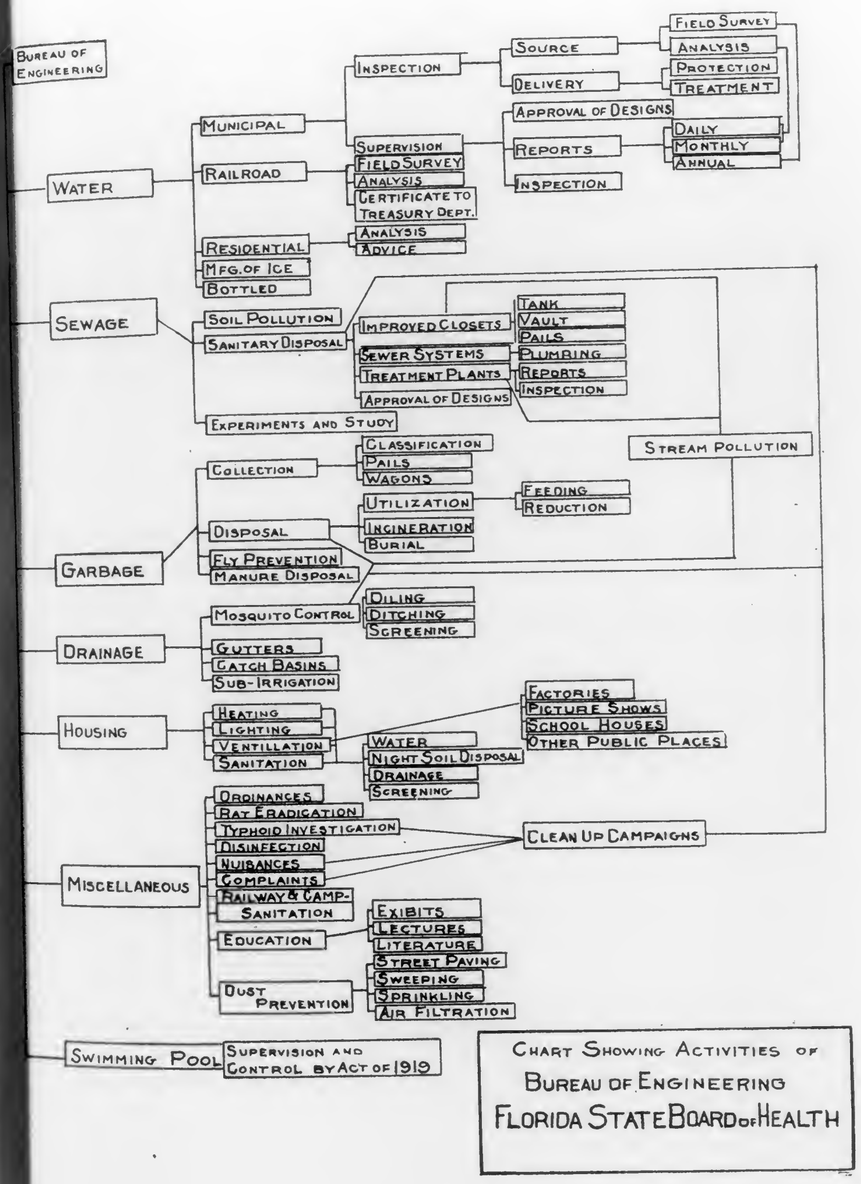


CHART SHOWING ACTIVITIES OF
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Average Citizen's Knowledge of Water Sources Limited

People, as a whole, are poorly informed about their utilities; they have an inadequate conception and understanding of water supply information and statistics. The average citizen knows little or nothing of his water sources, of the qualities and quantities of water available or consumed; he knows that water is available for use, realizes that some is of better quality than others, but with this scanty information his scope of knowledge ceases. He has no idea how the water acquires its hardness; he knows little about the extent of the water source, the availability of water. Yet it is not uncommon to hear Mr. Citizen proclaim loudly about a certain water, its fine qualities, its health-giving properties, and its abundant quantity. Upon such proclamations most of the "popular" water-supply information is based.

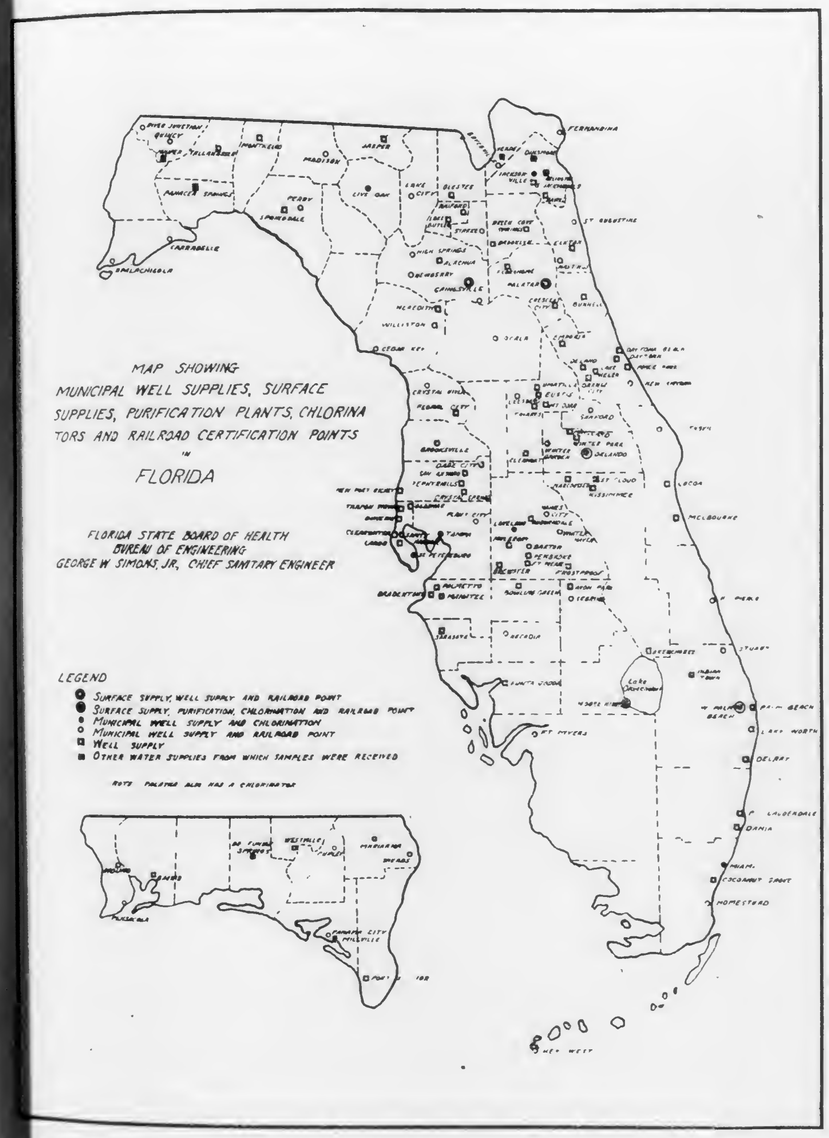
Because of this lack of general popular information the Bureau has long felt the need of preparing and issuing certain data which would serve to subsequently better inform the citizens.

WATER SUPPLY SURVEY.

For the guidance of municipalities and individuals and to inform them better as regards Florida's water resources, one of the first tasks, undertaken by the Bureau, during 1916, was a more or less comprehensive study of our municipal water supplies, a preliminary report of which appeared as Part II of the 28th Annual Report (1916) of the State Board of Health. Since this initial effort the subject has been frequently reviewed, amplified, and corrected, and now the most recent compilation of physical data is included as a subsequent part of this report (this survey was made during 1921-22).

Numerous Supplies of Water Examined

While this survey of the physical properties was in progress numerous supplies of waters, from all sections of the State, were collected and examined chemically. At this juncture it is well to state that the Water Research Division of the U. S. Geological Survey in Washington before the end of the year (1922) agreed to assist the Bureau in the conduct of a thorough, comprehensive, analytical, mineralogical survey of all public, institutional and private water supplies in Florida, also many of the spring supplies. This detailed work will be undertaken early in 1923 and completed during that year; the results will be printed as an official Water Supply Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey.



Throughout the year many of our citizens were advised relative to the use of waters from shallow-dug wells, field or ground inspections were frequently made, samples of water examined and advisory suggestions given.

FLORIDA'S PROBLEM

Sufficient Supply of Proper Water a Serious Problem

Florida is a rapidly growing State; those problems which once pertained to the rural settlement and village now concern the expanding metropolitan areas. Many of the municipal water supplies which, ten or even five years ago, were thought to be of ample quantity and of excellent, boastful qualities are today almost insufficient in quantity and highly depreciated in quality. This state of affairs has been induced largely by the great influx of settlers and the rapid development of our cities with its consequent increased demand or draft upon the prevailing water sources. Lack of foresight in initial planning, lack of scientific study and thought in determining proper well depths, well spacing, well locations, also the improper operation of well pumpings have been supplementary factors bringing about these acute conditions.

Both the east and west coastal plains have suffered. Wells which had been pumped for years and which had produced a water of commendable quality are now producing water of increased hardness and salinity. Yet despite the present condition little has been done towards a rectification of matters. The time is at hand when our larger, fast-growing cities and towns must face this problem seriously and consider well what they shall do. During 1917, in a special report to the Mayor of Tampa, the Bureau predicted the use of Hillsborough River as a subsequent water source for Tampa and as 1922 closes this prediction bids fair to come true. Today we predict that many other South Florida cities and towns will be looking to surface sources within less than five years. The important problems incident to the above matters have been the subject of much serious research. Many hours of study have been devoted to this problem which promises soon to be of great magnitude to the general water-supply needs of Florida, with an idea of better advising the affected localities and individuals in their search for a new or better water supply or in the treatment of the one at hand. These studies have endowed our workers with a vast fund of data for the use of municipalities and others interested in the State's future development.

The advisory services of the Bureau, on water supply, were taken advantage of during 1921 and 1922 by a number of cities and citizens. Among them the principal problems were at Clearwater, Crescent City, Ft. Pierce, Fernandina, Jacksonville, New Smyrna, Orlando, Palatka, Lake Helen, Tampa, West Palm Beach and Vero. In addition to these details specially requested by the municipalities, the supplies at Gainesville and Pensacola were given special study and frequent inspections.

Clearwater

Studies made in conjunction with continued analyses indicated that the "Old" supply was not only inadequate in quantity but was becoming depreciated in quality. The city requested the Bureau's advice and after a study of the situation new and more shallow wells were recommended on a higher ground in an eastern portion of the city. This recommendation was not followed exactly as given at first; the city drilled new wells at a higher elevation but not in the eastern section of the city. Soon after the new wells went into use the poor quality was evident, due mainly to an excess of iron. The Bureau then advised an additional well at a different depth, which suggestion was carried out. During the entire year frequent analyses have been made on the latest supply as derived from the new wells which indicate a water of favorable quality. These studies were carried on throughout 1922.

Crescent City

Early in 1922 the town council of Crescent City commenced to consider a new and improved water supply. Certain citizens were adherents to a belief that wells were the only available and safe source of supply while a great many other citizens favored the use of Lake Stella—a body of fresh, soft water having an average elevation of 25 feet above the town site. Upon request the Bureau conducted a comprehensive investigation and survey into the problem confronting the people of Crescent City and subsequently submitted a full report with recommendations and suggestions to the town council for their information. In this report the Bureau sanctioned the use of Lake Stella following a treatment of the water by filtration and chlorination; the report also recommended a careful policing of the Lake Stella watershed and an elimination of certain existing insanitary conditions then prevailing adjacent to the lake shore. Nothing was done about this supply during 1922, but late that year steps were being taken to drill a well supply.

Fernandina

Upon request of the superintendent of the water works an investigation of this supply was made. It disclosed that one of the wells, due in all probability to ruined well casing, was susceptible to contamination. The Bureau

advised the abandonment of this well which was done and later a new well drilled.

Ft. Pierce

For several years the water supply at Ft. Pierce has received the Bureau's attention. During the summer of 1921 the supply appeared to be inadequate, also considerably depreciated in quality, due to the high iron, magnesium and salt contents. An extensive study was made of the Ft. Pierce problem and later a detailed report with recommendations was submitted to the city council. The recommendations given to the city in the report were partially complied with, namely, the drilling of shallow well batteries in divers portions of the city. A series of shallow wells were driven adjacent to the well known locally as the "Hill Well." It is a known fact that driven wells will produce a given amount of water when properly operated. Following the drilling of these wells they were judiciously operated, but subsequent to the removal of the plant superintendent the wells were abused with the consequent depreciation in qualities.

Jacksonville

At the request of the City Commission and City Health Department the water æration and settling system used in connection with the main pumping station was carefully investigated and studied. Subsequently a lengthy report was submitted to the Commission, embodying certain specific recommendations, namely, the covering of the settling basins and the construction of new ærators.

This work was fully completed and placed in operation during 1922. The ærators, designed by Engineer Owens, are an unusual and different type. Because of their proximity to the main highways of heavy haul it was considered advisable to keep as much dust as possible from getting into the basins, *i. e.*, close up the ærators as much as possible, yet maintain a sufficient current of air and water agitation to give a good gas removal. Therefore, the sides of the circular ærators (50 feet in diameter) were extended as close brickwork to a point 6 feet above the ground. Between the top of this cylindrical shell and the roof is a screened opening extending all the way around the shell and 4 feet high. The roof is tight. The water after bubbling from the riser falls over a series of perforated plates or pans into the basin having a capacity of 85,000 gallons. The attached photograph shows the layout as approved by the State Board of Health.



VIEW OF NEW AERATION PLANT, JACKSONVILLE

During 1922 the City Commission employed a consulting civil engineer to make a preliminary study of the future water supply of Jacksonville. The Bureau, at all times, cooperated with the engineer in the conduct of analyses, providing advisory suggestions and other factors of use to the city.

Lake Helen

It was brought to the Bureau's attention that the Lake Helen water supply was inadequate for domestic needs and during periods, water from an adjacent polluted lake was being by-passed as a supplement to the city water. The town council was advised to discontinue this supplementary supply and use only water from the deep supply, which recommendation was immediately complied with.

New Smyrna

Following a request from the City Manager the water supply utility was investigated. The supply is derived from one 145-foot well, eight (8) driven point wells and a deep infiltration cistern—all of which are located about three miles west of the city. Water is pumped to town. At the time of inspection the driven points were producing about two-thirds of the supply; this water being mixed with that in the cistern. The cistern was producing a discolored water having some odor. Following inspection a number of chemical and bacterial analyses were made to determine purity, also the mixing qualities of the several waters. Recommendations for æration and other improvements of a general nature were made.

Vero

The city engineer of Vero conferred with the Bureau relative to certain requirements in the design and construction of a water supply and purification plant for Vero. The engineer proposed a combination deep well-softening and filtration system. During 1922 the final plans were prepared, bonds sold, plant constructed and put into operation. The plans as submitted were approved. The plant is one of the best in Florida; it is compact, is well mechanized, is modern in every detail and at this time is producing a water generally acceptable to the users.

Palatka

Palatka has two water supplies, one from a surface source known as the "old" supply, the other from the deep-ground source. The former was privately owned until late in 1921 it was purchased by the city. It has always been the more popular of the two systems because of its softness and excellent quality. During 1919, at the request of the Bureau, this supply was protected by a chlorination apparatus. During 1921, the engineer employed by the city requested the Bureau's assistance in making a study of the qualities of the two waters, also a study of the mixing qualities of the two. Our laboratory conducted a number of examinations upon each supply, and later, upon both supplies to ascertain their mixing possibilities. A report was submitted relative to this investigation.

After taking possession of the "old" plant in 1922, the city engineer proceeded to enlarge it to better meet the demands made upon it. The former receiving basin or clear-suction well was doubled in size, an additional well was drilled at the plant and many other improvements made. This improvement work was inspected during July, 1922, in company with the city engineer, also later in that year.

Tampa

Throughout the year daily analyses of the Tampa tap water were made by Mr. Venters in the Tampa laboratory. During the latter part of the year (1921) a slight colon contamination was observed, a matter which was given immediate and careful study. In this work the water company under the direction of Manager MacFarlan cooperated heartily at all times. Following a recommendation of the Bureau a duplicate chlorinating unit was installed and instead of chlorinating Magby Spring only the entire supply was subjected to chlorination. The daily records of chlorine used were kept regularly and reported to the Bureau each week.

For the past several years the water supply of Tampa has been depreciating in quality due in all probability to an infiltration of saline water from the gulf or river. This matter was made the subject of a separate study and report during July, 1917, at which time the Bureau predicted that the Hillsborough River would probably be resorted to by Tampans within a short period of years. As the salinity of the supply increased, the water company proceeded to close old wells, especially those on the low grounds near the pumping plant and adjacent to the river, and drill new wells at higher elevations and remote from the river influences. However, these supplementary wells gradually showed an increase in salinity under their heavy draft or pumpage, and during 1922 the chlorine value of the water as consumed averaged about 1,000 parts per million (judged from four analyses made during March, May, June and July).

During the first third of 1922 the City Commission of Tampa deemed it advisable to start a search for a new water supply and to this end employed Nicholas Hill, of New York. Throughout 1922 Mr. Hill had assistants in and around Tampa investigating sources which had been suggested. The Bureau

was in contact with Mr. Hill's workers at all times and in cooperation with them did a great many chemical examinations in our laboratory. In the course of his work Mr. Hill studied principally the amounts of water which would be made available from the various suggested sources. In December, 1922, the Bureau received a preliminary copy of the Hill report to the City Commission of Tampa in which he urged additional studies of spring and river supplies over a longer period of time. Mr. Hill will probably work in the Tampa territory during a greater part of 1923 and then submit his final report with recommendations.

The Bureau has been keenly interested in this problem at all times and therefore has kept in close touch with the work of Hill and the City Commission.

Gainesville

As a part of a sanitary survey of Gainesville (1921) an investigation of the water supply utility was made. One portion of the Gainesville supply is derived from Boulware Spring, located several miles north of the city. This supply is located remotely from habitation but nevertheless is subject to potential contamination. A recommendation was made to the City Council that the water used from this spring be chlorinated, which recommendation to date (December, 1922) has not ben complied with by the authorities.

West Palm Beach

During the early part of 1921 the $116,700.00 West Palm Beach filtration plant was placed in operation. In pursuance with an insistent and specific recommendation from the Bureau, expert attendants were placed in charge of the plant operation. Daily reports of operation are received from the plant each month; these records are on file and form an interesting compilation for the use of municipalities and engineers.

The West Palm Beach plant was subjected to study and investigation throughout the year (1921). At one time the continued drought affected the quality of the water in Clear Lake and necessitated the extension of the suction line from the pumping station units. Upon recommendation of the Bureau an additional lake to the north, Lake Magnolia, was acquired and a ditch provided to connect this lake with Clear Lake which served to tide over the period of drought.

During 1922 the water quality and plant operation were subjected to considerable study and research by the operators and consulting engineers, Hazen and Whipple, of New York. The supply has insufficient alkalinity to properly effect coagulation and consequently driven wells were added to supplement alkalinity to the water. The interesting graphic charts on file in the office show that during periods of low rainfall or drought the alkalinity or hardness of the water increases. On the attached sheet are shown the average figures of plant operation as collected and filed with the Bureau.

WEST PALM BEACH FILTRATION PLANT



VIEW ACROSS FILTERS



VIEW ACROSS PIPE GALLERY

WEST PALM BEACH FILTRATION PLANT

Month	Alkalinity		Bacterial Count				B. Coli						Turbidity		Color		Temp.	
							Raw			City Tap								
	Raw	Filt.	Raw	Before Cl.	After Cl.	City Tap	0.1	1.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	100.0	Raw	Filt.	Raw	Filt.	Raw	Filt.
January	78	28	376	236	29	32	0/29	6/29	7/29	0/29	0/29	0/29	2	0	103	21	66	68
February	76	31	268	186	43	23	8/28	14/28	25/28	0/28	0/28	0/28	3	0	111	22	71	69
March	81	28	437	234	62	23	0/20	4/20	13/20	0/20	0/20	0/20	4	0	101	21	71	73
April	99	46	600	388	112	57	3/25	3/25	8/25	0/25	0/25	0/25	4	0	102	23	74	77
May	97	34	...	...	...	..							4	0	101	21	80	73
June	91	29	...	...	...	..							5	0	93	21	82	72
July	85	23	362	936	380	194	0/9	1/9	6/9	0/9	1/9	1/9	4	0	139	28	83	83
August	86	17	264	655	588	516	1/5	1/5	3/5	0/5	0/5	0/5	5	0	161	19	84	82
September	69	35	2,388	5,670	2,938	688	0/18	6/18	9/18	0/18	0/18	0/18	4	0	443	26	80	81
October	42	..	620	4,990	475	515	1/29	7/29	16/29	0/29	0/29	0/29	3	0	460	29	80	80
November	27	—3.0	258	2,010	78	42	0/30	2/30	8/30	0/29	0/29	0/29	3	0	478	33	74	72
December	26	—2.1	262	800	77	31	1/26	2/26	5/26	0/26	0/26	0/26	2	0	185	13	71	71

NOTE: 6/29 means that out of 29 examinations 6 were positive.

WEST PALM BEACH FILTRATION PLANT—Continued

Month, 1922	Raw Water	Total Filtered Water	Wash and Waste			Delivered to City	Coagulant		Chlorine	
			Wash	Waste	Total		Lbs. Used	Lbs. per Mil. Gal.	Lbs. Used	P. P. M.
January	2,108	2,004	123	79	202	1,889	1,713	825	8.2	0.49
February	2,430	2,416	96	2	99	2,260	2,095	861	8.3	0.41
March	2,650	2,454	125	77	202	2,310	2,645	1,002	9.1	0.45
April	1,742	1,696	68	40	108	1,536	1,785	1,043	6.2	0.45
May	1,140	1,073	42	48	90	805	1,418	1,250	4.2	0.50
June	1,363	1,310	45	5	50	1,184	1,789	1,319	4.4	0.43
July	1,330	1,235	39	28	67	1,182	1,590	1,208	4.2	0.42
August	1,385	1,410	42	51	55	1,235	1,735	1,265	4.1	0.37
September	1,203	1,222	30	18	48	1,124	1,551	1,278	4.88	0.51
October	1,010	972	17	0	17	952	1,030	1,025	4.3	0.55
November				..	..	...				
December	1,850	1,820	73	32	105	1,740	1,035	555	4.9	0.34

Quantities of water in thousands of gallons.

Orlando

The Bureau has been in contact with the Orlando water problem over a period of more than five years. The first filtration plant and chlorinator were direct results of a Bureau recommendation of 1916. The filter constructed during 1917-1918 was of a slow-sand type and had served its useful period. During 1922 plans were prepared by Alvord, Burdick and Howson, of Chicago, for an entire new plant. The contract for the new filters was let in August and during the final month of 1922 considerable advance had been made in the actual construction of the plant. The contractors state that the new filters will probably go into operation during the middle of 1923. When completed, this filtration plant will be one of the most modern in type and design in the South and Orlando will henceforth be assured of an excellent water supply.

During the construction period a number of inspections of the plant were made and as soon as it goes into operation an efficiency test will be made by us.

DeLand

As a part of the sanitary survey at DeLand the water supply utility was given special attention. The present supply at DeLand is inadequate and the equipment obsolete and inefficient for the town's needs and should be modernized. A full report of this investigation was rendered to the city.

Green Cove Springs

Subsequent to a number of complaints from Green Cove Springs citizens an investigation was made of the water supply. It was ascertained that the water from the deep wells was initially pure, that the reservoirs and mains were in good condition but in a considerable portion of the lines stagnant water had collected, causing a reaction and formation of bad smell and taste in the water. Recommendations were given that these lines should be flushed out, which was subsequently done by the city.

Clermont

Upon the request of the City Council the public water supply was investigated. Later partial plans for the design of a new system were submitted, but to date practically nothing has been done to the system.

WATER AND SEWAGE LABORATORY

Throughout this report reference is made to the analytical work of the Bureau, the examination of water, sewages, oysters and other substances submitted to the laboratory. This laboratory is an essential and significant adjunct of the Engineering Bureau and by means of it the chemical and bacterial examinations of many

domestic waters are made possible, as well as examinations of other substances. As a part of municipal or industrial investigation the laboratory work is invaluable.

The biennial period of 1921-1922 was a good one. Throughout the first half of 1921, until the legislative millage cut struck us, a full-time chemist was engaged to do precise chemical work, a bulk of which was discontinued after July 1st of that year (1921).

The following table gives an indication of the scope of laboratory work performed:

TABLE I.

	1921	1922	Total.
Samples of ice examined	8	4	12
Samples of sewage examined	3	3	6
Samples of swimming-pool waters examined	274	149	423
Samples of bottled water examined	136	130	266
Samples of oysters examined	384	...	384
Samples of water examined bacterially	560	637	1,197
Samples of water examined chemically	144	74	218
Samples of water examined bacterially in Miami Laboratory	292	325	617
Samples of water examined chemically (NaCl) in Miami Laboratory	46	195	241
Samples of water examined bacterially in Pensacola Laboratory	47	42	89
Samples of water examined bacterially in Tallahassee Laboratory	92	6	98
Samples of water examined bacterially in Tampa Laboratory	310	310	620
	*2,296	*1,870	
Total			*4,166

*This includes samples examined in the Miami, Pensacola, Tallahassee and Tampa Laboratories.

The above table gives one an idea of the laboratory work performed by the Bureau, its nature and extent. The total work for 1922 was much lower than that of 1921 for several reasons. During the former year (a) detailed, continuous tests were made on several swimming pools, (b) many oyster examinations in connection with the epidemiological work incident to the typhoid at Miami were made, (c) during the first half a full-time chemist was working for the Bureau, which accounted for the larger number of examinations in that column. The 1922 column, however, shows an increase in the number of water samples examined for individuals, communities and businesses which is our primary work; 1922 more nearly approaches a normal year.

The Bureau made arrangements with Doctor Arms of the Diagnostic Laboratories to have the Miami, Pensacola, Tampa and Tallahassee laboratories make frequent examinations of water samples of those places. The extent of this work is also included in the above tabulation.

Bacterial samples examined:

TABLE II.

	1921.	1922.	Total.
From shallow wells	191	240	431
From deep wells	249	282	531
From dug wells	10	17	27
From springs	46	59	105
From lakes	31	18	49
From creeks	3	3	6
From rivers	25	8	33
From cisterns (rain water)	5	..	5
From bays	..	10	10

The one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven (1,197) waters examined bacterially were distributed over the State as follows:

TABLE III.

	1921	1922		1921	1922
Arcadia	4	4	DeLand	6	6
Appalachicola	2	4	Delray	2	0
Auburndale	2	5	Dinsmore	2	2
Bradentown	2	10	Daytona	0	6
Brewster	7	2	Daytona Beach	0	3
Branford	2	1	Dania	0	2
Bradley Junction	0	2	DeFuniak Springs	0	2
Bartow	2	5	Dunnellon	0	2
Boynton	0	3	Dover	0	2
Brooksville	9	4	Doctor's Inlet	0	1
Brantley	2	0	East Palatka	1	4
Brooklyn	2	1	Emporia	2	0
Belleview	1	0	Elkton	2	0
Chipley	2	2	Eagle Lake	0	4
Carrabelle	2	4	Enterprise	0	2
Cocoa	3	0	Fernandina	2	4
Crystal River	2	0	Frostproof	2	0
Crescent City	2	4	Florahome	11	0
Cedar Key	2	0	Ft. Pierce	2	4
Clearwater	27	14	Ft. Lauderdale	2	0
Cocoanut Grove	3	4	Ft. Myers	8	14
Campbellton	2	2	Floral City	0	2
Clermont	1	0	Ft. Meade	0	5
Chattahoochee	4	0	Franklin Mills	0	4
Canal Point	0	2	Gainesville	4	6
Callahan	0	4	Green Cove Springs	2	6
Crawfordsville	0	2	Geneva	0	2
Dade City	9	2	High Springs	5	8

	1921	1922
Haines City	9	1
Homestead	4	1
Hawthorne	0	2
Hobe Sound	0	4
Holly Hill	0	2
Holt	0	2
Island Grove	2	0
Indiantown	2	0
Jacksonville	95	69
Jupiter	1	0
Jasper	2	3
Jameison	0	5
Key West	0	2
Kissimmee	2	6
Lake Butler	1	0
Live Oak	7	7
Leesburg	8	4
Lake Worth	0	2
Lake City	8	0
Lakeland	11	11
Largo	2	0
Lockhart	0	2
Lutz	0	2
Monticello	6	0
Millville	2	0
Maitland	2	0
Mt. Dora	2	2
Moore Haven	4	0
Miami Beach	2	0
Miami	25	12
Mandarin	2	0
Melbourne	2	6
Madison	1	2
Mayport	2	2
Orlando	11	32
Olustee	2	0
Ocala	2	1
Okeechobee	4	2
Orange City	5	0
Oxford	2	0
Oldsmar	2	0
Ozona	0	2
Ormond	0	2
Ortega	0	1
Ormond Beach	0	2
Palatka	5	6
Panacea	2	0
Palm Beach	2	0
Port Tampa	0	2
Perry	11	7
Plant City	4	6
Pembroke	2	0
Port St. Joe	2	0
Panama City	4	2
Ponce Park	3	0
Princeton	1	1
Pierson	0	1
Port Sewell	0	2
Pensacola	0	2
Ponce de Leon	0	2
Quincy	2	4
Raiford	1	0
River Junction	6	2
Safety Harbor	5	9
Stuart	5	2
Sanford	8	9
Sebring	2	2
Starke	2	2
Springdale	2	2
St. Cloud	2	0
Sneads	2	0
St. Augustine	6	6
San Antonio	2	0
South Jacksonville	2	16
St. Petersburg	34	77
Salerno	0	2
Sarasota	0	5
Seabreeze	0	3
Seminole	0	4
St. Nicholas	0	2
Sulphur Springs	0	1
Tampa	20	54
Tallahassee	2	2
Tarpon Springs	2	4
Tavares	1	3
Titusville	4	0
Umatilla	2	0
Venus	2	0
Valparaiso	2	0
West Palm Beach	14	10
Westville	2	0
Winter Haven	4	11
Winter Garden	2	2
Waldo	0	2
Winter Park	2	0
Zephyrhills	2	0

The bacterial samples were divided as to their sources as shown in the preceding table No. II. The deep-well supplies are invariably from municipal sources, while the shallow wells are invariably dug or driven-well sources at points remote from municipal sources. The five (5) bay samples were collected in Tampa Bay adjacent to St. Petersburg as a part of some research studies for that city.

Two hundred and eighteen (218) waters were examined chemically during the two-year period, distributed over the State as follows:

	1921	1922
Austin Springs, Tenn.	1	
Auburndale	0	1
Apalachicola	1	1
Branford	1	0
Brantwood (Jacksonville)	1	0
Canal Point	1	0
Clearwater	15	6
Cocoanut Grove	1	0
Crystal Springs	1	0
Crescent City	1	0
Dade City	2	0
Delray	1	0
DeLand	0	1
Dania	2	0
Daytona Beach	2	0
Daytona	0	3
Doctor's Inlet	0	2
Eau Gallie	1	0
Fernandina	4	0
Ft. Lauderdale	1	0
Ft. Pierce	5	3
Ft. Myers	0	1
Gainesville	2	1
Green Cove Springs	1	0
Hampton Springs	0	2
Jacksonville	36	8
Kissimmee	1	0
Live Oak	0	1
Lakeland	1	0
Lake City	1	0
Lake Kingsley	2	1
Lachoochee	1	0
Largo	1	0
Madison	1	0
Marianna	0	1
Manatee	1	0
Miami	6	4
Milton	1	0
Monticello	1	0
New Smyrna	0	3
Ocala	1	0
Palatka	9	0
Perry	3	0
Plant City	1	0
Panama City	0	1
Pensacola	0	1
Pt. St. Joe	1	0
Panacea Springs	2	0
Raiford	1	0
Safety Harbor	6	6
Sanford	1	0
Sebring	1	0
South Jacksonville	6	0
St. Petersburg	3	0
St. Mary's River	0	2
Starke	2	0
Tallahassee	2	0
Tampa	3	19
Tavares	0	1
Vero	1	0
West Palm Beach	7	0
Wilbur-by-the-Sea	0	1
Boynton	0	1
Hobe Sound	0	1

WATER CHLORINATION SUPERVISION

Today sanitarians recognize liquid chlorine as a valuable agent for the protection of public water supplies against contamination; however, one with accepted limitations. It is admirable for insuring the purity of clean, deep-seated waters free from turbidity and color; likewise it is an excellent agent for use on effluents from filtration plants. Properly operated chlorination plants and consistently applied chlorine furnish the community an excellent policy of purity insurance.

During 1921 one complete chlorine equipment (Clearwater Ice Company) was installed in pursuance with the Bureau's advice, also a duplicate equipment was installed at the Waterworks plant

in Tampa. Throughout 1921-1922 daily report of chlorination plant operation, in accordance with Bureau Regulation No. 29, on page 27 of the Sanitary Code, were received weekly on specially prepared cards, as per the attached (Fig 1). Every plant operating in the State has been inspected frequently and advice often given plant operators relative to the application of chlorine. At the annual meeting of the Florida Engineering Society held in Lakeland during February (1921) a paper was presented to the assembled engineers, on request, treating of the general subject of water chlorination. A copy of this paper is appended.

In 1916 there was one municipal water supply being treated with chlorine (Live Oak); today there are ten, as follows (see map also), and with one or possibly two exceptions, each was installed at the suggestion of the Bureau:

City	*Date*	*City*	*Date*
Clearwater Ice Co.	1921	Orlando, Dup.	1919-20
High Springs	1920	Palatka	1919
Jacksonville, Dup.	1920	St. Petersburg, Dup.	1916-20
Live Oak	1915	Tampa, Dup.	1917-21
Miami, Dup.	1916-20	West Palm Beach	1918

Weekly reports of daily plant operation permit the Bureau to keep a constant check on the consistency and continuity of plant operation, also give check on the amounts being used.

From the reports filed with the Bureau the following data is made available for public information:

TABLE IV.

City.	*Average daily pumpage per yr.*	*Dosage parts per million.*	*Pounds per million gals.*	*Source of Water.*
High Springs	66,000	0.15	1.25	Deep wells.
Jacksonville	7,200,000	0.80	6.6	Deep wells.
Live Oak		0.15	1.25	Deep wells.
Miami	3,500,000	0.45	3.7	Shallow wells.
Orlando	1,800,000	0.18	1.5	Lake.
Palatka	580,000	0.145	1.2	Spring and wells
St. Petersburg	1,350,000	0.27	2.2	Deep wells.
Tampa	5,400,000	0.157	1.3	Spring and wells
West Palm Beach	12,000,000	0.46	3.8	Lake.

One sewage plant in the State (Daytona) is equipped with a chlorinator, the operation of which is being constantly supervised by the Bureau. A graphic record of this plant is kept on file at all times.

The Bureau feels strongly that more Florida water supplies should be chlorinated. In several instances chlorination has been recommended, but the authorities have not felt it sufficiently necessary. This is an era of prevention; every city should strive to prevent. There is just as much reason for a city to chlorinate its water supply as there is for a man to buy life insurance. It is purity insurance the city acquires—protection against a chance or even remote contamination. Florida depends to a marked degree upon tourists and she can ill afford to have any of her water supplies go bad because one or a few councilmen did not think the chlorination advisable or essential. It costs a few cents a day to protect a water's quality. The water supplies of Jacksonville and St. Petersburg are derived from deep-seated initially pure sources—yet the commission of these two places considered chlorination a good insurance policy and not only installed a single equipment but also provided duplicate apparatus. The Bureau feels that there should be at least fifty chlorinators in Florida instead of ten.

Chlorination of Water Purity Insurance

During the latter part of 1922 the new water filtration plant at Moore Haven was being constructed; this plant will be equipped with a chlorinator.

It is perplexing to some plant operators to know just how much chlorine should be added to a given water to be effective. Some waters appear to require larger doses than others; excessive dosages give rise to objectionable but not dangerous tastes. In some waters these tastes are more quickly noticed than in others with smaller doses. The chlorine should have sufficient contact with the water to take effect; this period is generally provided in the reservoirs, through pumps, etc. In Florida deep-well waters, as shown by the preceding Table No. IV, the average dosage is about 0.2 parts per million (equivalent to 1.6 pounds per million gallons). Present-day waterworks practice indicates that a slight excess dose varying from 0.05 to 0.2 part per million at the plant is the proper amount for effect, also an amount small enough so the taste and odor will not be noticeable. To detect a slight excess a simple colorimetric test (Ortho-tolidine test of A. P. H. A.) has been developed. The Bureau plans, during 1923, to prepare a complete set of instructions for plant operators, also furnish them with a set of chemicals for conducting this excess test each day of the year. In this manner we will know more correctly what our plants are accomplishing.

BOTTLED WATER SUPERVISION

Traffic in Bottled Water of Considerable Proportions

Many of the public waters of Florida possess a high degree of hardness oftentimes objectionable to consumers; some individuals think a hard water is injurious or detrimental to their physical being, and because of this belief a traffic in bottled water of considerable proportions has been established in the State. It was observed by the Bureau, about three years ago, that thousands of gallons of bottled water were being sold and consumed in Florida with no attention being devoted to the proper sanitary handling of the product previous to its preparation for the market. Because a bottled water sells for a relative enormous amount, greatly in excess of any figure paid for like quantities of a public supply, it was considered advisable that the sanitation of such businesses be controlled by the State Board of Health. Consequently, a rule adopted by the Board requires all water bottling plants to (a) make application for a permit to do business, (b) submit to frequent inspections, and (c) furnish frequent samples for bacterial examination, as prepared for sale on the market. This Rule No. 26 of the State Board of Health is found on page 95 of the Sanitary Code.

There were in the State at the end of 1921, thirty-three (33) permitted bottled-water companies and eleven permitted companies importing water into the State, distributed as shown on the following table. During 1922 there were twenty-five (25) permitted companies in Florida and ten (10) out of the State:

TABLE V.

Crystal Springs—Crystal Springs Colony Co.
Daytona—Lowe Bottling Works (Polar).
Daytona—Flamingo Springs Water Co.
DeLand—Deerfoot Mineral Springs Co. (discontinued).
Jacksonville—Branoila Manufacturing Co. (Polar—discontinued).
Jacksonville—Good Hope Mineral Water.
Jacksonville—Wi-Wauchula Water Co.
Jacksonville—Pura Water Co.
Jacksonville—Elixir Mineral Water Co.
Daytona Public Service Co. (discontinued after Dec., 1921).
Miami—Crystal Springs Co.
Miami—Wild Rose Water Co.
Miami—Peerless Water Co.
Miami—Crandon Mineral Water Co. (discontinued March, 1921).
Biscayne, Miami—Billo Water Co.
Miami—Coco-Cola Bottling Co.
Miami—Tripure Water Co.
Orlando—Coco-Cola Water Co.
Safety Harbor—Pipkin Mineral Springs Co.
Safety Harbor—Espirito Santo (discontinued 1922).

St. Augustine—Polar Water Co.
St. Petersburg—Tripure Water Co.
Sanford—Elder Springs Co.
Sanford—Lord Brothers.
South Jacksonville—Eladenor Water Co.
Tampa—Purity Springs Co.
Tampa—Tripure Water Co.
Tampa—Misto Water Co.
Verde—Su-no-wa Water Co.
West Palm Beach—Deep Rock Water Co.
West Palm Beach—Crystal Springs Co.
Palm Beach—Crystal Springs Co.
Ft. Pierce—Egret Springs Water Co.

Out-of-State Waters

Chicago, Ill.—Bokert Springs Co.
Wisconsin—White Rock Springs Co.
Virginia—Virginia Hot Springs Co.
New Hampshire—New Hampshire Water Co. (discontinued).
Mississippi—Stafford Mineral Springs Co.
Maine—Poland Water Co.
Tate Springs, Tenn.—Tate Springs Water Co.
Wisconsin—Clysmic Springs Co.
Arkansas—Mountain Valley Co. (discontinued).
New York—Saratoga Springs Co.

BACTERIOLOGY OF BOTTLED WATERS

Inadequately Equipped Plants for Bottling Water

As stated elsewhere, an initially pure water is frequently contaminated or tainted in the process of handling. This is especially true of a bottled water. Often one finds inadequately equipped plants with no improved facilities, attempting to bottle a water from a well of reputed qualities and selling it to the public for 10 cents per gallon. The operator frequently judges his quality by the clear appearance of the bottle and contents; as long as he cannot see chunks of dung in the bottle he believes it to be pure. Bacteriology, however, quickly differentiates the uncleanly, shiftless fellow from the one who tries to do good work.

It is not necessary for a bottler to invest thousands of dollars to produce a clean, safe, uncontaminated product. Good, clean surroundings, plenty of room, plenty of light and ventilation, a few requisite facilities and finally a determination and will to put forth that which the public deserves. The latter is probably the most important of all—a proper state of mind. A man in Miami started out in 1919 with rather crude, but good equipment; he plugged along and today he has a plant which compares favorably with the best. He kept at it; he did not lose faith in his efforts.

Initial Purity of Water Tainted by Improper Handling

A little illustration will show how a water of initial purity is easily tainted by improper handling through the plant. The dirty, empty bottle is returned through the streets from the office or shop; it is placed in a small tub of water which has not been changed for two or three days—probably fifteen or twenty bottles have been cleaned in the same water previously. The wash water is dirty, filthy. The workman puts a little soap powder into the water, believing that it will disinfect. After a little washing he rinses the bottle in another tub of similarly dirty rinse water. He holds the bottle to the light; it looks clean and clear: he then fills it with the water having an initial bacterial count of, say, 10 per cubic centimeter. The bottle is corked, taken to the office and there sampled —with what results? The bacterial count of the water has increased to 1,600 per cubic centimeter. That man in the plant failed to see the thin, transparent film or skin of water over the inner surface of the bottle, a film seeded with bacteria. When the pure water was added the "bugs" commenced growing until the water was alive. In such a way the bottled waters are contaminated. Some years ago (1917) the laboratory conducted a series of tests at the various Jacksonville plants and the results confirmed the above.

In Florida bacterial increase is often found in bottled waters at the best of plants and, because of this, we are safe in placing the bacterial count standard for bottled waters a little higher. We have found from our experience that the average bottled water from the market will give a bacterial count of about 250 per cubic centimeter; however, this same water will show no evidences of fecal contamination.

Inspection of Bottled-Water Plants

During the biennial period every bottled-water plant within the State was inspected several times; two hundred and sixty-six samples of bottled water were collected or submitted to our laboratory for bacterial examination at intervals of about every two months (1921—136 samples; 1922—130 samples). The Bureau also prepared and furnished to all bottlers a list of advisory suggestions relative to the sanitary conduct of their business.

Form Eng. 24—1m-M.P. 7-29--19

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
Jacksonville, Florida.

No. 672. When issued August 16, 1922.

Permission is Granted to Bunkem Water Company, of Perry, Florida, to bottle and sell water in the State of Florida in accordance with State Board of Health Rule No. 26 and from the source and in the manner defined in their application No. 23 on file with the State Board of Health.

This Permit Expires Dec. 31, 1922.

Permit must be properly framed and displayed conspicuously in the place of business.

By order of the State Board of Health.

Raymond C. Turck,
State Health Officer.

This permit not transferable.

Since the commencement of the State-wide bottled-water supervision a great improvement has been observed in a majority of the bottled-water products. The regulation has succeeded in driving from the market a number of unscrupulous individuals desirous of entering what seemed to be a profitable business and only desirous of devoting a little attention to the cleanliness or sanitary preparation of their product. It is the aim of the Bureau to continue this close supervision over each plant and assist the operators wherever possible in putting forth a better product.

Unscrupulous Individuals Driven from Market

The Florida regulation has gained considerable popular favor and during the past two years other States have copied a similar ruling.

RAILROAD CERTIFICATION

A branch of important work performed by the Bureau is that of the certification to the U. S. Public Health Service of all public water supplies used on common carriers engaged in interstate traffic for drinking and culinary purposes. During 1914 the U. S. Public Health Service promulgated a certification standard for waters used on common carriers. The enforcement of this regulation as far as their respective supplies are concerned rests with the several States. The State of Florida, it may be mentioned here, was eighth among the States of the Union for its ability to carry out the Government's provisions (1921). Previous to the certification of a water for use on a common carrier, the source must be carefully inspected, the methods of handling water observed, to be followed by the collection and examination of frequent samples.

Certification Standard for Waters Used on Common Carriers

During the biennial period (1921-1922) one hundred and thirty-one certifications were executed to the U. S. Public Health Service and two hundred and sixty-two examinations were made in the laboratory of waters used on common carriers. Following are tabulated railroads for which certifications are made, also the stations and year of certification:

TABLE VI.

Atlantic Coast Line
Lakeland—1921-22.
Jacksonville—1921-22.
Tampa—1921-22.
Ft. Myers—1921-22.
St. Petersburg—1921-22.
High Springs—1921-22.
Leesburg—1921.
Winter Haven—1921-22.
Kissimmee—1921-22.
Ocala—1921-22.
Perry—1921-22.
Orlando—1921-22.
Gainesville—1921-22.
Sebring—1921-22.
Sanford—1921-22.
Florida East Coast Railway
Homestead—1921-22.
Miami—1921-22.
Ft. Pierce—1921-22.
St. Augustine—1921-22.
Titusville—1921-22.
East Palatka—1921-22.
Jacksonville—1921-22.
New Smyrna—1921-22.
Palm Beach—1922.
West Palm Beach—1922.
Okeechobee—1922.
Charlotte Harbor & Northern
Lakeland—1921-22.
Live Oak, Perry & Gulf
Live Oak—1921-22.
Perry—1921-22.
Louisville & Nashville Railway
River Junction—1921.
Pensacola—1921-22.
Tavares & Gulf
Winter Garden—1921-22.
Tavares—1922.
Jacksonville Terminal Company
Jacksonville—1921-22.
Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Ry.
Panama City—1921.
Tampa Northern Company
Tampa—1922.
Seaboard Air Line Railway
Orlando—1921-22.
Fernandina—1921-22.
Tallahassee—1921-22.
Ocala—1921.
Tampa—1921-22.
Starke—1921-22.
Jacksonville—1921-22.
Gainesville—1921.
Live Oak—1922.
Plant City—1922.
Bradentown—1922.
Jacksonville & Tampa Railway
Gainesville—1921.
Georgia, Florida & Alabama
Tallahassee—1921-22.
Quincy—1921-22.
Apalachicola—1921-22.
Carrabelle—1921-22.
Clyde Steamship Company
Jacksonville—1921-22.
Apalachicola Northern Railway Co.
River Junction—1921.
Port St. Joe—1921.
Southern Railway Co.
Jacksonville—1921-22.
Palatka—1922.
Tampa Northern Railway
St. Petersburg—1921.
East & West Coast Railway
Bradentown—1922.
Tampa & Gulf Coast Railway
St. Petersburg—1921-22.
Tampa—1921.
Merchants & Miners Trans'n Co.
Jacksonville—1921.
Jacksonville Forwarding Co.
Jacksonville—1922.
Gulf Port Terminal Railway
Pensacola—1922.
Madison Southern
Madison—1922.
Gulf, Florida & Alabama Railway
Pensacola—1922.
Oklawaha Valley Railroad
Palatka—1922.
Birmingham, Columbus & St. Andrews
Chipley—1922.

WATER SOFTENING

Referring to Hardness of Water

It is generally admitted by health workers that the hardness of water is of no serious public health significance, yet there are many people who maintain that the hardness of this or that water is deleterious to their health and the primary cause of their principal ailments. It is also known that people from a soft-water region sometimes undergo temporary physical disturbances when a sudden change is made to a hard water. Of course, there are probably some elderly people so constituted that they can better accommodate a soft water than a hard one. The so-called "lime" in water is greatly misunderstood: some people firmly believe that the lining of their stomachs and other internal parts are coated with this furry-looking "lime" just as the teakettle on the stove becomes lined after the continued boiling of a hard water. Because of this and other misconceptions many requests about water softening come to the Bureau. And preceding the opening of each winter season inquiries are frequently received about waters in this or that locality or town. For these reasons the Bureau has kept informed on the general subject of water softening and whenever inquiries are received has endeavored to satisfy the senders as far as possible.

Hard waters have their evils; they are disagreeable for laundry and other industrial purposes, for bathing, for hair washing and for steam making, etc. Because of the popular demand for soft water some cities are installing soft-water plants, in other places small, domestic units are being used by laundries, hotels, mills and apartment houses.

Water from the clouds (meteoric waters), which is initially soft, acquires mineral constituents in passing over, into and through the soil and rock layers. Some of the minerals are dissolved, others are held in solution by the carbonic acid (free and half bound) in the water. The carbonic acid (carbon dioxide) is absorbed by the water in passing through the air, also from the decaying vegetable matter in the soil. The mineralization of the water gives rise to the term "hardness"—it is a measure of the mineral content. To the popular mind the hardness of a water is judged by the amount of soap consumed in the production of a good lather.

The total hardness of a water is divided into two kinds, temporary and permanent. Temporary hardness is that due to the

Temporary Hardness Removable

carbonic acid in the water. As stated before, the acid holds certain minerals in solution (calcium and magnesium carbonates); the solubility of these minerals is dependent upon this acid. Drive out or expel the acid and the minerals are precipitated as carbonates which are insoluble. Temporary hardness is removable by boiling; the boiling expels the gas (acid) and precipitates the fur lining so often noted in the inside of the teakettle. Permanent hardness is unaffected by boiling and remains in the water. It produces a hard boiler scale and is otherwise disagreeable in the industries. Permanent hardness is due principally to the sulphates and chlorides of calcium and magnesium. The scale of temporary hardness is soft and causes much less trouble than the hard.

TOWNS HAVING SULPHUR GAS IN WATER

Arcadia	Green Cove Springs	Palmetto
Atlantic Beach	Hastings	Panama City
Auburndale	Jacksonville	Punta Gorda
Avon Park	Jasper	St. Andrews
Bartow	Kissimmee	St. Augustine
Bowling Green	Lake City	St. Petersburg
Clearwater	Lake Wales	Sanford
Crescent City	Largo	Sarasota
Daytona	Manatee	Seabreeze
Daytona Beach	Miami	South Jacksonville
Eustis and Tavares	Miami Beach	Starke
Fernandina	Millville	Vero
Fort Meade	Mulberry	Wauchula
Fort Myers	Okeechobee	Winter Haven
Fort Pierce	Pablo Beach	

TOWNS HAVING AERATORS

Belleair	Fort Pierce	St. Petersburg
Daytona	Jacksonville	Sanford
Daytona Beach	Ocala	Sarasota
Fort Lauderdale	Orlando	South Jacksonville
Fort Myers	St. Augustine	Vero

Florida well waters from a majority of deep-seated sources have a comparatively high bicarbonate or temporary hardness, and many of these same waters have a high permanent hardness. Jacksonville, for instance, has a temporary hardness of 163 parts per million and a permanent hardness of 142 parts per million. Tampa, on the other hand, has a temporary hardness of 176 parts per million and a permanent hardness of 242 parts per million. Following are listed the total and temporary hardnesses from ten scattered supplies over the State:

TABLE VII.

City.	*Total.*	*Temporary.*	
Auburndale	194	102	
Clearwater	274	136	
Dade City	139	108	
Fort Pierce	260	210	
Gainesville	83	12	(Florida Farm Colony)
Hobe Sound	61	12	
White House	307	266	
Lakeland	235	154	
Miami	343	244	(Deep private supply)
New Smyrna	486	212	

Hardness of water is removable by boiling; however, it is impracticable to distill all hard waters, therefore, softening plants operated on certain chemical principles have been devised and operated for many years. In this State municipal limestone ash, softening plants are in operation at *Daytona, Daytona Beach, Fort Lauderdale,* and *Vero.* In addition to these municipal plants there are also a number of industrial units in operation at railroad yards, ice plants, etc. By adding ordinary lime to a hard water the carbonic acid gas is released from the bicarbonates and the insoluble carbonates precipitate. An addition of soda ash eliminates the permanent hardness. Such softening process does not produce a 100 per cent soft water but it does give one much softer and more agreeable water than the original. It is not within the scope of this report to give the detailed reactions and descriptions of this process.

Softening Plants in Operation

Recently a new system of softening has been developed to a point where it is especially adapted for use by mills, laundries, hotels, apartment houses, stores, homes, or other places desiring a refined water. This process has not yet proven satisfactory for municipal use. The State Board of Health receives frequent inquiries concerning this type of plant, consequently it will be treated here briefly.

TABLE VIII—WATER SOFTENING STATISTICS—1922

Name of Concern.	Purity Ice Cream Co.	Atlantic Ice & Coal*	Independent Laundry.	Model Laundry.	Duval-Hilditch Laundry.	New York Laundry.	Paine Laundry.	Florida Ice and Coal.
Source of Supply	Private.	Private.	Private City.	City.	City.	City.	City.	Private.
If private supply: No. wells	1	3	1	16	16	16	16	2
Diameter of wells	8"	12"-8"-8"	4"	10"-14"	10"-14"	10"-14"	10"-14"	8"
Depth of wells	1,100'	1,500'-1,200'						1,300'-1,500'
Depth of casing								300'-500'
When drilled								1910-15
Type of plant and maker	Zeolite Refinite Co.	Lime Soda-Ash Am. Water Soft. Co.	Zeolite Refinite Co.	Zeolite Refinite Co.	Zeolite Refinite Co.	Zeolite Permutite Co.	Zeolite Refinite Co.	Lime Soda Int. Filt. Co.
Capacity: Gallons per day	11,000	10,000	24,000	16,000	12,000	30,000	30,000	10,000
Date of Installation	1922		1919	1921	1918	1914	1920	1919
Is plant effective	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
How much hardness reduced	About 100%		About 100%	About 100%	97%	About 100%	96%	
Cost of operation:								
Grade of lime used		Dixie Hydrated.						Dixie Hydrated.
Cost of softening 1,000 gals.					$0.14	$0.11		$1.25
Zeolite: How often regenerated in gallons and hours.	11,000 gal. 72 hrs.		24,000 gal. 12 hrs.	16,000 gal. 12 hrs.	12,000 gal. 12 hrs.	75,000 gal. 12 hrs.	30,000 gal. 12 hrs.	
Per cent strength brine sol.	150 lbs. salt 300 gal. water.			100 lbs. salt 300 gal. water	200 lbs. salt per day.	1,200 lbs.salt per day.		
Cost of regeneration	$1.00			$0.90	$1.70	$8.00	$2.46	
Time of regeneration	8 hrs.		12 hrs.	12 hrs.	12 hrs.	12 hrs.	8-10 hrs.	
Initial cost of plant			$3,800	$2,300.		$6,000	$2,500	$1,630

*This plant has proven unsatisfactory and has been replaced by a zeolite.

Zeolite Method Latest Softening Process

The latest softening process is known as the Zeolite method; it consists in filtering water through grains of artificial, natural or refined zeolite. Zeolite mineral consists of hydrated silicates of aluminum with alkalies and alkaline earth. A zeolite has the power of exchanging its base for that of another salt. It is often termed, "the exchange silicate."

In the lime-soda ash process a sludge of precipitate is formed, which must be removed frequently from the settling basins. In the zeolite process no sludge is formed and comparatively speaking the process is much cleaner and more simple of operation. As the water filters through a layer (2½—3 ft. in thickness) of zeolite the troublesome calcium and magnesium salts are converted into soluble sodium salts which are non-scale forming. A given charge of zeolite is able to exchange bases to a certain degree after which it must be "regenerated." This regeneration is accomplished simply by the calcium magnesium back to sodium. This latter process generally takes about 10 to 12 hours.

To acquire some authentic information relative to zeolite softening a survey was made (1922) of all those used by different industrial concerns in Jacksonville. Some were of the artificial zeolite and some of the natural and refined; for all intents and purposes they were alike. The results of this survey are tabulated in Table VIII.

Remarkable Reduction of Hardness

At the time the above-mentioned survey was made the Atlantic Ice and Coal Company was using a soda-lime plant, but it was so unsatisfactory that later they changed to a zeolite plant. The plants do not keep accurate cost records, but all are quite positive of results. In no instance was a concern not saving soap. The Paine Laundry stated that the saving in soap was absorbed by the cost of regeneration, but a great improvement was noted in the improved condition of laundered articles and in the general satisfaction of the public. The initial cost of a small plant, approximately 15,000-gallon capacity, seems to range around $2,300. The hardness reduction is remarkable in all zeolite plants. It was impossible to find an operator who did not claim 100 per cent soft water, yet tests revealed that the water was being softened about 90 to 95 per cent. The zeolite plants are much smaller and more compact than lime-soda ash plants of equal capacity.

HOUSEHOLD FILTERS

Tests to Determine Merits of Household Filters

During the past two years the Bureau has frequently been asked about the merits of certain commercial types of household or small domestic filters. In connection with this our laboratory has conducted a number of chemical and bacterial tests to determine the relative efficiencies of such devices.

There is something mysterious about the household filter in the minds of the people. They believe that such filters will make their local waters absolutely pure and more healthful (even when the initial water previous to filtration is pure), also believe they remove the hardness from waters, etc.

The average domestic or small filters consist of porous stones, either thin, flat cylinders or elongated, candle-shaped cylinders with a longitudinal annular space. Most of them are adjusted to the house tap or faucet operating under the usual city pressure. Some of these filters are also equipped with paper disks.

Household filters have a limited field of usefulness, not, however, for removing bacteria, but more for removing roilyness, turbidity and bulky matter objectionable to sight. The average filter gives a feeling of false security and in most instances are not necessary.

The promoters of these small filters take advantage of local water-supply qualities, such as high hardness and salinity and often give advice that such waters are unhealthful, should never be used, should be purified by one of their filters which remove everything. Instances have come to our attention where promoters have assured prospective buyers that the filter would soften water and remove salinity. None of these statements are true.

As far as sediment, turbidity and objectionable solids are concerned no acceptable, tested, deep-well supply of Florida needs a filter. If the supply is contaminated and needs purification that is a function of the cities and will be cared for by them.

During the past two years a number of determinations, to ascertain the merits of this household filter, have been made. A popular type of filter off the market was tested. Jacksonville tap water with an initial bacterial count of 35 per cubic centimeter was filtered through one of the porous stone filters; filtered water had a count of 950 in one instance and over a million in another. Water from Hogan Creek with an initial count of 2000 had 1780 following filtration. Hardness tests conducted before and after filtration disclosed no appreciable difference in chemical composition.

The closest-grained stone filter discloses pores many times larger than the largest bacteria. Bacteria lodge on the walls of these pores and there multiply in a most excellent media; therefore the higher count in the filtered water. The instructions of the manufacturers call for a careful, forceful and frequent brushing of the stone with a stiff wire brush, but this affects only the surface and does not get into the many deep pores within the rock; therefore does not molest the intensive bacterial growth there.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES OF FLORIDA

Number Public Water Supplies

There are 110 public water supplies in Florida serving 40 per cent of the population. In addition to these there are a great many community supplies owned and operated by mills, mines, and other industrial plants. Most of the supplies are municipally owned. During 1921-22 the people of Palatka, Orlando, Tampa and Sebring voted to purchase the privately owned plants in their respective cities. Table IX attached gives a quantity of detailed data of interest concerning public supplies.

With three exceptions (Orlando, Palatka and West Palm Beach) the waters of our public supplies are derived from ground sources, some from the shallower formations, others from the deep-seated aquifers. From the table it will be noted that wells vary in depths from 20 to 1800 feet. Wells along the coastal fringe penetrate lesser depths than those inland largely because of a salinity in the deeper waters.

Throughout certain sections of the State free-flowing artesian wells are used to advantage; this is especially true in the northern quarter, in that southwestern area around Manatee County and to a degree along the gulf coast of West Florida. The artesian, free-flowing areas are shown on the attached map.

Around Pensacola wells about 200 feet deep penetrate a sand formation providing an excellent soft water for domestic uses. As one moves eastward towards Jacksonville the wells become deeper and penetrate the limestone formations. The wells at Tallahassee derive water from a depth of 750 feet, at Live Oak from a depth of 655, at Jacksonville from an average depth of 900 feet.

TABLE IX—WATER SUPPLY STATISTICS

City or Town	Wells			Consumption						Tank										Distribution								
															Frequency of Painting		Brand of Paint											
	No.	Depth	Depth to Water	Average Daily Pumpage	1921 Number Services	Consumption per Service	Estimated Population Using Water	Est. Daily Consumption per Capita	% of Services Metered	Date of Erection	Depth	Diameter	Capacity	Material	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside	Frequency of Cleaning	Character of Depositions	Kind of Pipe in General Use	Diameter of Mains: Min.	Diameter of Mains: Max.	Kind of Joints	Universal Joints	Pressures: Normal	Pressures: Fire	Objectionable Deposits
Alachua	1	378	40	20,000	84	240	500	60	0	1912	25	20	60,000	Steel		3 yrs.			24 mos.	Black	C. I.	4"	8"	Lead	None	40	40	Yes
Apalachicola	1	363	5	250,000	280	900	1,000	250	100	1906		..	100,000	Iron	2 yrs.	2 yrs.			12 mos.	Rust	Iron	6"	14"	Lead	None	45	100	No
Arcadia	1	620																										
	2	330	19	28,800	500	58	4,000	7	50	1911	25	20	50,000	Sheet iron	6 mos.	6 mos.		Graphite	6 mos.		C. I.	4"	8"	Lead	None	45–50	125	No
Auburndale	1	300	40	40,000			500	...	33	1919	20	18	50,000	Steel			Graphite	Graphite	6 mos.	Sand & organic matter.	C. I.	2"	8"	Lead	None	40	50	No
Avon Park	1	1,040	48	100,000	100	1,000	1,500	66	90	1917	...	20	50,000	Steel		1 yr.			12 mos.	Scarcely any	G. I.	½"	4"	Thread	None	50	50	No
Badgad	1	165																										
	2	160	12	360,000	101		400	...	0	1910	25	22	60,000	Steel	4 yrs.	4 yrs.			12 mos.	Rusty, sandy and slimy	W. I.	¾"	6"	Sleeve Couplings	None	..	125	No
Bartow	1	726	26	250,000	740		4,000	...	33	1895	20	22	60,000	Steel	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	Sil. Graph.	Sil. Graph.	12 mos.	Slight rust	C. I.	4"	8"	Univ. & lead	4,200′ o.k.	38	85	Small t
Bellair	1	160		240,000	100		500–2,000	...	5		30	22	80,000	Steel	2 yrs.	2 yrs.		Graphite	12 mos.		C. I. & W. I.	2"	8"	Lead	None	45	45	No
Bowling Green	1	300	40	20,000	30		150	...	20	1921	20	..	50,000	Iron		2 yrs.	None	Graphite	12 mos.		C. I. & W. I.	2"	6"		None	..	...	
Bradentown	4	85		160,000	620	258	3,500	46	58	1906	30	20	75,000	Iron			Paraffin	D. & G. white	12 mos.	None	C. I.	4"	12"	Univ. & lead	Yes, o.k.	60	110	No
Bunnell	1	123	18"	7,000	55	127	200	35	0	1912	14	42	15,000	Cypress							G. I.	½"	½"	Thread	None	27	..	Yes
Chipley	1	180	*40	60,000	200	300	1,500	40	0	1905		..	60,000	Steel	2 yrs.	2 yrs.			6 mos.	Sand	Iron	¾"	8"			40	60	No
Clearwater	1	130																										
	2	131	25	180,000	640	280	2,500	72	65	1912	32	22	78,000	Steel		3 yrs.	Graphite	Graphite	24 mos.	Rusty	C. I. & G. I.	1¼"	8"	Lead	None	40	..	No
Clermont	1	265	3	80,000			1,000	...	18	1922	20	..	50,000	Sheet iron							C. I.	¾"	8"	Thread	None	65	80	Yes
Cocoanut Gr.		60									10	12	17,000															
	2	46		325,000	70				100	1916	15	15	50,000	Wood					1 mo.	Sand	G. I.		8"	G. & C.	None	30	40	Fine
Crescent City	4	150		25,000	45	506	200	125	22	1893	12	10	7,000	Cypress		2 yrs.		Coal tar	12 mos.	Scum	W. I.	½"	4"	Thread	None	45	..	Iron
Dade City		471																										
	2	136	40	36,000			225	160	95	1914	30	..	60,000	Steel		1 yr.	None		12 mos.	Rust	W. I.	6"	8"	Lead	None	45	45	No
Dania	1	75		60,000	75	800	600	100	16	1913	50	15	60,000	Steel	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Graphite	Graphite	24 mos.		C. I.		5"	Sc. & lead		..	..	No
Daytona	4	220			960				100	1909	35	20	75,000	Steel	1 yr.	3 yrs.	Graphite	Graphite	6 mos.	Slight lime	C. I. & G. I.	1½"	10"	Lead	Yes, o.k.	60	80	No
Daytona Beach	3	200		225,000	325	700				1913	30	..	50,000	Steel	1 yr.	1 yr.			6 mos.	Lime	C. I. & G. I.	2"	10"	Lead	Yes	45	..	
DeFuniak Sp.		620																										
	2	525		69,000	310	220	2,000	35	...	1909	30	20	75,000	Steel	4 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	Asphalt	As. or Graph.	12-18 mos.	Rusty mud	C. I.	4"	10"	Lead	Yes	65	100	Yes
DeLand		400																										
	2	270	34	250,000	1,002	246	4,500	50	95	1889	20	20	47,000	Steel	1 yr.	1 yr.	Graphite	Asphalt	3 mos.	Yellow sand	C. I. & W. I.	2"	10"	Lead	Yes, o.k.	45	125	No
Delray	2	64	8	70,000	125	560	750	90	...	1913	50	15	60,000	Steel	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Graphite	Graphite	24 mos.		Iron	1½"	6"	Lead		120	..	Rust
Dunedin	1	100	15	55,600	150	370			100	1914	26	20	60,000	Steel	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Asphalt	Asphalt	24 mos.	Mud	C. I. & W. I.	2"	8"	Lead	None	42	42	No
Eustis and Tavares		275																										
	2	175	6		424		4,000	...	47	1911	20	19	50,000	Steel		2 yrs.		Graphite		None	C. I.	4"	6"	Lead	Yes, o.k.	70	..	No
Fernandina		1,100																										
	3	731	*8	720,000				...	67	1895	30	..	110,000	Steel	1 yr.	1 yr.					C. I. & G. I.	4"	12"	Lead	None	42	110	No
Ft. Lauderdale	2	60		60,000	206	281	1,000	60	100	1912	34	20	70,000	Steel				Graphite	6 mos.	None	C. I. & G. I.	1¼"	8"	Lead	Yes, poor	40	75	No
Fort Meade	1	273	40	100,000	242	410	1,000	100	53	1913	22	18	75,000	Iron		1 yr.	None	Graphite	6 mos.	Black slime	C. I.	2"	8"	Lead	None	45	45	Black
Fort Myers	1	950		100,000	250	400	2,500	40	96	1911	...	..	50,000	Iron		1 yr.	None	Eclipse	12 mos.	Rust	C. I. & W. I.	4"	8"	Lead	None	58	..	No
Fort Pierce		800																										
	3	80		250,000	385	650	2,000	125	40	1912	30	11	75,000	Steel	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Graphite	Graphite	3 mos.	Soft, black	C. I.	6"	10"	Lead	None	65	115	Yes
Gainesville	1	360		850,000	1,650	510	4,900	175	50	1890		..	150,000	Steel		§			6 mos.	None	C. I.	4"	14"	Lead	None	45	100	No
Green Cove Springs		707																										
	2	689		400,000	400	1,000	1,500	266	6	1911	25	22	50,000	Steel	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Fer. Brown	Fer. Brown	12 mos.	Sulphur	C. I. & W. I.	1¼"	8"	Univ. Thread	Yes, o.k.	50	150	No
Hastings	3	230					300	...	0	1916		..									G. I.	2"	2"			15	..	No
High Springs	1	490	35	60,000	200	300			0	1913	30	..	60,000	Steel				Graphite	4 mos.	Mud	C. I. & W. I.	¾"	8"	Lead	None	35	125	Yes
Homestead	1	63		300,000						1910	15 25	 30		3 Wood 1 Steel		2 yrs.		Lead & Oil	6 mos.	Lime	C. I.		6"					
Jacksonville	17	950		7,200,000	16,000	450	100,000	72	100		..	..									C. I.	4"	30"	Lead	None	..	..	
Jasper	1	420		80,000	200	400	500	160	10	1910	26	18	60,000	Steel	1 yr.	1 yr.	Graphite	Graphite	12 mos.	None	C. I.	4"	6"	Lead	None	62	100	No
Kissimmee		425																										
	2	310		240,000	550	430	1,350	175	98		25	..	75,000	Steel	1 yr.	1 yr.			12 mos.		C. I.	4"	10"	Lead	None	40	120	No
Lake City	1	1,000			500		2,500	...	80	1890	80	..		Steel				Graphite			C. I.	4"	10"	Lead	None	40	100	No
Lake Helen	2	200		30,000	75	400		...	0	1913	12	10		Cypress		4 yrs.	None	Lead & Oil	12 mos.	None	C. I. & Steel	2"	10"	Lead	None	35	80	No
Lake Wales	1	806	30	300,000	156	1,900	1,000	300	100	1912	20	..		Steel		1 yr.			12 mos.	Sand	G. I.	2"	2"	Thread	None	60	150	No
Lakeland		670																										
	2	780		900,000	1,250	720	7,000	128	40	1905	27	..	50,000	Iron	4 yrs.	4 yrs.	Graphite	Graphite		None	G. I.	½"	8"	Thread	None	50	75	No
Largo	1	178	145	350,000	110	3,180	550	640	36	1915	32	..	60,000	Iron		4 yrs.		Graphite		None	C. I. & G. I.	4"	12"	Lead	None	50	125	No
Madison	1	460	90	140,000	340	410	1,500	85	80		100	14	120,000	Steel	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	Graphite	Graphite		None		6"	8"	Lead	None	50	125	No
Manatee	1	300	300	75,000	350	210	1,000	75	35	1914	20	10	50,000	Sheet iron	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	Graphite	Stack paint	12 mos.	Mud	C. I.	4"	10"	Lead	None	40	40	Rust
Marianna		255	42																12 mos.	Green moss	Iron		8"	Flanged	None	40	..	Rust
	2	375	72	200,000	750	265	3,500	57	100	1901	25	18	60,000	Steel		1 yr.			12 mos.	Lime	C. I.	6"	10"	Lead	None	55	110	No
Miami	13	45		2,250,000	4,700	480	20,000	112	100	1900	120	18	216,000	Steel	3 yrs.	2 yrs.	Red lead	R. lead & Graph.	3 mos.	Sand	C. I. & G. Steel	2"	16"	Lead	None	40–70	40–70	No
Molino	1	240	*5	Flowing																	G. I.	3"	8"			50	75	Occas
Monticello	1	490	50	60,500	248	244		...	99	1897		..	40,000	Steel							C. I.	2"	8"	Lead	None	..	..	
Moore Haven	1	90		14,000	40	370	700	20	0	1917	16	10	8,000	Wood					3 mos.	Muck	G. I.		2"	Thread	None	50	125	
Mt. Dora	1	130		45,000			1,000	40	100	1920	25	20	60,000	Steel		2 yrs.		Asphalt	24 mos.	Fine sand	C. I.	4"	6"	Universal	None	30	..	Yes
Mulberry	1	700		125,000	300	420	1,500	85	0	1910	30	18	50,000	Steel	1 yr.	1 yr	Graphite	Graphite	6 mos.	Sulphur	C. I.	¾"	8"	Lead	Yes, 11,000′	40–70	..	No
Newberry	1	100		120,000	125	960	900	135	100	1913	25	20	60,000	Steel		3 yrs.		Graphite	12 mos.		C. I.	4"	8"	Lead	None	50	50	Yes
New Smyrna	1	145	4	200,000	550	360		...	60	1916	25	15	70,000	Steel							C. I.	4"	8"	Lead	None	45	80	No
Ocala	1	280		598,000	800	746	4,000	150	100		30	25	150,000	Steel				Graphite			C. I.	4"	8"	Lead	None	40	75	No
Orange City	1	125		60,000			600	100	55	1890	29	18	50,000	Steel							C. I.	3"	6"	Lead	None	40	75	No
Orlando	†	†	†	1,220,000	2,000	610	3,000	150	15	1888	125	20	300,000	Steel	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	Red lead	Graphite			C. I.	2½"	10"	Lead	Yes	75	75	No
Palatka	..			600,000	873	680	3,000	200	3	1886	50	25	184,000	Ref. iron					6 mos.	Soft incrusta.	C. I. & G. I.	1½"	12"	Universal	None	50	..	No
Palmetto	1	800		100,000	260	384	15,000	67	96	1908		..	50,000	Iron						Silt	C. I. &. W. I.	¾"	10"	Lead	Yes, o.k.	35	100	
Panama City	1	710		90,000	226	400	1,500	60	7	1912	30	18	45,000	Steel		2 yrs.					C. I. & G. I.	2"	6"	Lead	None	58	58	No
Pensacola	10	100		1,500,000	3,600	415	20,000	75	85	1886	28	22	100,000	Steel	3 yrs.	2 yrs.									None	50	110	Occas.
Perry	1	80	12	200,000	275		3,000	67	80	1909	25	15		Iron	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Graphite	Graphite	12 mos.	Mud	C. I.	4"	8"		None	45	45	No
Plant City	1	630	39	150,000	430	350	2,000	75	99	1910	25	..	60,000	Steel	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	Metal paint	Metal paint	24 mos.	Mud	C. I.	4"	16"	Lead	None	60	60	Iron oxide
Punta Gorda	..			30,000	132	227				1916	25	19	50,000	Steel		3 yrs.		Graphite			C. I.	4"	8"	Lead		40	60	No
Quincy	1	680		122,000			4,000	30	8	1904	95	..	168,000	Sheet iron	4 yrs.	1 yr.		Red lead	36 mos.	Iron rust	C. I.	4"	8"	Lead	None	50	80	No
River Junction	1	250		2,500	80	83	200	13	0	1912	9	9	5,200	Cypress		2 yrs.			12 mos.	Black mud	C. I.	4"	8"	Lead	None	50	80	No
		365																	12 mos.	Rust	C. I.	2"	10"	Universal	None	50	85	No
St. Augustine	3	500	*2	520,000	1,100	470	7,000	75	27	1898	120	20	282,000	Steel	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	Red lead	Barn paint	12 mos.	None	Iron	1"	2"		None	40	110	
		565																								..	..	No
St. Petersburg	7	190	30	1,000,000	3,125	165	45,000	22	98	1900	28	20	80,000	Steel	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Graphite	R. lead & Alum.	6 mos.	Dark red	C. I.	6"	12"	Lead	None	40	100	Yes
		140																			C. I., G. and							
Sanford	3	275		400,000				...	70			..	60,000	Steel		2 yrs.	Red lead	House paint	6 mos.	Brown	I. & W. I.	1"	12"	Lead	None	40	100	No
		379																Red lead										
		490																										
Sarasota	3	300	10	125,000					...	1911	30	30	60,000	Steel	5 yrs.	2 yrs.	Red lead	Graphite	36 mos.	Sand, scaling	C. I.	4"	10"	Lead	None	45	100	
		300																										
Seabreeze	2	190		203,000	284	710	800	250	100	1914	35	..	75,000	Steel	‡													
Sebring		836																			C. I.	6"	10"	Lead	Some	50	100	No
	2	1,170		150,000	325	460	1,500	100	54	1912	13	..	42,000	Steel														
S. Jacksonville	5	1,800		400,000	610	665	2,440	164	32	1908	20	15	80,000	Steel		2 yrs.		Graphite			C. I., G. I. & W. I.	4"	6"	Lead	Yes, 21,000′	65	100	No
Starke		600																										
	2	800	80	40,000	150	265	600	70	90	1908	30	16	50,000	Steel					(6 mos.) Several	Lime	C. I.	1½"	12"	Lead	None	35	35	No
Stuart	3	90	20	20,000	75	265	300	70	100	1918	22	20	60,000	Iron														
Tallahassee	2	750	80	400,000	1,100	360	5,000	80	100	1895	100	20	150,000	Steel		2 yrs.		Graphite	12 mos.	Lime	C. I.	4"	6"	Lead	None	48	120	Yes
Tampa	15	220		5,500,000	8,986	613	48,000	115	29	1889	21	30	111,000	Iron		2 yrs.		Graphite	12 mos.	Rust	Iron	4"	6"	Lead	None	40–50	40–50	Yes
Tarpon Spgs	5	120		250,000	400	625	1,800	140	75	1800	25	..	50,000						24 mos.	Iron rust	Cem. & C. I.		16"	Univ. on C. I.	Yes	45	70	No
Titusville	8	20		65,000	150	434	500	130	33	1912		..	65,000	Steel	1 yr.	2 yrs.	Asphalt	Graphite		Red slush	C. I.	4"	20"	Lead	None	45	100	No
W. Palm Beach	†	†	†	1,158,000	2,194	525	10,000	116	100							2 yrs.	None		12 mos.	None	C. I.	8"	10"	Lead	None	65	100	No
Williston	1	60		100,000	75	1,330	500	200	0	1913		..	50,000	Cypress					6 mos.	Red	C. I.	4"	8"	Lead	None	45	100	No
Winter Garden	1	300		40,000	125		600	67	0		30	..	75,000	G. I.	1 yr.						C. I.	4"	8"	Lead	None	40	100	No
Winter Haven	1	613	18	576,000	538	1,070	3,000	192	59	1912	24	22	75,000	Steel					12 mos.	Lime	G. I.	4"	6"	Lead, Univ.	Yes, o.k.	65	85	Vegetable
																					G. I.	½"	6"	Thread		..	..	
																					G. I.	¾"	2"			40	40	No
																					C. I. & G. I.	1"	8"	Lead	None	55	55	No

*Head. ‡Last cost 7 years ago. †Surface supply. ‡Tank erected in 1922.

Wells in the peninsular section seek the limestone formation. Formerly wells along the East Coast were deep, but with the development and its subsequent demand for water, salinity has become a factor and wells are now drilled at more shallow depths. The wells at Daytona, for instance, were first drilled to about 450 feet, but when salt contamination began to appear the wells were plugged to about 200 feet. The present wells at St. Augustine penetrate a depth of 475 feet, but there the water is fast becoming saline (500 parts per million) and soon a less saline water will be required. At Fort Pierce one finds the deepest well along the mainland (800 feet); this water is exceedingly hard, also quite saline. The deep well at Titusville has been abandoned in favor of shallow-point wells into sand formation; likewise New Smyrna abandoned the deep-seated saline water for a water from a more shallow source. Miami formerly derived water from wells between 100 and 150 feet in depth, but because of increasing salinity and hardness drilled newer wells into a 45- to 50-foot stratum. On the West Coast Bradentown abandoned their deep wells in favor of wells 85 feet deep and at Tampa wells averaging 220 feet deep are used. St. Petersburg is getting water at an average depth of 190 feet, Clearwater from a depth of 130 feet and Tarpon Springs from the 120-foot level. Plant City, a little inland, is penetrating the 600-foot level and Lakeland at 715 feet. DeLand and Sanford are securing water from 335 and 365 feet, respectively.

Wells Drilled at More Shallow Depths

Geologically, the axis of Florida is underlaid with a rotten, cavernous limestone formation. Geologists state that this underground area extends from Taylor, Madison and Suwannee counties on the north to Pasco and vicinity. This honeycombed cavernous condition has been brought about by an intensive solvent action of bicarbonate waters working under high pressures. In many places, particularly through Alachua, Lake, Columbia and Suwannee counties, the solvent action has been so active that the underground arches of caverns have fallen in, creating thereby great surface sink holes, lakes and depressions. Near Marianna in West Florida (Jackson County) the cave formations are great in number and magnitude. In Alachua, near High Springs, the Santa Fe River enters a natural sink hole, flows underground a short distance, then returns to the surface. The vast underground flow in Marion County near Ocala seeks the surface at Silver Springs, giving rise

to the Oklawaha River. An arid surface dotted with small, round lakes is indicative of a rotten, underground rock formation in which cavities and eaten passages can be found.

The mineral composition of waters is acquired in passing through the layers of rock formation. Water as rain is soft and free from mineralization, yet is possessed of some carbonic acid—a very active, light acid. In passing over and into the ground more acid is absorbed and at great depth with increased pressure becomes unusually active in dissolving carbonate rocks. This solvent character of our underground waters has given rise to the term hardness which is so loosely used.

How Waters Are Frequently Contaminated

From the purity standpoint deep-seated ground waters are initially pure but are frequently contaminated after reaching the surface or before. Some of our communities are unfortunately located in basins which topographically are without means of surface drainage. Live Oak, Ocala and Orlando are examples of cities in basins; neither of these have streams or drainage channels located near them. Early it was learned that wells sunk in these regions would perforate a previously dissolved cavity and thereby drain excess drainage waters and sewage from the surface without causing any apparent difficulty. The well driller and others did not give thought to the water strata which might be contaminated in this manner.

The causes of increasing salinity in well supplies and rainfall statistics have been studied extensively during the past two years by the Bureau. And as a result of this work the following opinions have been developed:

1. Before wells are developed in any community, the topography, geology and precipitation data available should be studied. It is advisable also to develop test wells before deciding a final course to take.

2. More wells should be developed and at more shallow depths. The shallow waters, at depths of 75 to 100 feet, are less hard and properly operated are less liable to salt contamination. Many cities and towns drill a single well and draw upon it until the source is not only nearly depleted, but until the quality of water is depreciated considerably. The ground water reservoir is just as limited in quantity as the surface lake or stream and as a ground source approaches depletion it should be given an opportunity to rest and become stabilized again.

3. A well field containing more than one well should be scientifically developed. Wells should not be drilled too closely together—they should be separated sufficiently far to prevent an interference of one with the other. As a well is pumped a cone of depression is formed around the well; the other circumference of this cone is known as the circle of influence. No circles of influence should intersect. The cones of depression are more noticeable on shallow wells.

4. Shallow wells should only be pumped within their capacity and not strained to do more. Shallow wells should be equipped with good types of screen points.

Observing the above points in well drilling would tend to maintain the freshness and softness of a water over a greater period of time.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Of importance equal to the water supply work just discussed is that work pertaining to sewerage and sewage treatment. A sewerage system, whether of a household, industrial concern, camp, institution or municipality, is a utility for conveying liquid wastes of human or industrial origin to some convenient point for disposal or treatment. Sewage is decomposable and if not promptly and properly cared for creates an objectionable nuisance. Furthermore the improper disposal or handling of sewage is a matter of grave public-health concern.

Matter of Grave Public Health Concern

To guide cities and towns, engineers and citizens generally, along tried lines and to assist them in the acquisition of the most suitable equipment consistent with the expenditure of a given sum of public money, the Bureau has made many studies and investigations into community needs and subsequently prepared and issued detailed advisory reports to the authorities or others interested. Because of this service the Bureau is frequently consulted by municipal authorities in search of information or advice as to the most adaptable, practical, economical, yet effective sewage treatment plant to fill their particular needs. Inquiries relating to sewerage financing, arrangements, appurtenances, etc., are also received and handled. During the past two years 515 letter inquiries relating to sewerage and sewage disposal have been answered. Blue-print plans of sewage treatment plants for residences, institutions, or small community use have been prepared and much useful descriptive data compiled and furnished city authorities and others upon request.

SEWERAGE IN FLORIDA

There are about seventy municipal sewerage systems in Florida; numbered among these are twenty-nine municipal, also five institutional disposal units. (See map and accompanying tables.)

The bulk of the new sewerage work has been done in the smaller towns of the State; in those having populations less than 5,000. During 1921-22 there was a decided increase in the amount of sewerage work planned and constructed due largely to the decrease in cost of materials and construction. From 1918 to 1921 very little activity was noticeable in this line of endeavor. The larger centers of population, especially Jacksonville, Tampa, Miami, Orlando, St. Petersburg and West Palm Beach, did considerable new extension work. In Eustis, Plant City, Sarasota and Perry many new extensions were added to the existing systems.

Considerable Sewerage Work Done

It was customary several years ago in the planning of municipal sewerage systems to provide for sewer lines and service in only a small portion of the town area, in business districts and the more closely built-up sections occupied by white citizens. Colored quarters were seldom sewered. However, in recent years this tendency has been changing and sewer systems are being made more comprehensive, are being planned to include larger percentages of their corporate areas.

Because a sewer system is buried underground and is out of sight people do not appreciate its usefulness and importance as much as they should. It is quite common for those officials planning town improvements in discussing and dealing upon the amount of bonds to first include those items of æsthetic importance which can be seen by the citizens daily in the course of their work—then with a little money left over at the end consider essential utilities. Such items as white ways, paving, city halls, expensive fire engines, etc., always take precedence over such essentials as sewers and water. When it comes to a decision between essential and non-essentials the former always loses. The latter are the better vote-getters and the average citizen is more interested in a gay white way than in a sewer system to protect lives. The Bureau through its employees has sought to impress upon citizens everywhere the importance of sewerage developments and in several instances has discouraged the installation of non-essentials in preference to health protective measures.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS IN FLORIDA.
(Municipal and Institutional).

City.	*Type.*	*Estimated Population, 1922.*	*Date Installed.*	*No. of Plants.*
Chipley	Imhoff tank	2,750	1915	1
Clearwater	Imhoff tank	1,988	1920	1
Dunedin	Imhoff tank	741	1916	1
Eustis	Imhoff tank	1,266	1916	1
Lakeland	Imhoff tank	7,922	1912	1
Mulberry	Imhoff tank	1,520	1914	1
Ocala	Imhoff tank	5,054	1916	2
Orlando	Imhoff tank	10,670	1915	3
Plant City	Imhoff tank	4,052	1915	2
Starke	Imhoff tank	1,230	1916	2
Tampa	Imhoff tank	55,168	1915	2
Century	Septic tank		1921	..
Dade City	Septic tank	1,355		..
Daytona	Fine screen	6,052	1915	..
Eustis	Septic tank		1922	..
Gainesville	Septic tank	7,035	1922	..
Inverness	Septic tank	1,132		..
Lake City	Septic tank	3,341		..
Leesburg	Septic tank	2,052	1920	..
Live Oak	Septic tank	3,103	1916	.
Madison	Septic tank	2,053		..
Monticello	Septic tank	1,704	1922	..
Pierce	Septic tank			..
Quincy	Septic tank	3,118		..
St. Petersburg	Septic tank	16,839	1921	..
Sarasota	Septic tank		1921	..
Tallahassee	Septic tank	5,797	1914	..
West Palm Beach	Septic tank	10,439	1921	..
Winter Garden	Septic tank	1,193	1921	..
Winter Haven	Septic tank		1922	..

Institutional installations:
Florida Farm Colony, Gainesville.
Industrial School for Girls, Ocala.
Industrial School for Boys, Marianna.
Prison Farm, Raiford.
State College for Women, Tallahassee.

Recognizing that the working efficiency and the success of any disposal unit is almost solely dependent upon its rightful treatment and handling, the Bureau throughout the two years has made critical inspections of plants and simultaneously pointed out to those entrusted with operation duties what should be done by them to secure best results.

A sewage disposal unit is a delicate mechanism; unless operated with care and attention it oftentimes gives considerable trouble. Many of the people still look upon a treatment tank as some mystical device to accomplish supernatural results; they feel secure when once the tank is installed and seem to care little whether it is used or abused. It is not uncommon to hear citizens remark upon the wonderful changes a "septic tank" effects; some will even tell of the pure drinking water the tank produces.

A tank must not be forgotten after once installed, yet all over Florida one can find units which are utterly neglected, units which haven't been opened or touched in seven years. Such treatment is not deserving and represents an initial misuse of public money.

The average tank represents an investment of $4,000. In most cases this money is buried and forgotten and the community gets absolutely no return on their investment. How many of our citizens would throw away such a sum of money? These tanks can all be made to do a good service and throughout its work the Bureau has endeavored to impress these facts upon the citizens, advise with them at all times as will be shown hereafter.

Architects and superintendents of Public instruction have frequently sought the Bureau's advice relative to disposal units for schools, large hotels and estates.

City and town authorities are fast realizing the advisability of inserting in their contracts with sewerage engineers a provision that previous to the acceptance of the plans by the town or city they must first be submitted to the Bureau of Engineering of the State Board of Health for examination and approval. Such a move has already saved several cities financial embarrassment and it will insure them against further improper installations.

The engineering profession has been willing at all times to submit their plans for examination and approval. During the past two years detailed sewerage plans from the following cities have been examined and approved:

St. Petersburg	Municipal installation—extensions and disposal.
Hastings	Municipal installation—extension.
Lake Worth	Municipal installation.
Plant City	Extensions.
Haines City	Municipal extensions.
Orlando	Municipal extensions.
Miami	Sewerage treatment.
Winter Garden	Municipal installation.
Monticello	Municipal installation.

Sarasota	Municipal installation.
Key West	Municipal installation.
DeLand	Municipal installation.
Inverness	Municipal installation.
West Palm Beach	Disposal and extensions.
Dunedin	Municipal disposal and extensions.
Green Cove Springs	Municipal installation—extensions.
White Springs	Municipal installation.
Winter Haven	Municipal installation.
Eustis	Municipal installation.
Miami Beach	Municipal installation.

SEWAGE CHLORINATION

As stated under a previous section relating to the chlorine treatment of water, mention was made of the sewer chlorination plant at Daytona. This is the only place in the State excepting two military posts (Dover and Carlstrom Fields) where sewage is treated with chlorine. The chlorination of sewage at Daytona is carried on in accordance with Bureau orders and regulations. Reports received from Daytona, one each week of daily operation, are plotted and maintained for record at the office. In this manner we can observe at any time the status of treatment.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS (MUNICIPAL).

City or Town.	*County.*	*Population, 1920.*	*When Sewerage Installed.*	*Method of Disposal.*	*Disposal of Effluent.*
Apalachicola	Franklin	3,066	1908	River	River.
Apopka	Orange	798	1920	Lake	Lake.
Arcadia	DeSoto	3,479	1907	River	River.
Bartow	Polk	4,203	1912	Cameron tanks	River.
Bradentown	Manatee	3,869	1907	Septic tanks	River.
Brewster	Polk			River	River.
Century	Escambia		1920	Septic tank	
Chipley	Washington	1,806	1920	Imhoff tank	Creek.
Clearwater	Pinellas	2,427	1911	Imhoff tanks	Gulf.
Dade City	Pasco	1,296	1915	Imhoff tanks	Swamp.
Daytona	Volusia	5,445	1916	Screens	River.
DeFuniak Springs	Walton	2,009	1909	River	River.
Dunedin	Pinellas	642	1916	Imhoff tanks	Gulf.
Dunnellon	Marion	1,185	1914	River	River.
Eustis	Lake	910	1916	Imhoff tank	Lake.
Fernandina	Nassau	5,457	1900	River	River.
Ft. Lauderdale	Broward	2,065	1913	River	River.
Fort Meade	Polk	1,165	1914	River	River.
Fort Myers	Lee	3,678	1911	River	River.
Fort Pierce	St. Lucie	2,115	1912	River	River.
Gainesville	Alachua	6,860	1907	Septic tanks	Stream.
Green Cove Spgs	Clay	2,093		River	River.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS (MUNICIPAL)—Continued.

City or Town.	*County.*	*Population, 1920.*	*When Sewerage Installed.*	*Method of Disposal.*	*Disposal of Effluent.*
Hastings	St. Johns	761	1914	Septic tank	River.
Inverness	Citrus		1922	Septic tanks	Lakes.
Jacksonville	Duval	91,558		River	River.
Jasper	Hamilton	1,260	1912	Septic tanks	
Kissimmee	Osceola	2,722	1908	Septic tanks	Lake.
Lake City	Columbia	3,341	1906	Septic tanks	Sink.
Lake Worth	Palm Beach			Septic tank	Lake.
Lakeland	Polk	7,052	1912	Imhoff tanks	Lake.
Leesburg	Lake	1,835		Doten tank	Lake.
Live Oak	Suwanee	3,103	1908	Septic tanks	Sink.
Madison	Madison	1,952		Septic tank	Pond.
Manatee	Manatee	1,076		River	River.
Marianna	Jackson	2,499	1906	River	River.
Milton	Santa Rosa	1,594	1914	River	River.
Monticello	Jefferson	1,704	1922	Imhoff tank	Creek.
Mulberry	Polk	1,418	1912	Imhoff tanks	River.
Miami	Dade	29,549		Bay	Bay.
New Smyrna	Volusia	2,007	1915	River	River.
Ocala	Marion	4,914	1916	Imhoff tanks	Well.
Orlando	Orange	9,282		Imhoff tanks	Well.
Pablo Beach	Duval	357	1915	Creek	Creek.
Palatka	Putnam	5,102	1907	River	River.
Palmetto	Manatee	2,046	1915	River	River.
Panama City	Bay	1,789	1912	Bay	Bay.
Pass-A-Grille	Pinellas		1914	Gulf	Gulf.
Pensacola	Escambia	31,035		Bay	Bay.
Perry	Taylor	1,113	1909	Creek	Creek.
Pierce	Polk			River	River.
Plant City	Hillsboro	3,729	1913	Imhoff tanks	
Punta Gorda	Charlotte	1,030	1914	Bay	Bay.
Quincy	Gadsden	2,540	1908	Septic tank	Creek.
St. Augustine	St. Johns	6,192		River	River.
St. Petersburg	Pinellas	14,237		Bay	Gulf.
Sanford	Seminole	5,588		Lake	Lake.
Sarasota	Sarasota	2,149	1910	Bay	Bay.
Starke	Bradford	1,023	1916	Imhoff tanks	Creek.
Tallahassee	Leon	5,637	1905	Septic tanks	Creek.
Tampa	Hillsboro	51,252		Imhoff tanks	
Tarpon Springs	Pinellas	2,105	1908	River	River.
Titusville	Brevard	1,361	1906	River	River.
Umatilla	Lake	640	1914		
Wauchula	Hardee	2,081	1915	River	River.
W. Palm Beach	Palm Beach	8,659	1916	Lake	Lake.
West Tampa	Hillsboro	8,463	1902	River	River.
Winter Garden	Orange	1,021	1921	Septic tanks	Lake.
Winter Haven	Polk		1922	Septic tanks	Lake.
Zolfo	Hardee	256	1912	Creek	Creek.

RESIDENTIAL SEWAGE PLANTS

For the use of the citizens desirous of installing their own residential septic tanks, plans and descriptive information have been prepared and are furnished free upon request. During the two years covered by this report one hundred and eight (108) such plans have been sent out, also considerable advice submitted relative to plant construction and operation.

The salubrious winter climate of Florida is very attractive to many money-making agents and among them is the "septic-tank" and toilet salesman. Undersized septic tanks are often the rule and to overcome this condition the Board, at the Bureau's suggestion, passed Rule No. 38, on page 103 of the Sanitary Code.

As a result of this regulation the Bureau receives a list of monthly tank installations, also approves certain commercial tanks conforming to our specifications.

The septic-tank regulation has already succeeded in "culling out" manufacturers and salesmen of the more unscrupulous classes. Today most of the residential tanks being sold in the State are approved.

The Bureau has at all times tried to keep the citizenry informed on what a septic tank really is, what it is expected to accomplish, what care and attention it requires and other pertinent and helpful facts.

During the past two years sewerage or sewage disposal investigations and recommendations have been made upon request of authorities at:

Lakeland

Several conferences were held with the City Manager and City Commissioners relative to the proper operation of the Imhoff disposal plant; operation instructions were explained to the Sanitary Officer in responsible charge. The urgency of additional treatment tanks was stressed at all conferences. During the latter half of 1922 the Manager made preliminary plans for an extended amount of municipal improvement work, among which would be considerable sewerage extension and a new treatment unit or more. During 1922 a number of observations of the treatment tank under its present supervision indicated that it was working far better than at any time during the preceding five years, but there is still room for improvement.

St. Petersburg

In May of 1921 the large, rectangular, reinforced-concrete single-story septic tank on the bayfront was inspected. At this time, also, the newly installed Director of Public Works and engineering staff were interviewed rela-

tive to contemplated municipal improvement work. From this time (May, 1921) until the present the Bureau has been in constant communication with these officials who have been developing remarkable plans for the handling of the sewage and drainage of this city.

During March, 1922, Bureau recommendations went forward that the septic tank on the bayfront be remodeled into a separate sludge digestion tank equipped with fine screens, also that the sewer outfall be extended at least 1,200 feet into Tampa Bay. Both recommendations were followed out during the year; in December bids for a fine screen equipment were received.

Following the completion of the 1,200-foot outfall into the bay a series of float tests and water examinations were outlined by the Bureau to determine the water movements in the immediate vicinity of the line's end. The results of these tests appeared in a special report to the city.

At various intervals throughout the year the engineers were interviewed and their progress noted as regards future plans; judging from the work already completed, complete plans will be submitted to the Bureau for examination and approval early in 1923.

Plant City

Frequent inspections were made of the Imhoff tanks; inspector was instructed as to the proper manipulation and care of sludge. A complete survey of the city was completed and recommendations for sewerage extensions presented to the town council (1922).

During the early part of 1922, in cooperation with the City Engineer, sewer extension lines were laid out, separate systems developed for several areas without reach of the existing system, suggestive plans submitted for new disposal unit, and throughout the year a number of interviews and discussions were held on the ground with the engineer. The bond issue was carried, money made available and work commenced at the end of the year. Advice was also given relative to waterworks improvements.

Eustis

Acting upon request of the Mayor the Imhoff tank at this point was inspected (1921). The tank was receiving no attention or care, weeds were found growing on the surface of the sedimentation chamber which normally should be kept clean; the air apparati of the dosing tanks was out of order and generally speaking the entire plant was in a deplorable state. Instructions were given for repairing and readjusting. This is an excellent example of a tank's abuse and lack of care. The tank design was satisfactory but its care was poor.

During 1922 engineers were employed to prepare plans for sewerage extensions, also provide new disposal plants. Those engineers conferred with the Bureau, plans were submitted for examination and approved, several inspections of construction work were made throughout the year. The Imhoff tank referred to in the previous paragraph was practically discontinued during 1922.

Leesburg

The Doten sewage tank at this place was inspected several times during the two-year period.

Miami

Upon request of the Director of Public Welfare the Bureau collected and submitted a quantity of data relative to the operating efficiency and costs of fine sewerage screens throughout the country (1921). During the latter half of 1922 the city requested bids for a fine-screen equipment and in November contracted for a Dorrco fine-screen outfit.

Daytona

The fine-sewage screen here was inspected at frequent intervals throughout the two years. Chlorination records were submitted to the Bureau weekly and plotted upon the graphic record sheet.

DeLand

Upon the request of the City Commission (1921) the Bureau conducted a thorough sanitary survey at DeLand. As a part of this survey the prospects for municipal sewerage were studied and reported upon. Previously the city authorities had not seriously considered municipal sewerage on the grounds of cost. Information had been prevalent that no accessible outlet could be found nearer than Lake Beresford, about five miles distant, and in the course of this outfall line the excavation would be excessive in amount and cost. Because of this current belief the citizens of DeLand deferred the sewerage matter from year to year. The Bureau's investigation disclosed that a comprehensive gravity system could be developed and with the modern methods of disposal available, an outlet could be located in low ground to the southwest of the city. Engineers were then employed to study the problem, who substantiated the Bureau's findings. With this information the people took renewed energy and voted a bond issue during December, 1922, for a complete sewerage and Imhoff sewage treatment system. In this same issue money for remodeling the waterworks was also included. As soon as the bonds have been disposed of, bids will be called, which will, no doubt, be sometime about the middle of 1923.

The contemplated plans for the DeLand system were submitted to the Bureau for examination and approved during 1921.

Inverness

The complete plans for sewerage and sewage disposal were examined and approved during 1921.

Green Cove Springs

Plans for additional sewerage were examined and approved (1921).

White Springs

Sewerage plans were examined and approved during 1922.

Sarasota

Upon request of officials a survey of this town was made in order to better advise as to the sewerage necessities. Several needs were outlined, which were subsequently attended to. During the early part of 1922 another inspection was made of completed sewage tank and completed work; at this time it was also recommended that the outfall line be modified.

In April, 1922, the plans as prepared by the city engineer were reviewed, the field surveyed with him and the council strongly urged to conclude the work as quickly as possible.

Because the council was slow in acting additional visits were made to Sarasota during August and the council admonished to act quickly before it would be necessary to consider drastic action by the State Board of Health. Subsequently the council called for bids in December, 1922, for the required work. It is contemplated to complete this new work early in 1923.

Monticello

During 1921 the plans for sewerage and sewage disposal for Monticello were submitted to the Bureau by the engineer. After examination of plans and field, same were approved for installation.

During the fall of 1922 the system as designed and approved was completed. Construction work was inspected during October, 1922.

Tallahassee

The treatment tanks of this city were examined during 1921 and the City Manager subsequently advised as to modifications. During 1922 the system was again subjected to inspection with subsequent recommendations.

State Farm Colony (Gainesville)

Upon the request of the Executive Board of the State Farm Colony, property surveys were made and detailed plans, specifications and blue prints prepared, bids called for and contract awarded for a complete sewerage and sewage disposal system. All installation work was also supervised by our engineers.

During 1922 the Bureau was again called upon to lay out additional sewerage lines and supervise installation work.

The plant as originally installed was examined during the latter part of 1922 and found to be operating in an excellent manner without causing any trouble.

Orlando

Frequent inspections were made during 1921 of all disposal units (4), operation suggestions were given. Conferences were held with the city engineer, from time to time, relative to extensive sewerage additions being planned, also pertaining to additional sewage treatment.

During 1922 extension work to the amount of $300,000 was undertaken; this was inspected occasionally.

Upon the request of the city engineer data pertaining to the activated sludge process of sewage treatment was compiled and submitted.

Pablo Beach

Upon request of the Board of Bond Trustees an investigation of the existing sewage outfall line was made. A report was rendered and later the trouble greatly lessened (1921).

Ocala

The Imhoff disposal units here were inspected, operation advice given and a number of suggestions made as to extensions and improvements. The council was advised in a special communication (1921).

Melbourne

Upon application of the city's engineer a preliminary survey of the ground for the contemplated sewerage was conducted. During 1922, while the city was engaged in an extensive paving and storm sewer contract, the Bureau admonished the council for not installing sanitary sewerage first.

West Palm Beach

During 1920 the Bureau was called upon to study the pollution of Lake Worth, also the sewerage needs of West Palm Beach and Palm Beach. Subsequently a detailed report with recommendations was submitted to the commission and council of the respective cities. In accordance with recommendations the city of West Palm Beach proceeded to design sewer extensions and provide for the installation of necessary treatment units. The plans for the proposed work were submitted, examined and approved during November, 1921.

During 1922 some of the completed sewerage work at West Palm Beach was inspected. The program as originally outlined had not been completed, but substantial progress was being made.

St. Augustine

Advice to commission relative to sewage disposal into river on either side of town, also approval of several district sewer plans (1921).

During August and December, 1922, the sewerage works being installed here were inspected and following certain complaints the City Manager advised by communication as to requisites for acceptable work.

Clearwater

On several occasions in 1921 the Imhoff disposal unit was the subject of inspection. Because of its improper location near a school the odor production has always been the source of much discussion and irritation. The inspector in charge was instructed as to a proper operation schedule; also advised to install a housing over the tank, which was done. The housing was of wood equipped with a tall ventilating flue.

During the same year (1921) the council also requested information regarding other types of treatment devices and requested that their problem be given further study with an idea of eliminating the present disposal plant at an early future date.

During 1922 the Imhoff tank was again the subject of inspection. The wooden housing had proven quite successful, consequently it was replaced with a more substantial one of concrete. The sludge beds were later removed from their former objectionable site.

Winter Garden

Plans for the municipal sewerage system were submitted to the Bureau for examination and approval. During 1922 construction work was inspected and the tank installation inspected.

Key West

At the request of the city officials, also of the consulting engineers, a field survey of the proposed sewerage system for this island city was made in company with the engineers. Later the engineer's report and detailed plans were submitted for examination and approval. In connection with this work a considerable amount of study had to be made as regards sewerage possibilities.

Starke

In the course of a sanitary survey in this city the sewage Imhoff tank was examined. The tank had received no attention for years; it presented a filthy condition, breeding millions of mosquitoes. The city authorities, in a detailed report, were advised as to the necessary remedies and were requested to place the tank in a presentable condition. The authorities were also advised to enforce sewerage connections along lines which had been laid for years but had been little used.

Winter Haven

In April, 1922, in response to telegrams from the mayor and engineer, a conference and field inspection was held relative to the proposed sewerage

development for the town. At this time the question of using several lakes for the disposal of tank effluent was considered. The engineer was instructed that should lakes be used, the outfall lines should extend far out into the lake, should be of the multiple type and the effluent should be chlorinated.

Construction work on this sewerage system was started during the fall of the year and it is expected that it will be completed early in 1923. The plans were submitted to the Bureau for approval.

Pierce

In response to a request from the American Agricultural Chemical Company, septic tank plans suitable for their needs were submitted.

Chipley

The Imhoff tank of the city was carefully inspected, also the tank of the Chipley Packing Company.

Okeechobee

Plans for a sewerage system were examined and returned for additional data. A field inspection was later made and the authorities advised as to proper procedure.

Winter Park

During 1922 an effort was made to interest the city authorities in a modern sewerage system.

Lake Worth

Detailed sewerage plans for this east coast city were received, examined and approved. Construction work was started during the fall and completed about the end of the year. During August the city engineer was consulted relative to certain design data, and other information.

Marianna

Sewerage extension work was carried on here during the year and at one time inspected.

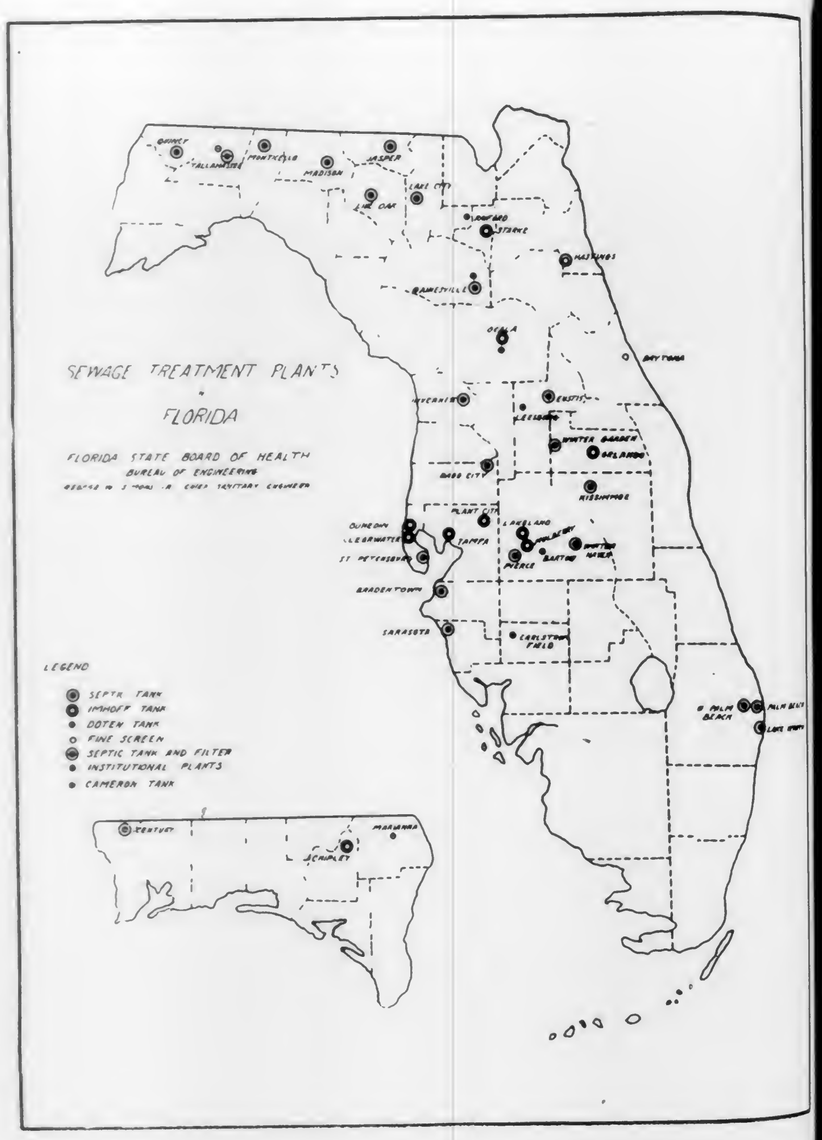
Quincy

This city voted bonds early in the year (1922) to carry on additional sewerage extension work.

Hastings

Sewerage plans as developed by the engineer were examined and approved. A conference was also held with the mayor relative to installing this sewerage system at the earliest possible moment.

In addition to the above details of a more or less specific nature, disposal units at Tampa, Bartow, Mulberry, Live Oak, Quincy, Madison, Chipley and Gainesville were inspected.



MUNICIPAL AND RURAL SANITATION

A municipality, to be healthful, must observe and enforce certain fundamental sanitary laws and principles. For this purpose the Bureau compiled a complete set of model sanitary ordinances which have been used in many places as the foundation for sanitary codes. The Bureau has also assisted towns in compiling special ordinances directed at special matters, such as weed cutting, plumbing, etc.

The Bureau is keenly interested in the work of municipal sanitation and through its engineers and inspection service has been trying to spread the gospel of better health to every section.

Intensive Municipal Surveys Made

Comprehensive sanitary surveys and investigations serve to lay concrete, indisputable facts before the people and with this idea in mind a number of intensive municipal surveys have been made during the past two years, notably at Plant City, DeLand, Live Oak, Tallahassee, Gainesville, Starke, Waldo, and Hastings. (Detailed reports of these were submitted during 1921-22.) A system for expediting the sanitary survey work has been developed which makes for greater efficiency. In each of the surveys, house to house interviews and inspections were made, investigations were made of water supply and sewerage utilities, refuse collection and disposal, health organizations and laws carefully reviewed, drainage, housing and general sanitation investigated. During the year, at several places—Jasper, Lake City, Cedar Key, Archer, Macclenny, White Springs, High Springs, Marianna, Port Tampa, Auburndale, New Port Richey, Dade City and Vero—house-to-house inspections were made, new ordinances recommended and adopted; thousands of privies inspected and many hundreds actually built; groceries, markets and restaurants inspected and ordered to clean up and screen. These intensive surveys have accomplished considerable good among the people and have assisted in cleaning up the towns.

Supplementing the several surveys, sanitary work of diverse character was performed in other towns, as shown on the attached blue-print. Much of the rural routine inspection work, especially that pertaining to nuisances, was performed by the inspectors, whose organization will be discussed later, operating under the direction of the Bureau Chief.

SOIL POLLUTION

Importance of Rural Sanitation

No more important work confronts the State Board of Health than the building of sanitary privies and the conduct of health education among the rural people. Rural sanitation is the foundation of our entire health system, and to a great degree it is yet in an educational stage. There is much fad work in public health, but it can rarely get far without the foundation work first.

In 1915 and 1919 the Legislatures assisted the State Board of Health greatly by passing the necessary laws making it requisite to have sanitary, fly-proof privies in all communities. In accordance with the provisions of these statutes, recommended types of privies have been prepared by the Bureau and plans and specifications issued in an educational privy pamphlet for distribution and use by the citizens of Florida.

The Bureau, during its existence, has emphasized the need for better privies and through its field representatives has made considerable progress in privy construction. Numerous privy plans have been developed and distributed, as well as much descriptive data, with the result that more than 10,000 sanitary privies have been installed during the past two years. Photographs of two privy types are attached.

Privy campaigns have been carried on and privies actually built under the Bureau's supervision at the following cities and towns during the past two years:

Lake City	Safety Harbor	Millville
Perry	Clearwater	St. Andrews
Winter Garden	Bartow	High Springs
White Springs	Jasper	Vero
Cocoanut Grove	Wauchula	Dania
Melbourne	Bowling Green	Delray
Fort Pierce	Brewster	Crystal River
Panama City	Lake Wales	Otter Creek
Stuart	Titusville	Archer
Watertown	Avon Park	Bronson
Plant City	Oldsmar	Sarasota
New Port Richey	Lakeland	Waldo
Bradentown	Auburndale	De Leon Springs

During the past year excellent privy construction work has been carried on at Plant City, Oldsmar, Dover, Green Cove Springs, Tallahassee, Sarasota, Lakeland, Port Tampa, Wauchula and Waldo, in conjunction with municipal sanitation work.





Types of Pit Privies Used in Florida

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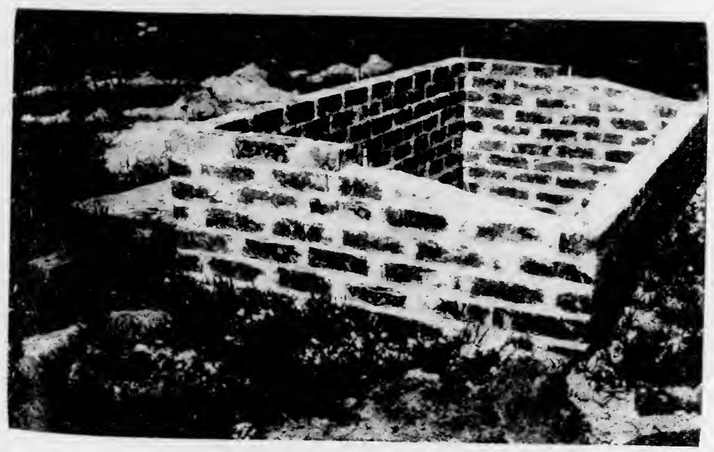
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Types of Pit Privies Used in Florida

Work Accomplished Indicates Its Effectiveness

Privies and better home sanitation have been preached everywhere and in many of the above-mentioned places the work accomplished indicates the effectiveness of the work and the progressiveness of the people.

In doing the rural and municipal sanitation work all phases of Bureau activities come into play. Samples of water are often collected and examined from local residential wells, advice given as to well protection, manure retention, pig pen construction, house screening, dairy construction and many other diverse lines of work.

Throughout the year numerous complaints have been received from citizens relating to insanitary conditions. As far as possible all complaints have been investigated and wherever necessary steps taken to abate the nuisance. Unfortunately many of the complaints registered are cases of "spite work," where citizens desire to use the State Board of Health to further their own personal ends. If the citizens would be more observant of the golden rule much of this spite work would be eliminated and the State Board of Health could conserve funds.

Plans are now being developed for carrying on a more intensive work which would have telling effects upon rural health.

SANITARY INSPECTION

Cut in Millage Necessitates Reduction in Number of Inspectors

The detailed and routine sanitary work of the Board was placed under supervision of the Bureau during July, 1919. At the beginning seven sanitary inspectors were allotted to the Bureau; however, during July (1921) this number was reduced to one because of the legislative cut in millage. In October, 1922, however, an additional inspector was added.

Naturally, with the two inspectors in the field and their services restricted to two large areas, it is difficult to give much intensive inspection service. Much of the excellent work formerly performed by the larger staff had to be discontinued. The Bureau, however, has done much good substantial work and a survey of the field clearly shows that effective results have been attained.

When the Bureau assumed the responsibility for the direction of inspectors, they were first put through a carefully planned, intensive period of ten days' instruction and training. Each man went out following an examination with a plan and purpose in mind, knowing the intent of his work and how to operate. A system of comprehensive daily reports was instituted which is still in use but in a modified form. The daily report blank is arranged so that the inspector has to detail his activities in order to receive departmental credit on the graphic chart. The latter chart, discontinued during July, 1921 (see specimen attached), was in reality a score-board from which one could plainly note the accomplishments and range of activities of the inspection service at the end of each month. Copies of this chart were sent to each inspector monthly so that he could see his relative record; it also made him quite alert to "beat" his colleague in the race. The system was an incentive to hard work, and succeeded in creating a fascination for health work among the men. The system of daily reports and diagrammatic charts originated, developed and used by the Bureau for checking inspection work was later adopted almost en toto by the Bureau of Communicable Diseases as a means of following up the activities of their district men.

System of Comprehensive Daily Reports Instituted

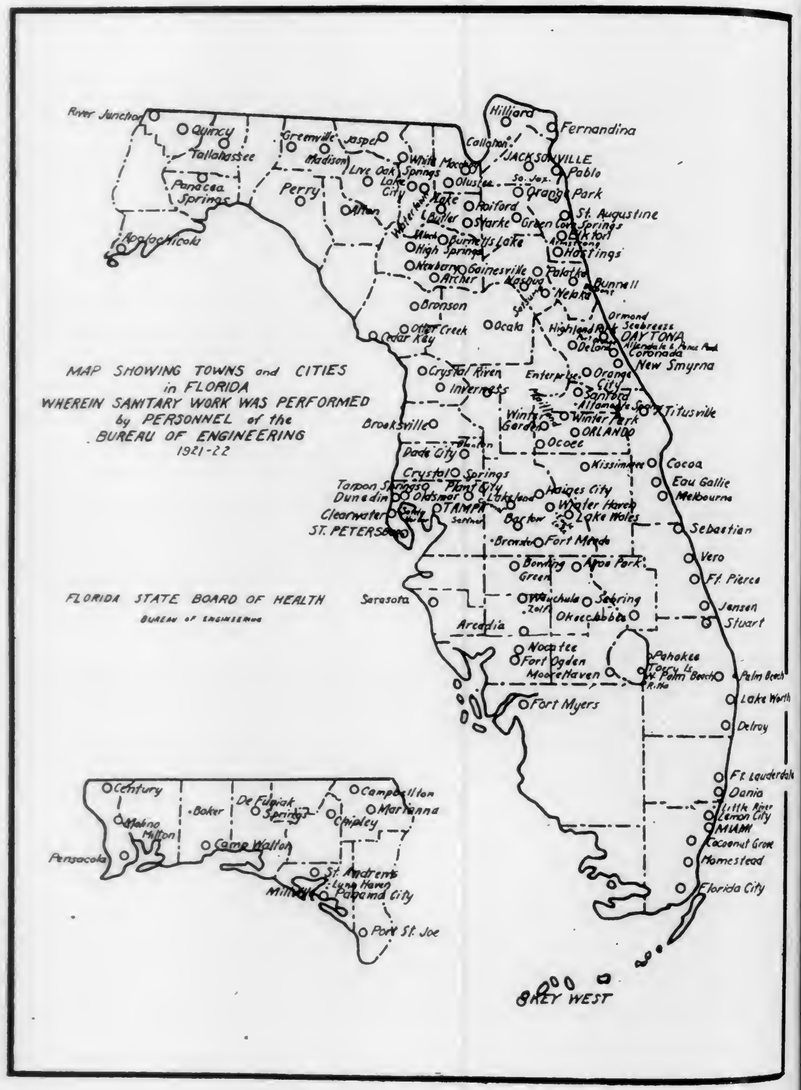
The inspectors are non-technical workers and therefore are not entrusted with technical questions. They mainly act as a sanitary police and inspectors. Previous to the discontinuance of the inspectors in July, 1921, they covered practically the whole state; during the past year they got into every section and accomplished much beneficial work.

Much Beneficial Work Accomplished by Inspectors

The inspection service is the one real vital connecting link between the people and the State Board of Health and the sooner it is fully reinstated the better for health betterment in Florida.

The inspectors are responsible for a great portion of the accomplishments enumerated in the foregoing under "Municipal and Rural Sanitation." They must give frequent talks to councils and groups of citizens; they are especially fond of seeing privies built and under their proficient direction many community improvements have been made. They are also good dairy inspectors and under their supervision several hundred dairies have been improved.

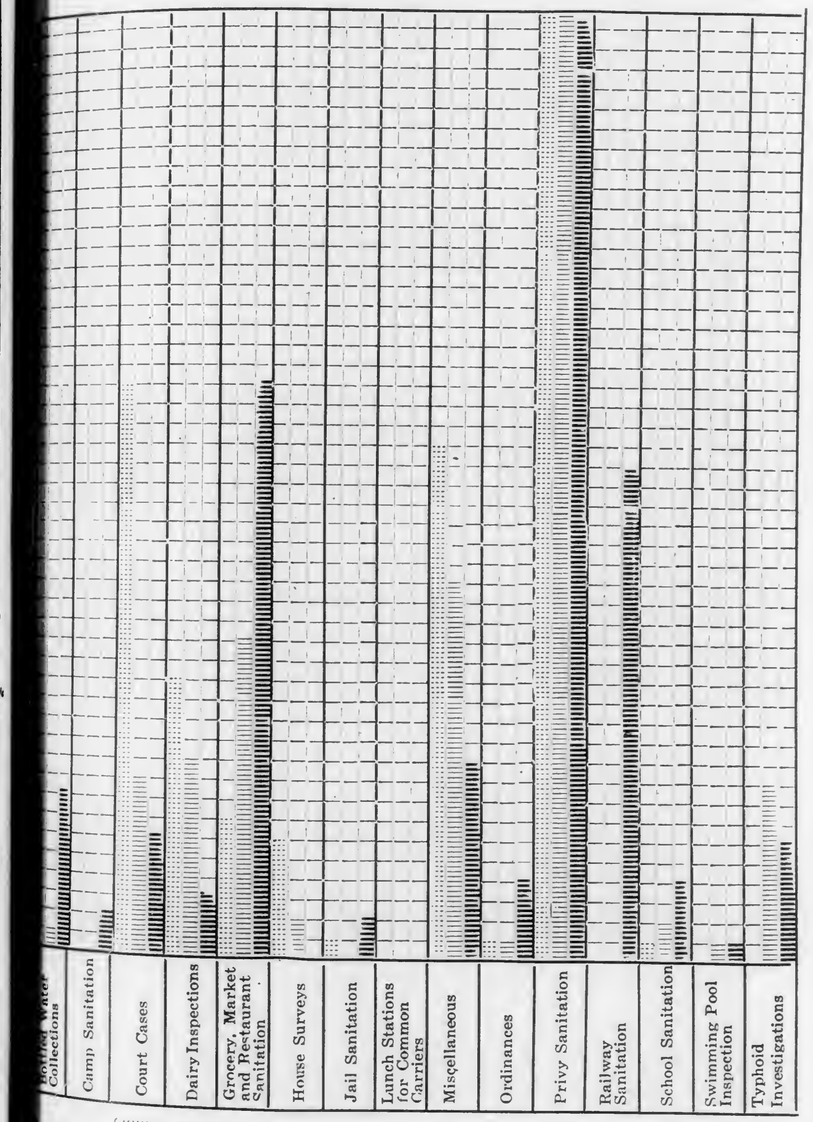
TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING



FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Bureau of Engineering—Division of Sanitary Inspection

Month of April



SCHOOL SANITATION

During the year, at the request of authorities, studies of sanitary conditions and requirements of rural and urban schools were made by representatives of the Bureau; twenty-three schools in the following places were inspected and advisory statements submitted regarding them:

Cocoa	West Palm Beach	Tampa
Titusville	Lake Worth	New Smyrna
Melbourne	Delray	Panama Park
Stuart	Boynton	Fort Meade
Jensen	Marietta	Dade City
Vero	Callahan	New Port Richey
Indiantown	Lakeland	Clearwater
Salerno	Plant City	

During 1922 sanitary inspections of schools and surroundings were made at:

Callahan	Yulee	Blountstown
Hilliard	Fernandina	Gunntown
	Plant City	

In making the school inspections it has been customary to study (a) the orientation of structure, (b) ventilation of rooms, (c) lighting of rooms, (d) arrangement of desks, (e) cubic capacities of rooms, (f) water supplies and (g) toilet facilities.

AUTO CAMP SANITATION

Great Influx of Auto Tourists

The number of tourists who came to Florida in automobiles during the winter season of 1920-21 was probably the greatest in the history of the State. This great influx was occasioned by the depressed industrial conditions in the motor manufacturing centers of the North, also due to the increased railroad and Pullman rates; it was possible for tourists to come to Florida by auto and camp en route at a figure about equal to railroad fare. The municipalities of the state were not properly prepared to handle the avalanche of tourists coming in this manner, yet many did advertise free camping grounds with facilities. Sanitary conditions in some of the camps became serious and acute, resulting in many complaints to the State Board of Health. Such conditions were noted at St. Petersburg, Fort Lauderdale, West Palm Beach, Sanford, Daytona and Orlando. The State Board of Health endeavored to handle the situation as best possible and for the remainder of that season (1920-21) insisted that municipal authorities devote more attention to camp maintenance.

After the tourist season of 1920-21, and throughout the year 1921, the Bureau endeavored, by conferences, newspaper publicity and letters to encourage municipalities to provide more complete facilities and make more preparations for the entertainment of auto tourists. Every city or town was specifically informed that the State Board of Health would no longer tolerate poorly maintained, insanitary camps, and if towns wished to invite tourists it would be incumbent upon each to provide a suitable camp site equipped with adequate facilities. To emphasize our position two camp regulations were promulgated by the Board; these were later printed on lithographed tin signs and posted throughout the State.

Referring to Poorly Maintained and Insanitary Auto Camps

During the early part of 1921 a series of several letters were sent to all mayors, newspaper men, civic clubs, and other interested officials or organizations calling attention to the State Board of Health's attitude toward camp sanitation for the season 1921-22, consequently considerable publicity was given to the subject, which resulted in a great improvement in camps everywhere during the season months. In several instances the cities voted to discontinue municipal camps (Clearwater, St. Petersburg, Oldsmar, etc.) rather than provide the necessary adequate facilities required by the State Board of Health regulations. Other towns (West Palm Beach, Bradentown, etc.) passed regulatory ordinances providing for the payment of a camp fee for accommodations offered. West Palm Beach took the initiative in this matter and passed a very comprehensive ordinance which was later copied and adopted by a number of other cities. Late in 1921 an intensive auto camp survey was conducted throughout the State, at which time 38 camps were inspected and statistical data acquired from each. The attached table gives the 1921 data collected from the different camps.

Although the camps of 1921-22 season were better than those of the previous year, there remained ample room for improvement. Many of the smaller unequipped camps were discontinued, but there existed a reluctance and indifference among city and town officials to do their part in bettering conditions.

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

Previous to the 1922-23 season a modified plan for controlling camps was developed. It consisted in having Boards of County Commissioners authorize camps in each county, the authorization being restricted to those having complied with the State Board of Health ruling. In accord with general powers the Board promulgated a ruling requiring the various Boards of County Commissioners to assume the responsibility of this work. Copies of the ruling with letters of explanation were sent to each County Board, also to each sheriff. The response was quick and hearty; the majority promised cooperation, but the actual work never got by the promise stage. The duly elected County officials with one exception utterly neglected to act on this emergency health measure. The exception was Duval County; here the Board cooperated in every way. The ruling was soon recognized to be a failure and henceforth the inspectors endeavored to control the situation as best possible.

From December, 1922, an effort was made to inspect every camp at least once and more frequently if possible. As a result of this the camps of 1922-23 were, generally speaking, in a good sanitary condition—much improved over previous years. Following are enumerated the 1922-23 camps on the attached sheet:

Name of Camp	Operated by Private or City	Is Fee Charged?	Does City Regulate by Ordinance	Date Ordinance Passed	Who Superintends Camp?	How Often Garbage Collected	Number of Garbage Cans	Is Light Service Provided?
Apopka	City	Yes (c)	Yes	9—21	Town marshal	As necessary	1	Yes.
Bartow	City					Daily	Ample	Yes.
Bradentown	City	Yes (a)	Yes	10—21	Superintendents	Daily	3	Yes.
Bunnell	Private	No.	No.		No one	Weekly	0	No.
Clearwater	Private	Yes (b)	No.		1 Superintendent	No collection	0	No.
Cocoa	Private	No.	No.		No one	Daily	20	Yes.
Dade City	City	No.	No.	No date.	Town marshal	Daily	12	Yes.
Dania	City	No.	Yes		Town police	Daily	5	Yes.
Daytona	Private	Yes (d)	No.		1 Superintendent	Alternate days.	3	Yes.
DeFuniak Springs	City	No.	Yes	11—21	Superintendent	4 weekly	8	Yes.
DeLand	City	Yes (i)	Yes	1919	1 Superintendent		0	Yes.
Eustis	City	Yes (d)	No.		Marshal	Daily	3	No.
Fort Myers	City	Yes (h)	No.		City police	Daily	On way[5]	Yes.
Gainesville	City	Yes (j)	No.		2 Superintendents	As necessary	0	Yes.
Green Cove Springs	City	No.	No.		1 Police	Daily	8	Yes.
Jacksonville	City	No.	No.		No one	Weekly	0	No.
Kissimmee	City	No.	No.		Town marshal	Daily	3	Yes.
Lake City	City	No.	Yes	11—21	No one	2 weekly	0	Yes.
Lakeland	City	Yes (c)	No.		Sanitary man	Weekly	8	No.
Manatee	City	No.	No.	10—21	Town marshal	Daily	3	Yes.
Melbourne	City	Yes (d)	Yes		Marshal	2 weekly	0	Yes.
New Smyrna	City	No.	No.	10—21	Marshal	4 weekly	8	No.
Orlando	Private	Yes (b)	Yes		2 Inspectors	Weekly	05	No.
Palmetto	City	Yes (e)	Yes	11—21	1 Marshal	Daily	8	No.
Pensacola	City	No.	No.	4—19	1 Caretaker	2 weekly	Some	No.
Sanford	Private	Yes (h)	No.		No one	3 weekly	6	Yes.
Sarasota	City	Yes (f)	Yes	10—21	Marshal	3 weekly	4	Yes.
Sebring	City	No.	No.		Marshal	As necessary	Ample	Yes.
St. Cloud	City	Yes (c)	Yes	11—21	2 Superintendents	3 weekly	24	Yes.
St. Petersburg	Private	Yes (g)	No.		1 Superintendent	3 weekly	0	Yes.
Stuart	City	No.	No.		Marshal	Daily	Indiv.[7]	Yes.
Tampa	City	No.	Yes	6—21	2 Park Police	Daily	2	Yes.
Tarpon Springs	City	No.	No.		Marshal	2 weekly	2	Yes.
Titusville	City	No.	No.		Marshal	2 weekly	12	Yes.
West Palm Beach	City	Yes (e)	Yes	10—21	1 Superintendent	2 daily	12	Yes.

Name of Camp	Source of Drinking Water	Flush Toilets or Privies	Number of Toilets	Number of Showers
Apopka	City	Privies[8]	2	1
Bartow	City	Privies[3]		
Bradentown	City	Flush[1]	6	Several
Bunnell	Well[2]	Privies[3]	2	0
Clearwater	Well[2]	Privies	4	0
Cocoa	City	Flush[1]	2	0
Dade City	City	Flush[4]	3	0
Dania	City	Privies[8]	2	2
Daytona	City	Flush[1]	8	2
DeFuniak Springs	City	Flush[1]	2	0
DeLand	City	Flush[4]	4	2
Eustis	City	Flush[1]	4	0
Fort Myers	City	Flush[4]		
Gainesville	City	Flush[1]	6	2
Green Cove Springs	Artesian	Flush[4]	4	0
Jacksonville	Artesian	Privies[8]	2	0
Kissimmee	City	Privies[8]	2	0
Lake City	City	Flush[1]	2	0
Lakeland	City	Flush[1]	2	0
Manatee	City	Flush[4]	6	2
Melbourne	City	Flush[1]		0
New Smyrna	City	Privies[6]	2	0
Orlando	City	Flush[1]		0
Palmetto	City	Flush[4]	4	6
Pensacola	City	Flush[1]	6	0
Sanford	City	Privies[6]		2
Sarasota	City	Flush[1]	2	2
Sebring	City	Privies[8]	2	2
St. Cloud	City	Flush[4]	12	0
St. Petersburg	4 Wells[2]	Flush[4]	2	4
Stuart	Well[2]	Privys[6]	6	0
Tampa	City	Flush[1]	2	2
Tarpon Springs	City	Flush[1]	6	0
Titusville	City	Privies[6]	2	0
West Palm Beach	City	Flush[4]	6	2

(1) Flush toilets connected with city sewer.
(2) Driven well supply on ground—well more than 35 feet deep.
(3) Approved brick pit used (Clearwater or Bartow types).
(4) Flush toilet connected with approved S. B. H. septic tank.
(5) Cans have been ordered and are on way.
(6) Privies are equipped with buckets (Health Guard or sanitary).
(7) One garbage can (e) per tent.
(8) Ordinary earth pit, wood lined

Cities Having no Camp.—Auburndale, Avon Park, Crescent City, Delray, Dunedin, Ft. Pierce, Lake Wales, Monticello, Mount Dora, Oldsmar, Palatka(k), Plant City, Quincy, St. Augustine(l), Tallahassee(k), Winter Garden, Winter Haven (l), Winter Park, Zephyrhills, Sebastian, Miami (m), Orange City, Punta Gorda, Mulberry.
(k) Contemplating a camp now.
(l) Camp outside town limits, but uses city water, private camp.
(m) Miami has no camp but an ordinance controlling tenters.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

(a) 50 cents per day per auto.
(b) $4.00 per month per auto.
(c) 25 cents per day per auto.
(d) 25 cents per day per auto, or $1.00 per week.
(e) $1.00 per week after 30 days.
(f) $10.00 per season.
(g) Graduated scale of charges.
(h) 50 cents per day, $1.50 per week.
(i) 35 cents per day, $1.60 per week.
(j) 25 cents per day, $5.00 per month.

FLORIDA'S AUTO CAMPS.
(1921-1922).

Place.	*Operated by*		*Condition.*
Arcadia	City	Free	Good.
Bartow	City	Free	Fair.
Boynton	City	Free	Very good.
Bradentown	City	Free	Very good.
Bunnell	Biddle Bros.	Free	Fair.
Bunnell	C. E. Cisco	Free	Fair.
Clearwater	Mr. Worden	Pay	Fair.
Dania	City	Free	Good.
Daytona	Private	Pay	Good.
Daytona	Private	Pay	Good.
DeLand	City	Pay	Excellent.
DeLeon Springs	DeL. Spgs. Co.	Free	Good.
Delray	City	Free	Poor.
Eau Gallie	City	Free	Fair.
Eustis	Carraway, Supt.	Pay	Excellent.
Fort Lauderdale	City	Free	Excellent.
Fort Myers	City	Free	Fair.
Gainesville	White Filling Sta	Free	Excellent.
Ginderville	Ginder	Free	Good.
Haines City	Davis	Pay	Good.
Hastings	City	Free	Fair.
Holly Hill	Leonard	Pay	Very good.
Holly Hill	Locke	Pay	Good.
Jacksonville	Hudson	Pay	Good.
Jacksonville (Biddy Lake)	Preston	Pay	Very good.
Jacksonville	Yates	Pay	Very good.
Jacksonville	Richardson	Pay	Very good.
Kingston	Ridgeway	Pay	Good.
Kingston	Hamilton	Pay	Fair.
Kissimmee	City	Free	Good.
Lakeland	City	Free	Good.
Lake Worth	City	Free	Very good.
Lake City	City	Free	Good.
Largo	City	Free	Good.
Leesburg	City	Free	Fair.
Melbourne	City	Pay	Excellent.
Miami	Price	Pay	Excellent.
Miami	Miller	Pay	Good.
Miami	Morgan	Pay	Good.
New Port Richey	City	Free	Fair.
New Smyrna	City	Free	Fair.
Orange City	Bump	Free	Good.
Orlando	Stephenson	Free	Excellent.
Orlando	Wood & Williams	Pay	Excellent.
Orlando	Helm	Pay	Excellent.
Pensacola	City	Free	Good.
Pineda	Gore	Pay fair	Fair.
Sanford	Gates	Pay	Fair.
Sarasota	City	Free	Very good.
Six Mile Creek	Wilson	Pay	Good.
Sefiner	Private	Pay	Good.
Stuart	City	Free	Good.
St. Augustine	Dillon	Pay	Very good.
St Augustine	Post	Pay	Very good.

FLORIDA'S AUTO CAMPS—Continued.
(1921-1922).

St. Augustine	Christ	Pay	Fair.
St. Petersburg	Lewis	Pay	Excellent.
Tampa	City	Pay	Very good.
Tarpon Springs	City	Free	Good.
Tavares	City	Free	Good.
Titusville	City	Free	Good.
West Palm Beach	City	Free	Excellent.
Umatilla	Kirby	Free	Poor.
DeFuniak Springs	City	Free	Good.
Chipley	City	Free	Fair.

List of camps which were closed and posted after due inspection and notification by Bureau representatives:

Kiner Camp, **Arch Creek.**
Dealing Camp, **Cocoa.**
Herman Camp, **Cocoa.**
Private Camp, **Lakeland.**
Janes Camp, **Little River.**
Nordman Camp, **New Smyrna.**
Fountain Camp, **St. Augustine.**
Sulphur Springs Private Camp, **Sulphur Springs.**
Six Mile Creek Private Camp, **Six Mile Creek.**
Ackly Camp, **Winter Haven.**
Live Oak, **Private.**

Throughout the winter the camp situation was kept alive in the minds of the people by publicity methods. The Bureau also provided camps with handbills to give tourists, thereby courting their hearty cooperation.

The Bureau has tried to watch auto camps and during 1922 was quite successful in maintaining a high standard of camp sanitation. Owing to the shortage of field assistants and funds it has been utterly impossible to supervise many of the smaller camps in the State; there are a number of small roadside camps set up in many places, but funds and assistance have not been available to supervise all of these. It is felt, however, that the larger and most important camps, those attended by the greater number of people, have received constant attention and have been operated in a sanitary manner during the past year.

The necessity of local supervision was impressed upon local civic and municipal organizations everywhere in the conduct of our camp work.

The auto tourist camp is a permanent institution in the State, and as such must be supervised.

DAIRY INVESTIGATIONS

Milk is an article of food which should be produced and handled in a clean, sanitary manner, one most easily tainted by an improper handling. The average dairyman appears far more interested in the economics of production than in the quality of milk, consequently does little or nothing to improve sanitary conditions unless required to do so by a sanitary officer of the State or city. Then again, the dairyman would be more alert and interested in the necessity for a clean, safe product if his consumers would demand it and show sufficient interest to visit the dairy occasionally. Ninety-nine per cent. of the milk consumers know little or absolutely nothing about the sanitary, or lack of sanitary, conditions under which their milk is produced, yet if a consumer finds a piece of manure in a milk bottle his cry of indignation can be heard from one end of the town to the other.

Local Regulations and Inspection the Proper Method

In such centers as Jacksonville, Tampa, Miami, Orlando, St. Petersburg, St. Augustine and West Palm Beach the dairies from which the respective supplies are produced are subject to local regulation and inspection, which is the proper way of handling the problem. Milk inspection and regulation is a purely local problem in the cities and towns. The supply of Jacksonville, for instance, is under constant supervision and as a result it is one of the best in the United States. Under the guidance of local inspectors elsewhere the dairies are improving greatly.

In the rural sections, in the smaller towns where no local inspections are available, sanitary conditions are far from acceptable and in these localities a dairy supervisor or instructor is necessary.

Since 1920 the Bureau has tried to devote some attention to the dairy sanitation problem. In that year, also in 1921 and 1922, complete dairy inspections and scores were made in Tampa—a work which did considerable to elevate the quality of the Tampa milk supply.

In addition to the Tampa work, dairies were inspected and improved at the following places during 1921-22:

Daytona, 8 dairies	Orlando	Panama City
W. Palm Beach, 12 dairies	Bartow	Gainesville
Tallahassee	Brooksville	Florida City
Clearwater	St. Petersburg	Homestead
Plant City	Fort Pierce	Key West
Dade City	Frostproof	St. Petersburg
DeLand	Millville	Bradentown
Kissimmee	High Springs	

Instructions as to Necessary Requirements

At each dairy a set of the State Board of Health regulations was given to the owner or operator with instructions as to necessary requirements. Defects were pointed out and a specified stated time given in which to comply. In practically every case one or more check inspections were made to ascertain the degree of progress made. These activities served to materially better dairy conditions, especially as regards excreta disposal, sterilization of utensils and the general handling of milk.

Complete dairy surveys and scores were made in addition to the Tampa work, at Sanford, Orlando, Dade City, St. Petersburg, Gainesville, Tallahassee, Bradentown, Clearwater, and Fort Pierce.

JAIL SANITATION

During 1921 the Bureau initiated the inspection and clean-up activities in another branch of sanitary endeavor—that pertaining to jails, stockades and prisons. In previous years, especially when the inspection service was more adequate than during the last six months of 1921, jail inspections were a part of the routine work.

County jails (1921) were thoroughly inspected in Escambia, Hillsboro, Duval, Clay, Nassau, Volusia, Orange, Lake, Polk and DeSoto Counties. A detailed report of the Duval County jail was submitted earlier; the Duval County stockade was also inspected and reported on. During 1922 the county jails at Fernandina, Jacksonville, West Palm Beach, Starke, and Tavares were inspected throughout. The State prison farm at Raiford was inspected during February, 1922, and a complete report of same prepared subsequently.

Inspection of Jails and Prison Farms

As a result of the jail work the Bureau recommendation was passed by the Board requiring delousing plants for the larger

county jails (Duval, Escambia, Hillsboro, Dade and Polk), and up to the end of the year the Boards of County Commissioners of Duval, Hillsboro, and Escambia had signified their intentions of complying with the Board's ruling.

It is planned to do considerable jail work during the next year.

OYSTER SANITATION

Referring to Outbreak of Typhoid Fever

For the past two years the sanitation of oyster farming and handling in the Halifax River country near Port Orange has been subjected to the Bureau's investigation and during 1921 was closely supervised. This supervision seemed necessary because the oyster growers were inclined to be careless in their collection and handling of oysters. During the early part of 1921, as was noted in another part of this report, a severe outbreak of typhoid fever in Miami was traced to the consumption of infected oysters shipped from Port Orange. After this disclosure the oystermen at Port Orange were instructed by the Bureau as to the extent of territory from which oysters could be collected, by official letter were advised as to purification measures necessary for them to subsequently observe and further, too, they were advised to submit daily oyster samples to the laboratory for examination.

The oyster sanitation work during 1921 covered a period of three months, during which time a sanitary inspector of the Bureau was stationed at Port Orange and Daytona for practically the entire oyster season to observe closely the methods of handling oysters and further see that our instructions were carried out. Over this period 384 samples of oysters were examined in our laboratory. The results of these examinations were tabulated and studied for use in guiding other oystermen and in the use of oysters from that territory.

As far as we are able to learn this is the third instance of oyster purification practiced in this country, the other places being on Long Island and in the Chesapeake Bay.

The oystermen responded to the State Board of Health orders admirably and during the entire season chlorinated all their oysters. At this juncture it might be stated that after the oyster purification measures had been carried on typhoid prevalence on the east coast began to subside.

Owing to the increasing density of population at Port Orange and in that district along the Halifax River the oyster problem will ever be with us, getting more important each year. During this coming season the oystermen have agreed to follow out the Bureau instructions as regards purification.

BATHING PLACE SANITATION

Better Control of Bathing Pools Emphasized

Bathing place sanitation is now assuming the proportions of a major public health problem. Until 1918 public health authorities had paid but little attention to this phase of sanitary work, but in that year (Chicago meeting American Public Health Association) the need for more serious study and better control of bathing pools was emphasized in the Sanitary Engineering section of the American Public Health Association by the writer. As a result of this a permanent Bathing Places Committee was appointed to investigate the problem. Since then at each annual meeting substantial, instructive progress reports have been submitted, which have done considerable to arouse the interest of health authorities everywhere, have also started a great many States along constructive lines of work on their own problems and finally has succeeded in arousing the interest of the otologists of the medical profession. In the annual report of the Chairman, submitted at the New York meeting of 1921, that the care of bathing pools was a public health necessity and that medical men throughout the country had attributed many ear, eye, nose and throat infections to such places, was shown quite clearly.

Florida is recognized throughout the country as a leader in the sanitation of bathing places. In 1919, upon recommendation of the Board, the Legislature passed the present Bathing Place Act, placing the control of such places under the supervision of the State Board of Health. Florida was the second State to have such an act passed and since its adoption four other states have passed similar laws.

Bathing place control has been a hard, slow work, primarily because little or nothing had been known previously about the problem. The entire plan of activity had to be built up from the ground. After the Act of 1919 was passed, about a year was devoted to a study of Florida pools, during which period two intensive pool studies were undertaken in order to better inform the Board what type of regulations would be required.





TYPICAL BATHING PLACES

Regulations Applicable to Florida Conditions

Following this study in 1921 a set of regulations applicable to Florida conditions was compiled and adopted (page 124 of the Sanitary Code), which now form the basis of our work. Before the regulations were presented to the Board for adoption they were submitted to public health authorities throughout the United States for criticism and suggestions, and as finally promulgated have already been adopted by several other States.

Bathing place sanitation is of great importance to Florida with her long coast line and excellent climate conducive to the popularity of these places. To date most of our attention has been devoted to the enclosed or confined pool. Plans are now being developed to better control the natural bathing places, especially the appurtenances thereto.

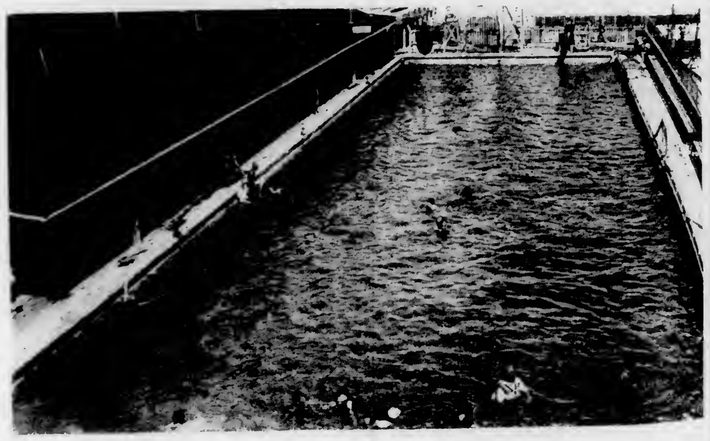
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During August, 1921, the Church of the Good Shepherd of Jacksonville opened its pool. This pool is probably the most completely equipped and most satisfactorily controlled of any in Florida. Before construction the architect's plans were examined and approved by the Bureau; several suggestions made during the examination were incorporated in the final design.

There were in Florida in 1921-22 twenty-five pools operating under the supervision of the Bureau. During each year pools have been visited at least once, the operators have been informed as to the Board's requirements and daily report forms are furnished to them. A completed daily report form, for a typical month of 1921, representative of one pool, is hereto attached. This shows the method employed by the Bureau in keeping in close touch with pool operation in Florida.

The provision of the swimming pool Act requires each pool to make application previous to the granting of permits, all of which has been done.





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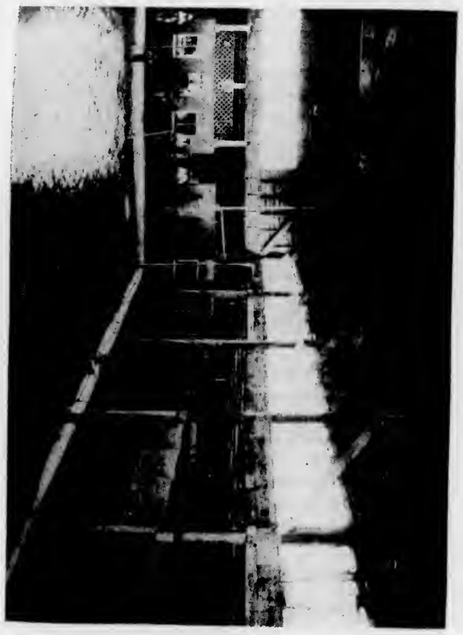
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Name of Pool.....Southside Swimming Pool. Location.....South Jacksonville
Name of Owner and Operator.....W. L. Frank and Vereen. Report for Month of April, 1922.

Day of Month.	Number of Pool Patrons.		Number of Suits Rented.	Number of Persons Excluded.	Weather Conditions.	Temperatures.			Number of Suits Laundered.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.				Outside Air.	Inside Air.	Water (Av.)		
1	14	12	14	..	Warm	78	75	76	16	Life guards.. 1
2	23	..	11	..	Cold	72	70	75	11	Life guards.. 1
3	6	7	6	..	Cool	76	76	75	6	Life guards.. 1
4	12	19	12	..	Warm	82	78	75	14	Life guards.. 2
5	9	6	7	..	Warm	82	81	76	7	Life guards.. 1
6	14	23	14	..	Warm	84	82	76	16	Life guards.. 1
7	18	11	16	1	Warm	78	76	76	16	Life guards.. 1
8	25	13	28	..	Warm	82	80	76	30	Life guards.. 1
9	40	22	43	..	Warm	84	82	77	46	Life guards.. 2
10	15	20	15	..	Warm	86	84	77	16	Life guards.. 1
11	22	21	23	..	Warm	86	84	77	23	Life guards.. 2
12	18	14	12	..	Warm	84	82	76	13	Life guards.. 2
13	27	26	17	..	Warm	90	89	77	19	Life guards.. 2
14	40	22	23	..	Hot	92	88	77	23	Life guards.. 1
15	63	33	53	..	Hot	89	87	78	55	Life guards.. 2
16	89	16	83	1	Hot	88	87	77	86	Life guards.. 1
17	31	24	31	..	Hot	88	84	78	32	Life guards.. 1
18	41	45	41	..	Hot	90	90	78	41	Life guards.. 1
19	29	18	24	..	Warm	89	87	78	26	Life guards.. 1
20	13	15	13	..	Warm	80	79	77	13	Life guards.. 2
21	3	..	3	..	Cool	76	76	76	3	Life guards.. 1
22	30	21	25	..	Cool	80	78	77	26	Life guards.. 1
23	29	7	15	..	Cool	73	72	75	17	Life guards.. 1
24	8	3	4	..	Cold	72	72	74	4	Life guards.. 1
25	5	16	7	..	Cool	74	73	76	7	Life guards.. 1
26	17	20	20	..	Warm	82	78	76	20	Life guards.. 1
27	17	27	19	..	Warm	86	84	76	20	Life guards.. 1
28	25	22	15	..	Warm	85	85	76	17	Life guards.. 1
29	2	4	..	..	Cold	62	60	76	..	Life guards.. 1
30	3	..	1	..	Cool	66	66	76	1	Life guards.. 1



VIEW OF BABY POOL, MIAMI BEACH



INDOOR POOL

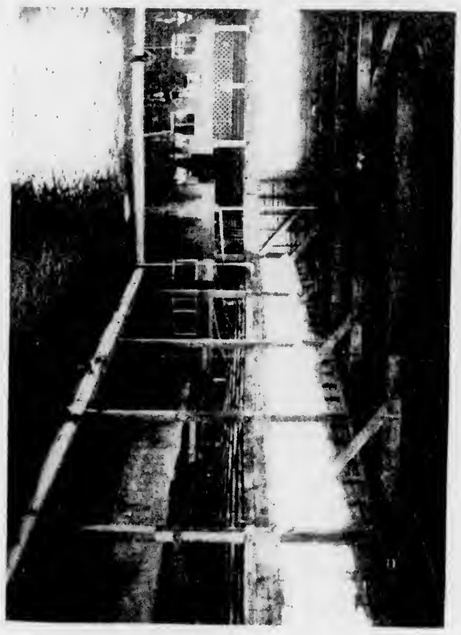
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30	2	2	1	..	Cool	66	66	76	1	Life guards.. 1



VIEW OF BABY POOL, MIAMI BEACH



INDOOR POOL

Following appears a list of the pools in the State permitted by the Bureau for the years given:

Bartow, Kissengen Springs	21-22
Coronet, Coronet Phosphate Company	21-22
Elfers, Johnson Pool	21-
Fort Pierce, Holmes Pool	21-22
Fort Meade, Martin Pool	21-
Green Cove Springs, Quisisana	-22
Jacksonville, Y. M. C. A.	21-22
Jacksonville, Catholic Club	21-22
Jacksonville, Good Shepherd	21-22
Jacksonville, Sulphur Springs	-22
Lake City, McColskey	-22
Lake Worth, Casino	-22
Live Oak, Municipal	-22
Miami, Y. M. C. A.	21-
Miami Beach, Roman Pools	21-22
Miami Beach, Smith's Casino	21-22
Miami Beach, Ocean Beach Company	21-22
Palm Beach, Gus' Baths	21-22
St. Augustine, Y. M. C. A.	21-22
St. Petersburg, The "Spa"	21-22
South Jacksonville, Southside	21-22
Tampa, Y. M. C. A.	21-22
Tampa, Sulphur Springs	21-
Tampa, Goldstein pool	-22
Wauchula-Aqua Vitae	

PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION

Intensive Educational Program

The State Board of Health is primarily an educational institution. Its greatest work lies in teaching people the "how and why" of better health. In accord with this prime object the Bureau has carried on an intensive educational program by all the means available for use, numerous pamphlets, leaflets, photographs, blue-prints and notification cards have been prepared for use in the State; representatives of the Bureau have given many lectures and addresses to civic organizations, schools and at other places where such endeavors would accomplish some good.

During the year 1921 the Bureau prepared and published the "Fly" booklet which is being widely used in the public schools; "Home Sanitation," a brief treatise on the sanitation about the home, and "Residential Septic Tanks."

In 1922 three other important booklets were written and issued, namely, "The Sanitary Privy," "Mosquitoes and Mosquito Control," and "What the City Should Do."

In addition to the foregoing publications, "Chlorination of Public Water Supplies," as delivered to the Florida Engineering Society, and "Sanitation of Swimming Pools," as delivered to the American Public Health Association, were reprinted (1921) from their respective transactions and used where necessary.

DRAWINGS, PLANS

During the two years a number of plans and drawings were prepared and issued to the people showing approved types of privies, septic tanks, sanitary water filters and diverse other subjects.

LETTERS

A series of letters calling attention to the need of anti-typhoid work were prepared and sent forth. These letters were issued at frequent intervals, addressed to the mayors of all cities, to American Legion Posts, to all doctors, school principals, scout masters, women's clubs, clergymen, and all city health officers. Several hundred of such timely letters were sent forth at different times. Letters on other subjects were also prepared and sent out.

Popular lectures were given to women's clubs, civic organizations and schools as a part of our educational program.

The negroes of Gainesville, Tallahassee and Monticello were given instructive health talks in cooperation with work of Miss Partridge of the Home Demonstration Department (1922).

Two addresses were given during August at the State University during Farmers' Week courses, one relating to hookworm control, the other treating of mosquito control.

The annual meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Green Cove Springs was addressed during November.

During the month of August citizens' mass meetings were addressed on the subject of mosquitoes and mosquito control at Daytona, Daytona Beach, New Smyrna, Titusville, West Palm Beach, Monticello and Tallahassee.

During the early part of 1922 the school children of Nassau County (Callahan, Hilliard, Yulee and Fernandina) were given lectures on General Sanitation. At these meetings considerable literature was also distributed to the children.

PRESS RELEASES

The newspapers were freely used. A great many press services on timely, interesting topics were prepared and released at

frequent intervals. The Press of Florida deserves a hearty vote of thanks for the admirable manner in which it has always been ready and willing to cooperate with the Board in displaying health news.

CONFERENCES

In order to better coordinate the activities of the various municipal, food, dairy and sanitary inspectors and to get them acquainted and instill in them a better understanding of their works the Bureau initiated a Conference of Inspectors, the first being held in Orlando during July, 1922, the second in Tampa-St. Petersburg during November. At these meetings programs of such interesting subjects as dairy inspection, milk pasteurization, market inspection, etc., were discussed by the attendants. These conferences were very helpful to the various municipal workers and no doubt will be held annually hereafter.

During December (1922) the Bureau called the Anti-Mosquito Conference at Daytona—a conference of historic significance. This meeting will be fully discussed in a separate section of the report.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Nineteen twenty-two (1922) marked the first real beginning of a State-wide campaign for mosquito control in Florida; it was made a primary Bureau objective. Some mosquito control work had been done previously and for a number of years the Board had distributed literature relative to mosquitoes and had urged their suppression, but not until 1922 did any one division of the Board dedicate itself to an intensive program of initiating this work throughout the State, getting the people to think seriously about it, do something about it, and get results.

The big Perry job, which will be discussed in a further paragraph, was completed during 1921; during the war period of 1917-18 considerable work was done adjacent to Camp Johnston by the U. S. Public Health Service, and in 1921 anti-mosquito surveys were made at Pablo Beach, Tallahassee and Gainesville, but these were purely local projects, not effective over the entire State. The Perry project in reality was an experimental demonstration to see what could be done, but when the results of that work were reviewed it was at once evident that mosquito control

in Florida was not only a possibility but was practical and the State would benefit materially from it. It was a program the Bureau felt worth striving for.

OTHER SURVEYS

Tallahassee

Upon the request of the City Manager and City Commission (1921) a mosquito control survey was made of the capital city. Defects in city drainage were located, low areas holding standing water and breeding mosquitoes were pointed out and a general plan of procedure submitted to the City Commission in the form of a detailed report. Subsequently the commission passed the model mosquito ordinance (1922) and set out to do the assigned work. The 1921 work at Tallahassee was only partially productive, and in 1922 Tallahassee was one of the places seriously struck by the dengue outbreak. This siege served to urge the commission on and toward the end of the year they were carrying on an effective campaign. The Bureau was again called upon to assist the city in this work.

Gainesville

Upon request of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce (1921) the Bureau was requested to conduct surveys along Sweetwater Branch in Gainesville. A complete topographic survey was made, maps prepared and a plan of mosquito control submitted in a detailed report to the City Council.

Pablo Beach

Upon the request of the Town Council and Board of Bond Trustees an anti-mosquito program was developed for this beach city. Topographic surveys were made, including a zone one mile in radius from the town site. Plans were also suggested for handling the mosquito problem in the swamp areas adjacent to Pablo Creek, west of town. A complete report with plans was prepared and submitted to the Town Council during the early part of 1922. The work of local control went along fairly well during the summer; however, nothing was done to relieve the salt marsh species from the west.

Miami

During the fall of 1921 Miami suffered a serious outbreak of dengue fever. It came upon the people at a time when they could ill afford it. During December the City Commission decided they could ill afford to have a repetition of dengue the following year (1922), so requested the State Board of Health to come to their aid and outline a plan of effective mosquito control. A preliminary conference was held during December, at which it was understood the Bureau would assist Miami during March of 1922 with their mosquito campaign.

In March (1922) a survey of the Miami situation was made, citizens were approached relative to mosquito control, organizations were requested to assist and cooperate. The Bureau prepared a number of form letters, slogans, newspaper articles, and in other ways laid before the Miami Board of Health a comprehensive plan of attack. An estimate of needs was outlined and placed before the City Commission, which body approved the plan and appropriated $12,000 to handle the work during the summer. Throughout the summer weekly reports of the work were received by the Bureau and on several occasions the actual field work was inspected.

Five inspectors were placed in the field, oilers were employed, garages saved oil wastes for the city, organizations cooperated heartily, with the result that the Miami campaign of 1922 was one of the most effective ever conducted in the South. While the remainder of Florida was suffering the ravages of dengue during 1922 Miami was practically free from it. The work cost less than five cents per capita per month. So favorably did the Miamians receive the program that they have included an annual appropriation for mosquito control in their 1923 budget. This was a problem aimed solely at dengue control—the control of the fresh water, artificial container mosquito—ædes ægypti.

West Palm Beach, Fort Pierce, Titusville, New Smyrna, Daytona

During 1922 these east coast cities undertook local mosquito control measures, following programs submitted to them by the State Board of Health. Most of the work was successful and reports from each city indicate that more extensive campaigns will be undertaken during 1923.

Plant City

This city carried on its oiling, inspection and clean-up work throughout the year. It was one of the first cities in Florida to provide for mosquito control in its annual budget.

Miami Beach, Cocoanut Grove, Vero, Melbourne, St. Petersburg, South Jacksonville, and Daytona Beach

Complete programs were also prepared and sent out to these towns and in each case effective work was done.

THE PERRY JOB.

One of the most beneficial pieces of mosquito control work ever done in Florida was that at Perry, Taylor County, early in 1920, a work finally concluded during 1921 at an approximate cost of $28,000.

The Perry anti-malaria project was one of the largest of its kind in this country and from its inception was fully carried on by

this department. The Perry City Council devoted $15,000 to the project, the Burton-Swartz Cypress Company $10,000, and Taylor County $3,000; the State Board of Health furnishing the engineering, design and supervision.

The Perry project was carried on in a low, comparatively wet, piney woods section. Previous to the work malaria was prevalent to the extent of a 65 per cent. infection. The entire populace was more or less discouraged over the town's future, but one year after the completion of the drainage project it was gratifying to note how malaria had declined. A house-to-house survey upon completion of the program indicated that the malaria incidence had been reduced in excess of 90 per cent., and the general healthfulness of the community was much better than it had ever been.

Relative to Perry Anti-Malaria Project

The Perry project incorporated an excavation of about 46,000 cubic yards of earth, representing 4.1 miles of big ditch, having bottom widths of 3, 4, 7 and 8 feet, and average cuts of 5½ to 6½ feet. In addition to the main channels about 500 feet of lateral lines were constructed, 15 1-3 acres of clearing done, three miles of old creek channel cleared of debris, one dam dynamited and three bridges built.

During November, 1922, more than one year after the completion of the work at Perry, the Bureau wrote to two prominent citizens, requesting opinions as to the practical results of the mosquito control work. One of the following letters is from Mr. Swartz, vice-president of the Burton-Swartz Cypress Company, which devoted $10,000 to the project; the second from Senator J. H. Scales, vice-president of the Perry Banking Company. Without further comment these letters speak for themselves:

Mr. Swartz:

We can truthfully say that we do not believe we ever spent any money that brought better returns than the $10,000 donated for mosquito control in Perry. Before your work here there were times in the late summer and autumn months that our business was seriously handicapped by being forced to operate our plant shorthanded, due entirely to malaria among our employees. As to what this amounted to in dollars and cents it is difficult to figure, but will say that so far as the writer is concerned we would rather spend $100,000 than return to the old conditions. We could do that, I am sure, and then be ahead of the deal. This aside from the comfort given us by having good health in the community.

PERRY ANTI-MALARIAL DRAINAGE PROJECT



AFTER CLEARING—BEFORE DIGGING



AFTER DIGGING

Mr. Scales:

The anti-mosquito campaign in Perry by the State Board of Health was the greatest undertaking and success Perry ever achieved. Perry spent $30,000 three years ago for drainage and educational campaign against mosquito pest and to say nothing of 100 per cent. health from malaria and fevers, the citizens have spent $30,000 less for quinine and other malaria medicines and doctors' bills. They have more than saved the amount of money expended. I got this from the records of local druggists, who tell me they sell less than one-tenth of the quinine than three years ago. Doctors tell me they have less than one-tenth the malaria and chills patients than three years ago. The mosquito has been 90 per cent. eliminated from Perry since you put over the anti-mosquito campaign and Perry completed the canals, drainage and screening project. There have not been one hundred cases of dengue fever in Perry and Taylor County this year, nor over six of local origin.

STATE-WIDE PROGRAM

The dengue outbreak along the lower east coast during the latter part of 1921 gave a great many people an opportunity to seriously think about mosquito control work and its possibilities. The Miami campaign of 1922, just described, was a direct outcome of this epidemic.

Dengue in Epidemic Form

During the summer of 1922 dengue reappeared, this time over the whole State and South. Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and other Southern States were sorely stricken with this preventable mosquito-borne affliction. The first heavy infection appeared in the Tampa section during June and July; later it spread to Tallahassee, Quincy, Monticello and other rural areas in that section. Following the State encampment it began to appear in epidemic form in Jacksonville. There were only few places in all the State which escaped the ravages of the fever—Perry and Miami being the two glaring examples of non-infection, where mosquito control was being practiced. The fever appeared to travel the highways of travel. During July it appeared in Tallahassee during the annual teachers' college course; many of those attending school had just come up from the southwest section about Tampa. Likewise the heaviest infection in Jacksonville followed the State encampment, in which were troops from southwest Florida.

Until August practically nothing had been done to stay the epidemic in Tampa. During that month the Bureau stressed the

PERRY ANTI-MALARIAL DRAINAGE PROJECT



AFTER CLEARING—BEFORE DIGGING



AFTER DIGGING

Mr. Scales:

The anti-mosquito campaign in Perry by the State Board of Health was the greatest undertaking and success Perry ever achieved. Perry spent $30,000 three years ago for drainage and educational campaign against mosquito pest and to say nothing of 100 per cent. health from malaria and fevers, the citizens have spent $30,000 less for quinine and other malaria medicines and doctors' bills. They have more than saved the amount of money expended. I got this from the records of local druggists, who tell me they sell less than one-tenth of the quinine than three years ago. Doctors tell me they have less than one-tenth the malaria and chills patients than three years ago. The mosquito has been 90 per cent. eliminated from Perry since you put over the anti-mosquito campaign and Perry completed the canals, drainage and screening project. There have not been one hundred cases of dengue fever in Perry and Taylor County this year, nor over six of local origin.

STATE-WIDE PROGRAM

The dengue outbreak along the lower east coast during the latter part of 1921 gave a great many people an opportunity to seriously think about mosquito control work and its possibilities. The Miami campaign of 1922, just described, was a direct outcome of this epidemic.

Dengue in Epidemic Form

During the summer of 1922 dengue reappeared, this time over the whole State and South. Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and other Southern States were sorely stricken with this preventable mosquito-borne affliction. The first heavy infection appeared in the Tampa section during June and July; later it spread to Tallahassee, Quincy, Monticello and other rural areas in that section. Following the State encampment it began to appear in epidemic form in Jacksonville. There were only few places in all the State which escaped the ravages of the fever—Perry and Miami being the two glaring examples of non-infection, where mosquito control was being practiced. The fever appeared to travel the highways of travel. During July it appeared in Tallahassee during the annual teachers' college course; many of those attending school had just come up from the southwest section about Tampa. Likewise the heaviest infection in Jacksonville followed the State encampment, in which were troops from southwest Florida.

Until August practically nothing had been done to stay the epidemic in Tampa. During that month the Bureau stressed the

significance of mosquito control before the City Commission and laid before them a comprehensive plan of attack and suggested that they proceed to enact it without delay. The Commission responded immediately by employing ten inspectors, who instituted a thorough, rigid clean-up, supplemented by a widespread publicity program. Within three weeks the dengue situation in Tampa was under control and the fever fast disappearing.

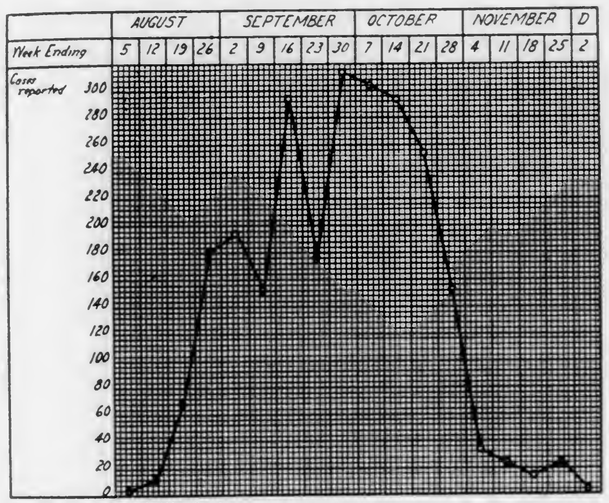
During September the Bureau laid the matter before the Jacksonville Commission, and immediately they instituted a campaign which routed dengue within a few weeks' time. The accompanying diagram gives some idea of the effect of mosquito control in Jacksonville.

Plans for Control of Mosquito-Borne Infections

The dengue situation throughout the State put the people in a mood receptive to constructive plans that would control mosquito-borne infections. This state of mind, coupled with the successful control projects at Perry and Miami, were our incentives to go ahead. It appeared to the Bureau that the time was ripe and at hand to make an issue of community mosquito control, and therefore started.

During August a speaking tour along the east coast was arranged: mosquito control talks were given to citizens' mass meetings and civic organizations at Daytona, Daytona Beach, New Smyrna, Titusville, West Palm Beach, and Gainesville, and later at Monticello and Tallahassee. In these talks the mosquito problem was stated, the control measures outlined for the different problems encountered, literature distributed, the Perry and Miami works described, the community's obligation emphasized, and finally the economics of the problem were brought forward—of what great benefit mosquito control would be to Florida, just as it had been to Jersey. The public meetings throughout the State were widely reported by the press, which served to develop in the minds of the citizens a community consciousness demanding mosquito control work—these meetings sowed the seed that were later cultivated.

Following August the State Health Officer trained all guns on the State-wide anti-mosquito conference held in Daytona during December.



From City Board of Health chart

DENGUE FEVER INCIDENCE
JACKSONVILLE
1922

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
GEORGE W SIMONS, JR, CHIEF SANITARY ENGINEER

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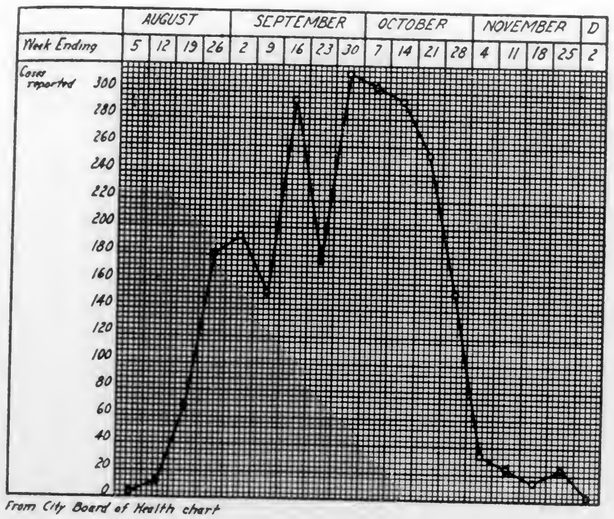
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THE DAYTONA CONFERENCE

The success of the Daytona Conference was due largely to the intensive educational publicity campaign between August and December. In this work the press of Florida responded splendidly with their cooperation; there was seldom a day passed without the insertion of some little news item recalling to mind the Daytona Conference. In addition to the wide newspaper publicity numerous form letters were sent out to city officials, civic organizations, clubs, and individuals. In this way the Conference was made a warm subject and no one in Florida failed to know of it; it served to arouse further their interest in the problem.

Discussion of a Momentous Problem

When the roll was called at Daytona fully 150 representative citizens from all sections of Florida answered. It was a serious-minded, conscientious group, gathered together to discuss a momentous problem of Florida development; in the group were representatives of chambers of commerce, city governments, women's clubs, railroads, and the U. S. Government, Treasury Department and Department of Agriculture. Among those present was Mr. Walden of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association, who came down to give the Florida meeting the benefit of the New Jersey information. Other noteworthy attendants were Former State Health Officers Joseph Y. Porter of Key West and Ralph N. Greene of Jacksonville, in addition to Colonel Raymond C. Turck, present State Health Officer and presiding officer of the Conference.

Interesting sessions of the Conference were held for two days in the Palmetto Club, loaned for the occasion by the Palmetto Club of Daytona. The program was varied and the many phases of mosquito control work were discussed. Mr. Walden of New Jersey told the Conference of New Jersey's campaign what mosquito control had accomplished in that State, also submitted many practical and useful suggestions for the initiation and conduct of community programs. Mr. Moznette of the Department of Agriculture gave many interesting data concerning the entomology of the mosquito and of the mosquito habits in south Florida particularly. Mr. Wagenhals of the U. S. Public Health Service detailed the work of that service during the war period and subsequently throughout Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas. City Health Officers from Jacksonville, Tampa, Miami, Key West and St. Petersburg related their local experience in the conduct of their respective campaigns during the summer of 1922. Mr. Ucker of the Seaboard Air Line Railway told of his railroad's interest in mosquito control and how they had already completed a survey along their lines and were about ready to institute immediate work.

In connection with the meetings an exhibit was on display, also a quantity of literature for distribution. The Miami work of 1922 was shown pictorially as a part of the exhibit.

Organization of Anti-Mosquito Association

The final outcome of the Daytona Conference was the organization of the Florida Anti-Mosquito Association, with Dr. Joseph Y. Porter of Key West as president. This association will endeavor, through the years to come, to keep the public alive to the work of mosquito control and annually will hold meetings similar to that at Daytona, where representatives can gather and discuss their diverse problems. The Daytona Conference was an immense success, and during its sessions State-wide control was started in an earnest, determined way by a group of people who believe it can be put across. 1923 will tell.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Garbage or wastes in themselves will not transmit disease; however, in decomposing garbage flies breed, which are frequently agents of conveyance of bacterial infections. Carelessly handled refuse is also an indication that the citizens are not sufficiently alert to their environment.

Pertaining to Handling of Decomposable and Other Wastes

Decomposable or other wastes in themselves will not transmit disease, but in such wastes as garbage flies breed prolifically, which may act as conveyors of the infectious organism. The handling of wastes is a big problem of municipal sanitation—a problem of municipal housecleaning. A city is obliged to collect and dispose of wastes to prevent it from becoming an unliveable place. Not only should the city collect and dispose of its waste production, but it should be done in an orderly, systematic, cleanly, unobjectionable manner. The thoroughness and care shown by a city in handling its wastes is a strong indication of the nature of the town and its people; a careless, shiftless, indifferent people devote little or no attention to their waste problem, while an alert, active, progressive city considers this one of their foremost problems. It

is a problem of making the environment fit and conducive to a happy life.

Every citizen produces an average of about one-half pound of decomposable garbage per day; this means that Florida, with a population of a million people, is producing approximately 500,000 pounds of fly-breeding material every day. Out in the rural, isolated communities, where plenty of room exists, the household garbage is usually fed to the domestic animals, but as one advances into the cities and towns where congestion becomes a factor such crude disposal means are out of the question. It then becomes a problem of sanitary engineering.

Problems Affecting Collection of Garbage

A great many officials feel that the collection of refuse is a simple problem, one requiring little or no attention. On such basis budget allowances are generally made. However, a little study of the town area, the arrangement of the districts, a study of the garbage, and other factors entering into the problems would probably affect the costs greatly and save the city money and accrue greater service and satisfaction. In Florida, our State of potentialities and rapidly growing communities, more attention should be devoted to this question by the city officials.

The Bureau has always been interested in the refuse problem; in the past a number of reports have been written treating of the subject and many recommendations have been given. However, the Bureau feels that the subject deserves more study and to that end started a comprehensive study and survey of the State during 1922. The results of this intensive study will be made available during 1923 and we trust that city officials everywhere will call upon us for assistance. Just a few data will be presented in this report.

Refuse disposal starts within the home! The ultimate success of any municipal project will depend entirely upon the household treatment. Every housewife or servant should prepare the garbage or wastes as directed by the city. On the other hand, the city should specify the directions to be followed, by ordinance, and then see to it that those instructions are adhered to. Every house should have a metal, tightly covered garbage can of not less than 12 quarts capacity; restaurants, hotels, boarding houses and other places producing large quantities of decomposable waste should have proportionately larger receptacles, but for the average

home the small 12-quart can should be the minimum. Reference to the attached table will show that 22 out of 34 cities specify a covered metal receptacle by ordinance—but the ordinances are not enforced! Only eight cities out of 34 enforce the ordinance strictly; in all others (26) from 20 to 100 per cent. of the householders put garbage into "any old receptacle," despite the ordinance provisions.

The table shows that the per capita cost of collection and disposal (combined) for 34 cities average $1.22; the maximum cost was at Miami, with $3.45, and the minimum at DeLand, with a cost of $0.14½.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL FLORIDA CITIES AND TOWNS, 1922.

Name of City	Department Responsible	1922 Annual Cost (Approx.) (Coll. and Disp.)	Per Capita Cost Based on 1922 Est. Pop.	Method of Disposal	Number of Vehicles Used: Wagons	Number of Vehicles Used: Trucks	Number of Collections Per Week: Residence	Number of Collections Per Week: Business	Height from Ground in Feet: Wagon	Height from Ground in Feet: Truck	Do You Require Covered Garbage Can by City Ordinance?	Percentage of Garbage Put in Any Old Receptacle
Bartow	Street	$5,000	$1.09	Dump	1	2	2	6	5½	6	Yes	40
Bradentown	Public Works	8,000[2]	1.83	Dump		3	2	6		6	No[1]	75
Clearwater	St. and San.	8,300	3.08	Dump		1	3	6		6	Yes	20
Daytona	Street	11,500	1.90	Dump and Incin.		2	3	6		5½	Yes	None
DeFuniak Springs	Street	1,800	0.85	Dump		1	1	6	4	7	No	98
DeLand	Sanitary	500	0.14½	Dump	1	0	0	6			No	99
Fort Lauderdale	Police	1,000	0.48½	Dump	0	1	1	6	5½	5½	No	100
Fort Myers	Street	3,000	0.76	Dump and Incin.	1	2	2	6			Yes	50
Fort Pierce	Sanitary	3,000	1.32	Dump	2	7	3	7	7	.8	Yes	90
Gainesville	Sanitary	3,600	0.51	Dump and Incin.	183	2	6	6	5		Yes	1
Jacksonville	Street Cleaning	127,000	1.30	Dump and Incin.	3	7	6	6		.8	Yes	50
Lake City	City Manager	2,200	0.66	Dump	0	0	3	2	4	5	No	None
Lakeland	Sanitary	12,000	1.51	Incinerator	0	5	2	6	6	4	Yes	100
Leesburg	Police	2,500	1.25	Dump	1	1	2	2	6½	.6	No	95
Live Oak	Street	950	0.31	Dump	0	1	1	.6	.5	6	No	99
Marianna	Street			Dump	3	0	.2	.6	.5	6	No	None
Miami	Public Service	123,465	3.45	Incinerator	2	13	6	6	6	6½	Yes	75
New Smyrna	Street	2,000	0.92	Dump	0	1	2	6	6	5½	Yes	None
Ocala	Sanitary	10,000	2.00	Dump	2	2	2	7	5	6	Yes	25
Orlando	Sanitary	27,000	2.50	Incinerator	1	4	2	6	6	6	Yes	90
Palatka	City Engineer	3,500	0.65	Incinerator	2	0	3	6	6	.5	No	50
Palmetto	Council Comm.	1,800	0.54	Dump	0	1	1	4	6	.5	No	75
Pensacola	Public Works	11,000	0.34	Dump and Incin.	3	0	3	6	6	.7	Yes	100
Plant City	City Engineer	5,000	1.20	Dump	24	1	1	7	7½	7½	No	100
St. Augustine	City Manager	7,860	1.20	Dump			3	1	6	6	No	1
St. Petersburg	Public Works	30,000	1.15	Dump and Incin.	.7	10	3	6	5½	5½	Yes	50
Sanford	Sts. and Bridges	5,400	0.90	Incinerator	4	0	3	6	5½	5½	Yes	15
Sarasota	Com. Pub. Wks.	3,500	1.45	Dump	1	2	2	6	4½	4½	Yes	5
South Jacksonville	Highway	2,500	0.80	Dump	0	2	12	12	.6	4	Yes	100
Tallahassee	Sanitary	3,000	0.52	Dump	3	1	2	6	5–6	6	No	25
Tampa	Sanitary	110,000	2.00	Dump and Incin.	22[5]	15	3	6	6	6–7	Yes	50
Tarpon Springs	Sanitary	520	0.23	Dump	.3	1	1	2	.5½	6	Yes	50
West Palm Beach	Street	5,000	0.48	Dump and Incin.	2	1	6	6	5½	5½	Yes	10
Winter Haven	Sanitary	5,000	3.00	Dump		5	2	6		5	Yes	

Average per capita cost for 33 cities and towns based on 1922 estimated population is $1.22.
1. Have ordinance requiring boxes or barrels. 2. Includes street cleaning costs which amount to $1,500. 3. Includes carts. 4. Dump carts.
5. Includes 20 carts.

Collection by the city is an item of expense which affects the total cost materially, therefore it should be studied carefully. The town plan, topography and other factors influence the selection of collection vehicles, also determine the number and shape of collection zones. In this connection the authorities should give more serious thought to the question of vehicle loading heights. Many of the trucks and wagons are too high for ease of loading; men are physically strained, cans are badly mutilated and refuse frequently strewn over the highways.

There is a tendency to use auto trucks for general household collection, as shown by the table; some places use both, but trucks for the bulky work.

Disposal of refuse is by dumping or incineration; many of the cities use both methods. Unsanitary, poorly policed dumps are the rule rather than the exception. More care needs to be devoted to this part of the work. Incineration has received considerable attention, but judging from Florida operation results incineration has met with poor success. In several cities incinerators stand as monuments of idleness. The Bureau is now studying the incinerator problem with the idea of better advising communities what they should do. It has been questionable where the difficulties of incineration lie; however, it begins to appear that faulty design, coupled with poor operation, are the principal causes of failure. Operators declare they are unable to maintain high temperatures and care for the loads promptly. Insufficient draft also seems to be a factor. Practically every incinerator in Florida was purchased upon plans and specifications prepared and submitted by the incinerator maker. Buying utilities in this way is similar to an engineer or contractor doing his own inspection work. It is fundamentally wrong and until this type of business is changed incinerators in Florida will continue to fail. A table of incineration data is also attached.

Difficulties of Incineration Studied by Board

This refuse problem is receiving further attention from the Bureau and during the middle of 1923 final tabulations will be made available for the study and use of municipal authorities.

INCINERATION DATA, 1922.

Name of City.	Make of Furnace.	No. of Units.	Year Installed.	Initial Cost.	Tonnage Capacity.	Cost of Operation.	Remarks.
Daytona	Nye	1	1922	$11,000	20	$ 300 mo.	Satisfac.
Fort Myers	Nye	1	1917	5,500	8–10	75 mo.	Unsatisfac.
Gainesville	Nye	1	1915	4,000	8–10		Unsatisfac.
Jacksonville	Nye	2	1918	20,050	30–40		Satisfac.
Lakeland	Nye	1	1918	7,500	15	240 mo.	Unsatisfac.
Miami	Nye	1	1921	33,000	40		Satisfac.
Miami		1	1922	36,000	40	2,600 mo.	Satisfac.
Orlando	Nye	1	1918	8,500	12–15		Out of Use.
Orlando	Superior	1	1922	21,600	20		*
Palatka	Randolph.	1	1922	600	10	90	Good Serv.
Pensacola	Nye	1	1913	3,500	12–15		Out of Serv.
Pensacola	Nye	1	1914	5,000	12–15		Out of Serv.
St. Petersburg	Nye	1	1914	6,500	10–15		Fair.
St. Petersburg	Kirkpat.	1	1914		25	300	Fair.
Sanford	Nye	1	1922	8,500	15	90	Satisfied.
Tampa	Dixon	1	1910		75	650	
W. Palm Beach	Nye	1	1918		10		Never Oper.
Jacksonville	Dixon	1	1909		35–40	75–100	Fair.

*Operation will be started early in 1923.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL

During the biennial period the Bureau has investigated a number of typhoid cases occurring within the State, mainly to ascertain the probable source of infections. Some of this work has been done in cooperation with other Bureaus and in some, notably the Miami investigation, the Bureau of Laboratories assisted greatly the Bureau of Engineering. Besides scattering investigations of numerous cases throughout the State, specific investigations were conducted in Miami (1921), Orlando (1921), Ponce Park (1921), New Symrna (1922), and Eagle Lake (1922). The Miami investigation is of particular interest and will be treated in more detail here.

MIAMI TYPHOID

About January 13, 1921, the typhoid prevalence at Miami was first conveyed to the State Board of Health. Soon thereafter an epidemiological study of the outbreak was instituted to locate, if possible, the probable source of infection. Interviews were held

with physicians and practically every case interviewed by Dr. Arms and the writer. A compilation of detailed case records disclosed several important points, as follows:

1. The infection was not confined to any one section of the city; existing cases were scattered through the city area. See attached spot map.
2. A majority of the patients were either tourists or others who ate regularly in restaurants.
3. The city water and milk supplies were excluded as probable sources; the locations and their order of sequence did not reflect suspicion on either.
4. Patients gave well-defined histories of having eaten fresh raw vegetables and raw oysters previous to illness.
5. The probable period of infection was subsequent to December 10th and previous to January 15th.
6. Many of the cases prevalent previous to December 10th were imported into Miami.

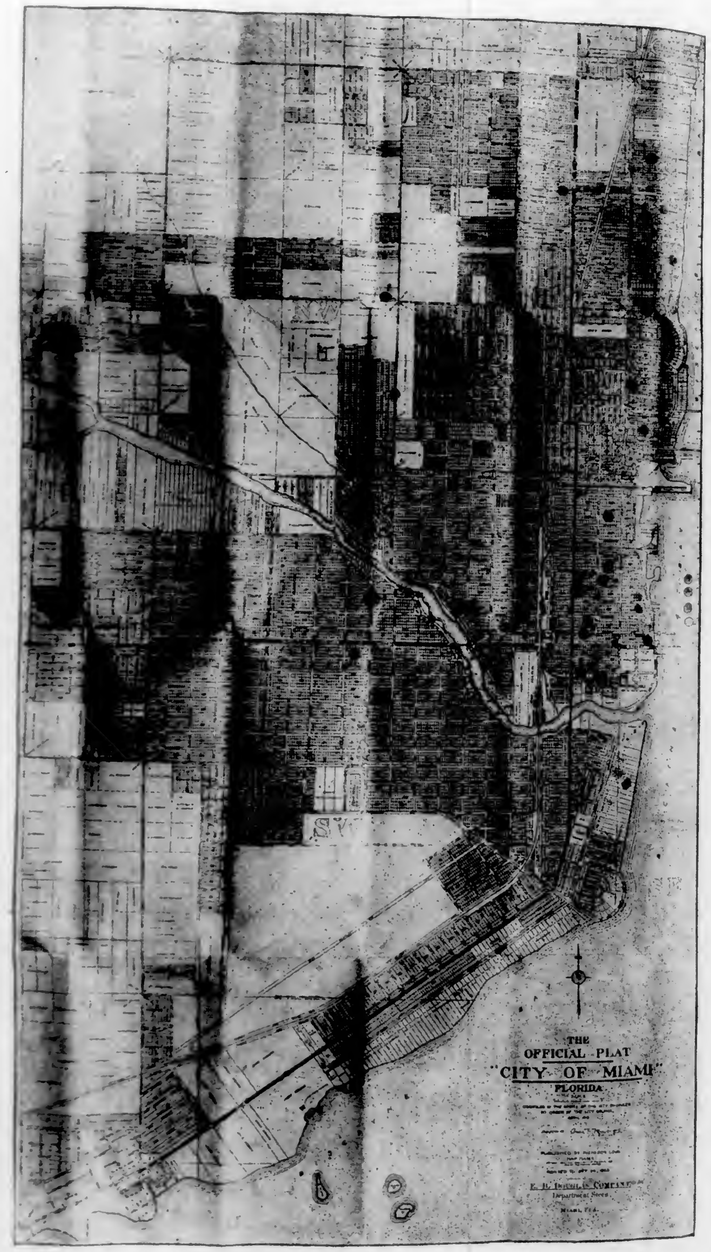
Inspection of Truck-Growing Places

Following the initial surveys and in possession of the above data of an essential character, an investigation of the city's oyster and vegetable supply was started. Inspectors were instructed to inspect all truck growing places along the seaboard from Delray on the north to Florida City on the south, and as far westward as it was deemed necessary to go. In this work the City Health Department assisted. This inspection was for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of ground fertilization with night soil, also the prevalence of typhoid in inspected areas. Simultaneously, an investigation of the oyster market was started in Miami. The results of the vegetable garden survey raised suspicion from this source, as nowhere could the inspectors find night soil being used for this purpose and, further, could locate no typhoid among such farms.

Survey of Oyster Market

A survey of the oyster market revealed that practically the entire oyster supply in Miami was being imported from either Port Orange, in Volusia County, or from a point near Savannah, Georgia, about 350 gallons originating from this point. This information suggested an investigation of the oyster industry at Port Orange, located about six miles south of Daytona, on the Halifax River.

On January 31st the oyster beds sending the bulk of oysters to Miami were inspected. The oystermen, three in number, producing about 140 gallons of shucked oysters daily, were interviewed and gladly cooperated with us in every way to assist in



the investigation. At the interviews the purification of oysters as investigated by the U. S. Public Health Service in the Potomac River survey and later carried on by Wells in New York, was suggested to the men. They readily agreed to purify oysters and within 24 hours commenced, in accordance with instructions. They further agreed to submit oysters to the Jacksonville laboratory for daily examination.

At Port Orange the express agent supplied valuable shipping data, showing the consignees of all oysters leaving this point during December and January. This information indicated that one of the three producers had been sending nearly all his daily output to Miami. For purposes of identification we will designate this man as "C." One of the men, "A," had been shipping as many oysters as "C," but his shipments were scattered over the State, only about thirty gallons per day going to Miami. "B" shipped to one market in Miami and the remainder of his small production was consumed locally.

Interviews with the several men, A, B and C, revealed that A and C had been accustomed to collect oysters from areas remote from their leases and in some instances had collected from areas within close proximity to the Daytona sewer outlet. C admitted that he had farmed from an area quite close to the outfall.

The leased oyster beds all are located within a distance of six miles of the main Daytona sewer outfall. The sewage production of approximately 5,000 people is normally subjected to a fine screening followed by a chlorination. After the interviews with the oystermen and concluding arrangements for the purification and examination of their oysters, a survey of the sewage treatment at Daytona was made. The plant superintendent, in the course of his conversation, dropped the information that the chlorine supply "ran out" about the middle of December and for nearly two weeks no chlorine was added to the screened sewage. At this time several cases of typhoid were in Daytona. The period of the non-chlorination of sewage practically coincided with the period of typhoid infection in Miami. Sewage chlorination was resumed on January 2nd.

Subsequent to and in conjunction with the oyster investigation case records were taken on the remaining cases by Dr. Arms.

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

One feature to be observed was the absence of cases in the negro quarters; one negro had a case but he was from Miami Beach. No cases were among the negroes who apparently ate few oysters raw at the present prices.

The oystermen, following their initial promises, treated their oyster productions for the remainder of the season with bleach, also submitted their daily samples to the Jacksonville laboratory for examination. For three weeks the Bureau stationed an inspector at Daytona and Port Orange constantly to keep check on procedure, both as regards oysters and chlorination. The oystermen displayed a keen interest in their purification work and boasted of the process in their advertising; in fact, all their shipping tags were henceforth labelled "Purified Oysters."

Following the location of this probable source of infection the incidence at Miami dropped; there were other cases during the subsequent months but no serious occurrences as in January. Cases of typhoid were also noted in other southwest and central Florida cities to which oysters had been regularly shipped.

In the work at Miami the City Health Department cooperated splendidly at all times, which the Bureau appreciated greatly.

PONCE PARK

An outbreak of typhoid fever among the students of a winter school was investigated during 1921. The students had been using a contaminated stream for bathing purposes, also were living under abnormal conditions. The situation was taken in charge by a Bureau representative and the situation clarified.

MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the major works enumerated in the foregoing pages, the Bureau is sometimes called upon to engage in duties of a varied nature, concerning matters of community sanitation. These are briefly listed as follows:

1. During 1922 the City of Jacksonville employed a chemist to make some tests on the cooking of night soil for reclamation of by-products of value. The work was carried on for several months and frequently the Bureau was requested to confer with the chemist and observe progress and results.

2. Rumors that typhoid was originating at a bathing beach prompted the Bureau to conduct a thorough investigation of the institution in question, also make numerous analyses of water from the bathing waters.

3. Upon complaint of nearby citizens the waste disposal system of an abattoir was inspected. The plant was undergoing repairs and considerable waste water was being bypassed, which condition was later remedied.

4. The disposal of night soil on a city dump within the city of Tampa was inspected and brought to the attention of the City Council.

5. Conditions at the Tiger Hole Hog Ranch, near Hogan, were inspected upon complaint and reported upon.

6. Flood conditions adjacent to Clear Lake, near West Palm Beach, were investigated and the Commission advised as to necessary procedure.

7. Drainage wells adjacent to Plant City were inspected, owners notified as to laws and one well closed.

8. The plumbing conditions at the Moose Haven institution were ordered repaired.

9. Upon request of the City Health Officer a plan of privy suitable for local use was designed.

10. The Boy Scout Camp at Doctors Lake, near Orange Park, was inspected thoroughly.

In addition to the above many complaints and nuisance calls of minor nature were investigated and where necessary were ordered abated. Judging from the number of such and the character of the nuisances it appears that about 90 per cent. of the calls are the result of "spite work."

Dead animals have been ordered buried on a number of occasions. Whenever a pig, cow, dog or cat is found dead, regardless of the location, a hurry call is sent to the State Board of Health for someone to bury the animal. Sometimes a letter is received from a point 200 miles distant requesting that a representative be sent there immediately to bury the animal, which had then been dead a week. At this point it would be well to recollect a little article from *Health Notes* of September, 1912:

A certain man had a country house and, lo and behold, a horse came and fell dead, nigh unto his door. Now, when he saw that the horse was dead, he wot not what to do to get him away from his house. In his perplexity he requested the man who owned the horse to move him away, but the man would not. Seeing that the man would not move him, when the horse began to stink he wrote a letter to the State Board of Health, which is in the City of Jacksonville, but the State Health Officer made answer that the law did not direct that he should move the horse.

And it came to pass that when he got no relief and the stink was terrible to bear, the man took his wife and his children and his household

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

goods and moved a comfortable distance, and there rested till all that remained of the horse was dry bones, and he stank no more. And when the man saw that the horse was only dry bones, and stank no more, he took his wife and his children and his household goods and moved back to his home, and there abode in peace.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. SIMONS, JR.,
Chief Sanitary Engineer.

Report of Orthopedic Department

712 LAURA ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
January 1, 1922.

To: THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
Via: STATE HEALTH OFFICER.
Subject: ANNUAL REPORT OF ORTHOPEDIC DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN:

For the sake of brevity I am submitting to you a statistical report of the activities of your Orthopedic Department covering the year 1921. This being only a departmental report must of necessity have left out of it a great many of the interesting details of the work, details which have a very human and appealing touch, in order that it may fit into and form an integral part of the combined annual report of all departments.

The cases may be divided into congenital and acquired deformities.

A. *Congenital:*

1. Cleft palate, five cases. (a) Soft palate only (1). Cured by operation. (b) Single cleft with single hare lip (1). Cured by two operations. (c) Tripartite cleft palate with protruding premaxilla and double hare lip (3). One died during last operation (upon the lip). One cured, and one still in the hospital under treatment.

2. Talipes-equino-varus, six cases. One case corrected by double tenotomies of the tendo-achilles, and forcible correction in stages under an anæsthetic with plaster cast applications in St. Luke's Hospital and one by the same treatment in Brewster Hospital. Four cases treated by gradual correction in the office.

Of the above six cases four are well, and the other two have corrected deformities, which are being maintained in correction until they learn to walk.

3. Syphilitic osteo-periostitis, one case. This case is now under treatment in Brewster Hospital.

4. Spastic paralysis, two cases. (a) Spastic paraplegia (with double talipes equinus). (b) Spastic diplegia (with double talipes equinus, spasticity of the abductors of the thighs, and of the flexors of the right forearm. Choreiform movements of both arms).

B. *Acquired:*

1. Deformities following anterior poliomyelitis, six cases. (a) Paralysis of both quadriceps femoris groups, and all muscles of both legs from the knees down, with flexion deformities of both knees (child walking only on knees), one flail ankle and one talipes-equino-varus deformity. Correction of deformities and arthrodesis of both ankles and one knee joint, plus the application of braces, enabled this child to return home walking upright with the use of crutches and able to take a few steps without their use. (b) Lordosis due to paralysis of abdominal muscles (1). An abdominal support was applied to this case. (c) Double paralytic talipes-equino-varus, one case. Single paralytic talipes-equino-varus, one case. Both these cases had their deformities corrected by operation upon the joints of the ankle, plus tendon fixation. (d) Paralysis of one quadriceps femoris group, one case. This case was greatly improved by transplanting the internal hamstring muscles into the patella tendon. (e) Paralytic talipes-equinus, one case. This case was cured by lengthening the tendo-achilles and anchoring the dorsiflexors.

2. Tuberculous joints, four cases. (a) Tuberculosis of the knee joint, two cases. These two cases are still under outpatient treatment. They are wearing caliper splints and are gradually improving. (b) Tuberculosis of the hip joint, two cases. Both of these cases were kept under plaster cast treatment until the disease was stationary and have not moved away from the State.

3. Non-tuberculous infection of bones and joints, one case. (a) Chronic osteomyelitis of the right femur, right innominate bone, sacrum, upper end of left femur, and suppurative arthritis of the right hip joint. This case died after about a week in the hospital.

4. Deformities due to non-tuberculous infection of bones and joints, two cases. (a) Flexion deformity of the knee joint. This case was cured by capsulatomy of the posterior capsule of the joint, plus the application of casts in the corrected position. (b) Severe inversion deformity of the foot and ankle following removal of the lower half of the shaft of the tibit for chronic osteomyelitis, and failure to keep the foot in the corrected position until the wound healed. It was necessary to amputate the leg below the knee and furnish an artificial limb.

5. Plastic skin grafting, two cases. (a) Deformity of the hand and wrist from an old burn. The scar was dissected from the flexor surface of the wrist and palm, the flexor tendons lengthened and a flap transferred from the abdomen to fill in the defect. Case considerably improved. (b) Skin grafting to cover a large ulcerated area on the leg which followed a burn. The child was removed from the hospital by the parents before treatment was completed.

6. Tumors of bone, one case. (a) This was an osteoma of the lower shaft of the femur which was removed and the case cured.

7. Chorea, one case. (a) This case was kept in the hospital for about five weeks, during which time diphtheria antitoxin was administered in gradually increasing doses. He left the hospital entirely well and has remained well since the treatment.

8. Lateral scoliosis, one case. (a) This deformity was found to be due to a somewhat shortened leg plus a severe grade of pes planus on the same side. A raised sole to the shoe was applied, and an arch support fitted to the foot. This corrected the scoliosis.

Summary:

Total number of cases treated during the year	32
Total number of deaths	2
Total number of cases cured	15
Total number of cases improved	15
Total number of cases now under treatment	8

In the face of the recent curtailment of the appropriation for the State Board of Health, I haven't the temerity to recommend any of the numerous additions to this Department which I consider so essential to its complete success, such as: Orthopedic gymnasium work, manual training, teaching of arts and crafts, kindergarten work, etc., during the hospital treatment; and a follow-up of the children after leaving the hospital, to see that the reconstruction which is begun here is carried to its ultimate conclusion, the making of a crippled child into a useful and self-supporting citizen.

There is one thing, however, which in my opinion might be undertaken by your Board, with the expectation of being of considerable benefit to the future applicants for relief in this department, and with very little added outlay of money. I have reference to the publication by your Board of a series of pamphlets dealing with the most common deformities and defects with which this Department has to deal; setting forth therein, in the simplest terms, some such information to the general public as follows:

A description of the disease and resulting deformities, including possibly a few diagrams or photographs; proper methods of preventing the development of deformities following such diseases as infantile paralysis; some of the consequences of ill-advised treatment or neglect of orthopedic diseases and deformities; the best time to institute treatment in certain types of deformities, with instructions to parents in caring for their children until such time for treatment arrives.

It seems to me that we are devoting most too much of our time to correcting deformities, and not enough to their prevention. I believe that a properly gotten up series of such pamphlets au-

thorized and published by the State Board of Health, and put into the hands of agencies which come in contact with cases which are to be future patients of this Department, would be fraught with as positive results for good as any other type of public education along health lines.

In conclusion I wish to express to the members of the Board, and to the State Health Officer, my sincere appreciation of the courtesies extended me in my official position during the past year, and for the confidence implied by the thorough and sympathetic support which I have received from you all, at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. KNOX SIMPSON, M. D.,
Orthopedic Surgeon, State Board of Health.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., February 23, 1923.

DR. R. C. TURCK,
State Health Officer,
State Board of Health, City.

DEAR DR. TURCK:

The following report covers the work of the Orthopedic Department of the State Board of Health for the part of 1922 during which this department was in operation. Orders were received in April to take no new cases in this service in contemplation of the probable necessity of closing it, due to lack of funds, and the consequent necessity for retrenching.

At this time letters were written to all applicants whose names were on our waiting list, informing them of this fact, and no new cases were admitted after this time. The cases under treatment at this time were continued until the treatment was complete, and were all finally discharged by the last of June, and the service closed.

The following is an abstract of the treatment of the 15 cases under our care during the time the department was in operation:

Case 1. Spastic paraplegia, with contraction of all flexor muscles of both lower limbs, and the adductors of the thighs, producing the typical scissors gait, with flexion of the hips, knees and ankles. The child was unable to walk unassisted. Correction of the deformities of the feet and knees by tenotomies of the shortened tendons, and of the adduction of the thighs by resection of the obturator nerves, greatly improved the child, and enabled her to walk with the feet flat on the floor, and the limbs straight, unaided.

Case 2. Spastic paralysis with contraction of the calf muscles and the production of talipes equinus, both feet. Tenotomies of both tendoachilles followed by plaster cast correction enabled the child to walk with the soles of the feet on the floor, and with a greatly improved gait.

Case 3. Talipes-equino-varus, of several years' duration, following poliomyelitis. Cured by an operation upon the ankle joint and tendons of the ankle.

Case 4. Residual paralysis of all the muscles of the right leg with a flail ankle joint and buckling forward of the knee joint. An operation was done on the ankle joint to stabilize the joint and place the foot in the corrected position, and a brace applied to the knee, which enables him to walk flat on the foot without the use of crutches or cane.

Case 5. A very pitiful case of residual paralyses following poliomyelitis, and involving practically all the muscles from hips to toes. The child had severe contraction deformities of both hips, both knees and both ankles, and had for seven years walked on all fours. Correction of the deformities by gradual stretching of the contracted structures, and tenotomies, followed by the application of a double caliper brace, enabled the child to walk upright, with both feet flat on the floor, with the use of crutches.

Case 6. A case of double cleft of the palate and lip, with protruding premaxilla. Cured by three operations, one on the premaxilla, one on the palate and one on the lip.

Case 7. Case of single cleft of the lip and entire palate. Cured by three operations, two on the palate and one on the lip.

Case 8. Case of double cleft of lip and palate with protruding premaxilla. Cured by three operations, one on the premaxilla, one on the palate and one on the lip.

Case 9. Progressive tuberculosis of the tarsal bones of one foot. This case was subjected to prolonged fixation of the foot in a plaster cast, with a resulting arrest of the process, disappearance of pain, tenderness, evening rise of temperature, and the

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Case 9. Progressive tuberculosis of the tarsal bones of one foot. This case was subjected to prolonged fixation of the foot in a plaster cast, with a resulting arrest of the process, disappearance of pain, tenderness, evening rise of temperature, and the

gradual improvement in general health with consistent gain in weight.

Case 10. A large retroperitoneal cyst in a child six years of age, which filled almost the entire abdomen. The cyst was removed and the child made an uneventful recovery.

Case 11. Double congenital club feet (talipes-equino-varus). Cured by forcible correction of the deformity under an anæsthetic, and maintaining over-correction of the feet in plaster casts until the child began to walk.

Case 12. (Same as case 11).

Case 13. Chronic osteo-periostitis of the tibia from congenital syphilis, with a large ulcer on the lower leg. Cured by administration of anti-syphilitic treatment.

Cases 14 and 15 are both cases of tuberculosis of the knee joint (right in each case) which are still under my care as outpatients. They are wards of the Children's Home Society of Florida. One case is now about cured, and one is still wearing a Thomas splint, with a raised sole of the shoe on the sound side.

Respectfully submitted,

J. KNOX SIMPSON, M. D.,
Orthopedic Surgeon, State Board Health.
(To July 1, 1922).

Report of the State Clinic for the Treatment of Inoperable Cancer

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 1, 1922.

DR. RAYMOND C. TURCK,
State Health Officer, Florida State Board of Health,
Jacksonville, Florida.

SIR:

Herewith I submit the report of the Clinic for the Treatment of Inoperable Cancer for the year 1921:

ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT

Inasmuch as this is the first year in which this Clinic has been in operation, a few words concerning its inception, its aims, and the methods which it is employing may not be out of place.

This Clinic had its origin in the sympathy which the former State Health Officer, Dr. Ralph N. Greene, had for the many unfortunates whom he knew to be dying of inoperable cancer throughout the State, and his desire to help them. From the knowledge derived from his long services with the State, Doctor Greene realized, perhaps better than anyone else, the hopeless condition of these unfortunates and the numbers of them which existed throughout the State. He wished to create a Department in the State Board of Health which would enable any indigent resident of Florida, suffering from these conditions, to obtain free of charge such radium treatment as was indicated in his condition.

It seemed fitting that the State Board of Health, a body which theoretically is concerned fundamentally only with prophylaxis, should interest itself in treating non-contagious disease. Radium treatment has been, and still is, an expensive treatment to obtain. It is also often difficult to obtain it at all. Radium is most expensive, not at all plentiful, and the hospitals and clinics in which such treatments are given are relatively very few in number. Manifestly it would be difficult for the average indigent patient to get in contact with such a clinic and to receive the proper treatment.

This Clinic was organized by Doctor Greene in the latter part of 1920 and became active in the early part of 1921. There was no financial provision whereby the State Board of Health could either purchase radium or otherwise use its funds in providing the desired treatment. It then became the writer's pleasure to cooperate by placing himself and his supply of radium at the service of Doctor Greene and the State Board of Health in the treatment of these indigent patients.

Since we had no idea of the number of cases which might apply for treatment it seemed best to limit the cases, at first, to women only, with the expectation that uterine cancer would probably form the greater part of all cases treated. The regulations devised by Doctor Greene to care for the work were simple and practical. Announcements, concerning the Clinic, together with directions for prospective applicants, were sent to the County Commissioners of the various counties, as well as to all physicians registered to practice in the State. Applicants were instructed not to come to Jacksonville to the office of the State Health Officer but to write for an application blank. This blank contains on one sheet the signed application of the patient, a statement from the County Commissioner that she is indigent and is also a *bona fide* resident of the State of Florida, and finally a statement from the County Physician, giving the diagnosis of the condition and stating that, in his opinion, while the disease is inoperable, it may still be helped by radium therapy.

This blank is filled out in duplicate and mailed to the State Health Officer. If it is satisfactory, the patient is then directed in writing when she shall report at the office of the Director of the Clinic for examination. If this examination shows that the case is suitable for radium treatment such treatment is given, usually at once. While the Director has the right to refuse treatment to any patient who, in his opinion, will not be benefited by it, no such action was taken during the year. No patient who made application in due form was refused treatment.

The time consumed in giving the treatments varies from a few days up to a week or two. The more severe cases are treated in hospitals, the minor cases handled as office cases. The patients are instructed to bring sufficient funds to pay their living expenses while in Jacksonville, as well as the railroad fare for their trip back to their home.

The above system, instituted by Doctor Greene, at the opening of the Clinic, has proved entirely satisfactory and it is our advice that it be continued.

REPORT OF CASES

In the following table are given the tabulated results of the patients treated during the year:

No.	Name.	County.	Date Admitted.	Diagnosis	Immediate Result.	Present Condition
1.	J. T. K.	Dade	February 14	Carcinoma Uterus	Improved	Died two months later of acute nephritis.
2.	W. K. S.	Gadsden	April 1	Carcinoma Uterus	Improved	Clinically well.
3.	J. C. D.	Orange	April 7	Carcinoma Face	Improved	Clinically well.
4.	L. A. Y.	Hillsboro	April 18	Carcinoma Uterus, recurrent after operation.	Improved	Died a few weeks later from nephritis.
5.	M. T.	Columbia	May 3	Carcinoma Uterus	Improved	Clinically well.
6.	J. H.	Pinellas	May 4	Carcinoma Breast, extensive.	Improved	Improved, disease still exists.
7.	J. H.	Dade	May 23	Carcinoma Face	Unimproved	Unimproved.
8.	B. H. B.	Hillsboro	June 14	Carcinoma Uterus	Improved	Living, disease still exists.
9.	D. T.	Nassau	June 21	Carcinoma Breast, recurrent after operation.	Unimproved	No definite information. Probably dead.
10.	A. W.	Duval	June 27	Carcinoma Uterus	Improved	Living. Said to be well. Have been unable to secure personal interview with her.
11.	A. C.	St. Johns	June 29	Carcinoma Uterus, recurrent after operation.	Improved	Improvement temporary. At last report said to be dying from extension of the disease.
12.	A. B.	Duval	June 29	Carcinoma Lip	Improved	Clinically well.
13.	K. H.	Putnam	October 4	Carcinoma Uterus	Improved	Clinically well.
14.	L. B.	Duval	November 10	Carcinoma Abdominal Wall.	Improved	Apparently well. Examination not obtained.
15.	G. P. D.	Orange	November 2	Carcinoma Face	Improved	Much improved, still under treatment.

From a study of this table we find:

Location of lesions are as follows: Cancer of uterus, eight cases; cancer of face or lip, four cases; cancer of breast, two cases; cancer of abdominal wall, one case.

While it is manifestly impossible to draw any conclusions as to final results when so little time has elapsed since treatment, we can with interest examine the cases as to their present condition. Moreover, any gain which they may now show, even though it is not permanent, must be wholly accredited to the radium treatment, as each case recorded above was entirely beyond hope of any relief by any other method of treatment.

Of the eight uterine cases, two died within a few months after treatment of nephritis. Each of these two cases was improved to the extent that hemorrhage was checked and discharge ceased after treatment. Two of the six cases had a temporary improvement after treatment, but the disease has since recurred and they are both now in bad condition. The four remaining cases are living and as far as I can ascertain are "clinically well." (By clinically well is meant that they are apparently well and are free from any demonstrable evidence of disease.) Three of them I have examined myself within a few weeks before this report was written. I have been unable to get in touch with No. 10, but am told by those who have seen her that she seems well and considers herself "cured."

We may summarize the uterine cases, then, by saying that all of them received a certain amount of benefit from treatment, and that half of them are at present apparently well.

The face and lip cancers were all extensive. No improvement at all was obtained in one case. Two others are at present clinically well and from the usual results obtained in the treatment of such cases we may conclude that they are probably permanently healed. The last case, a most extensive condition involving soft parts around the right eye, is at present under treatment and although very greatly improved is not yet well. The prognosis is good.

Both of the breast cases were extreme. Number 6 had been in existence for nearly three years. By repeated treatments we were able to hold it under abeyance for seven or eight months. Then the cancer tissue failed to respond to the radiation and it is now growing rapidly worse.

It is gratifying to the sponsors of this clinic to note that the residences of these patients were not confined to a few localities but are fairly representative of the entire State. The fifteen cases treated come from ten different counties in the State.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE CLINIC AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Shortly before this report was written certain changes were made in the Clinic which should add greatly to its effectiveness. First, announcement was made that applications would not be limited to women but would be received from any resident of the State suffering from an inoperable cancer. Secondly, the services of Dr. L. W. Cunningham and Dr. J. Lee Kirby-Smith were secured for the Clinic. Doctor Cunningham, who is a roentgenologist of most excellent standing, will have charge of the roentgen-therapy, which is of value in certain cases as an adjunct to radium treatment. Doctor Kirby-Smith, who has specialized for many years in diseases of the skin, will assist in the department of superficial cancer. There is no question but that the effectiveness of the Clinic will be greatly increased by the addition of these two gentlemen to the staff. It should also be noted that they are serving without any financial compensation whatsoever.

The founders of this Clinic, an institution which was intended to give free medical treatment to certain of the citizens of the State, felt a great responsibility to the medical profession in starting this work. They had no desire that this Clinic should in any way compete with the profession in the practice of medicine. Here there were two possible dangers. It was possible that people who were actually able to pay for treatment might obtain it free of charge by representing themselves as indigents. Second, it was possible that in developing a clinic for the general treatment of cancer that certain treatments and procedures would be carried out in it that could just as well be done by the patient's own local doctor at home. Whether the patient in this instance was an indigent or not made no difference. Indigent patients should be cared for if possible in their own counties at the expense of their counties and not in Jacksonville under the auspices of the State Board of Health.

We have endeavored to escape both of these dangers. Great care has been taken to be certain that each applicant actually is an indigent citizen. We believe that in none of the cases treated has any misrepresentation been made.

In order that we may not conflict with the local profession in the medical treatment we have so far confined the activities of the Clinic to radium therapy. While in the future certain other physical means may be employed in handling the cases they will be used simply as adjuncts to the use of radium, and the treatment of the case, considered as a whole, will be strictly along radio-therapeutic lines.

The small number of cases which have actually come to treatment is a matter of concern. We believe that it is due to the lack of appreciation on the part of the general public of the dangers of cancer and of the necessity of prompt action when such a diagnosis has once been made.

The number of cases treated is but a fraction of those who have consulted the Clinic regarding treatment. Many apply for blanks and never send them back. Others fill out the blanks properly, are given appointments for examination, and never appear. Such neglect can only arise from the grossest ignorance on the subject.

During the last year the cancer problem and this Clinic have been brought to the attention of every doctor in the State, as well as to every County Commissioner. Apparently that is not sufficient. It is our suggestion that an active public campaign be taken up for the dissemination of knowledge concerning cancer throughout the State. Such campaigns are now being carried out in many States and they are endorsed by the highest medical authorities. With the present system, which is at the control of the State Board of Health, it would seem to be a fairly simple matter to carry out such a campaign. Such dissemination of knowledge is at present conceded to be the best method of combatting the cancer danger.

Respectfully,

GERRY R. HOLDEN, M. D.,

Director, Clinic for Inoperable Cancer.



INOPERABLE CARCINOMA OF BREAST BEFORE TREATMENT

Mrs. J. H., Pinellas County. May 24, 1921. Condition on admission. This patient had an inoperable carcinoma of left breast. It had been in existence some three years when first seen. It was growing through the breast in a large ulcerating mass, as shown in first picture. Very intensive treatment, both by thrusting needles into the mass and exposing it on the outside, was carried out. Breast cases, as a rule, are not adapted to radium treatment. It is only in extreme neglected cases like this that radium treatment is employed as a palliative.



INOPERABLE CANCER OF BREAST, SHOWING RESULT OF PALLIATIVE TREATMENT BY RADIUM

Mrs. J. H., Pinellas County. Condition of patient July 5, 1921. Breast reduced almost to normal size. The carcinoma externally represented by small scar. This improvement continued for many months but finally recurred.



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CARCINOMA OF LIP BEFORE TREATMENT

Mrs. A. B., Duval County. June 27, 1921. Condition of patient on admission. Duration two months. One treatment on June 27, 1921.



CARCINOMA OF LIP FOUR MONTHS AFTER TREATMENT

Mrs. A. B., Duval County. October 28, 1921. Carcinoma has entirely disappeared, represented only by a small, firm scar. The results in this case are typical of what we may expect to get in the majority of small, superficial, malignant lesions like this.



CANCER OF FACE BEFORE TREATMENT. **CANCER OF FACE TWO MONTHS AFTER TREATMENT.**

G. P. D., Volusia County. Growth attained the condition shown in first photo in about four months. Grew at the site of a small chronic ulcer. First treatment November 22, 1921. At this time the growth had eaten into the lower right eyelid for about quarter of its length. Had it continued much longer there is no question but that the structure of the eye would have been involved. First treatment was most intensive, and given on November 22. At his return, January 28, 1922, the lesion, as shown in second photo, was very much improved. There was still cancer in it, however, and a second treatment was given. The third photo, taken March 29th, shows the typical cicatrix which forms after radium treatment of this condition. The cancerous tissue has gone, and in its place is a mass of sclerotic fibrous tissue.



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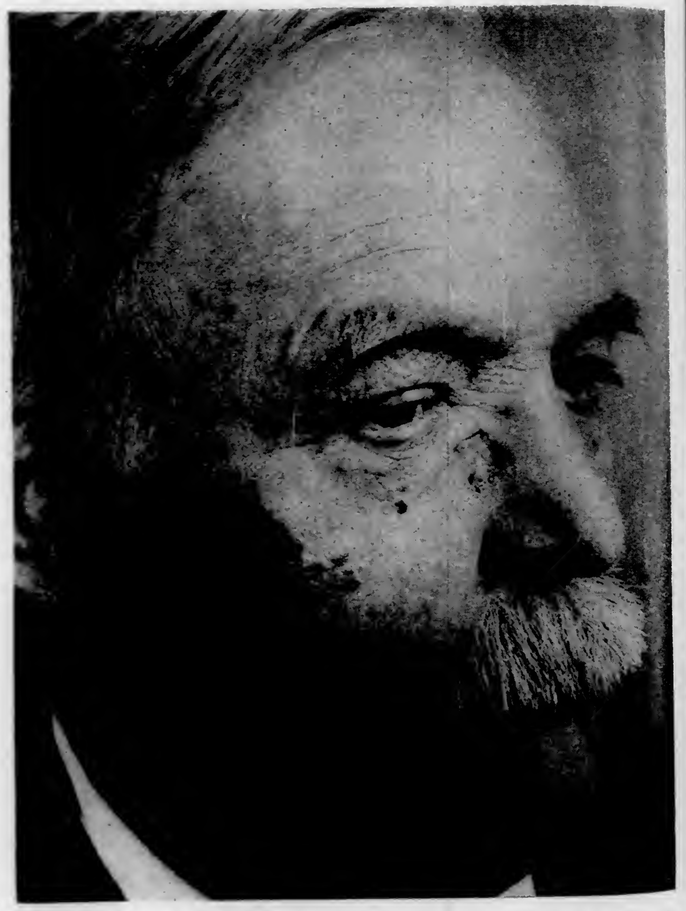
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CANCER OF FACE BEFORE TREATMENT. **CANCER OF FACE TWO MONTHS AFTER TREATMENT.**

G. P. D., Volusia County. Growth attained the condition shown in first photo in about four months. Grew at the site of a small chronic ulcer. First treatment November 22, 1921. At this time the growth had eaten into the lower right eyelid for about quarter of its length. Had it continued much longer there is no question but that the structure of the eye would have been involved. First treatment was most intensive, and given on November 22. At his return, January 28, 1922, the lesion, as shown in second photo, was very much improved. There was still cancer in it, however, and a second treatment was given. The third photo, taken March 29th, shows the typical cicatrix which forms after radium treatment of this condition. The cancerous tissue has gone, and in its place is a mass of sclerotic fibrous tissue.



G. P. D., Volusia County. Carcinoma of face, four months after beginning treatment. Complete healing of lesion.

Report of the State Clinic for the Treatment of Inoperable Cancer for the Year 1922

March 1, 1923.

DR. RAYMOND C. TURCK,
State Health Officer, Florida State Board of Health,
Jacksonville, Fla.

SIR:

Herewith I submit the report of the Clinic for the Treatment of Inoperable Cancer for the year 1922:

ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT

During the year 1922 there has been little change in the methods used to conduct this Clinic and no change in the principles under which it was organized.

We believe that there has been no abuse of the free treatment offered by the State and we believe that in practically every case the patient treated was actually an indigent patient. The staff of the Clinic, as at present organized, is as follows: Dr. Gerry R. Holden, Jacksonville, Director of the Clinic; Dr. L. W. Cunningham, Jacksonville; Dr. J. Lee Kirby-Smith, Jacksonville, and Dr. John S. Helms, Tampa, associates.

Treatments are now given both in Jacksonville and in Tampa. All applications for treatment are sent to the State Health Officer. The patients are then directed to report to that Clinic which is more convenient for them.

REPORT OF CASES

During the year 1922 forty-one applications for treatment were received. All of these patients were given appointments for examination and all but four patients kept these appointments.

Two patients, after examination, were sent home without treatment. One of these patients was not suffering from cancer and she was therefore referred back to her local physician for treatment. The second case which was examined but not treated was one of general carcinosis, the condition so extensive that any



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treatment not only would have been useless but probably would have made her more uncomfortable. She was therefore referred back to her home physician.

During the year forty-four radium treatments were given. These were given to thirty-five different patients. Nine of these patients received two series of treatments.

The counties sending in these patients, together with the number of patients from each county, are as follows:

Duval County, eleven patients; two patients each from Hernando County, St. Johns County, Levy County, Nassau County and Suwanee County; one patient each from Alachua County, Bradford County, Columbia County, Dixie County, Franklin County, Monroe County, Polk County, Okechobee County, Seminole County, St. Lucie County, Taylor County, Volusia County and Washington County.

The following were the medical conditions treated:

Carcinoma of cervix	14 cases	Epithelioma of head	1 case
Carcinoma of rectum	1 case	Epithelioma of jaw	1 case
Carcinoma of vagina	1 case	Epithelioma of neck	1 case
Epithelioma of face	8 cases	Epithelioma of vulva	1 case
Epithelioma of lip	3 cases	Sarcoma of neck	1 case
Epithelioma of back	1 case	Keloid	1 case
Epithelioma of ear	1 case		

The end results of treatment in these cases cannot, of course, be stated now, inasmuch as sufficient time has not elapsed since the treatments. The immediate results which have been obtained in the treatment of these cases were as follows:

Clinically well at the time of this report, 13 cases; improved after treatment for varying periods of time, 15 cases; unimproved, 6 cases; result unknown, 1 case. Five patients are known to have died from an extension of the disease after the treatment. Eight others, from whom exact reports have not been obtained, are probably dead.

As noted in the report of last year, the majority of the cases applying for treatment were in an advanced stage of the disease, some of them being nearly moribund at the time of treatment. With this fact in view we feel that the immediate results obtained are satisfactory.

During the first two years of this Clinic fifty patients have received the benefit of free treatment for inoperable cancer under the auspices of the State Board of Health.

We believe that fully 75% of these cases never would have received any treatment if it had not been for this opportunity accorded them.

While the number of cases treated is not so large as we wish it were, and as indeed we feel it ought to be, it is at the same time gratifying to feel that we have been able to furnish this aid to so many unfortunates who would otherwise have been unable to have obtained treatment.

Respectfully,

GERRY R. HOLDEN,

Director, Clinic for Treatment of Inoperable Cancer.

Letter of Transmittal

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 1, 1923.

DR. RAYMOND C. TURCK,
State Health Officer, State Board of Health.

DEAR DOCTOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the biennial report of the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics for the calendar years 1921 and 1922.

This report includes births, deaths and morbidity, and such tables and comments are submitted as appear of value in the studies of disease and the determination of social and economic conditions, and which may be used to make Florida a better State in which to live.

Acknowledgment is made herewith of efficient services rendered in the preparation of this report by Miss Anna C. Emmons, Mrs. F. W. Leland, Miss Sarah Ketchen, Miss Ola Lewis and Miss Esther Frisbee.

Respectfully,
STEWART G. THOMPSON. *D. P. H.*,
Director, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Report of the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics

By STEWART G. THOMPSON, D. P. H., *Director.*

POPULATION

The natural increase of population is the excess of births over deaths. The natural increase of population for Florida, as taken from our records, was ten thousand three hundred and ten (10,310) for the calendar year 1921, as compared with a natural increase of nine thousand five hundred and eight (9,508) for 1922, making a total increase of nineteen thousand eight hundred and eighteen (19,818) for the biennium. The natural increase for 1921 was greater than any single year recorded for the State of Florida.

Population is the basis for birth, death and disease rates and you will therefore find estimated populations as of July 1st, by counties in Table No. 1, and by cities in Table No. 2. The estimated population as of July 1st, was figured by the arithmetical method, and the populations of 1910 and 1920, as published by the United States Bureau of Census, were used as a basis.

The rates appearing further on in this report are all based on estimated populations as given in the two tables above mentioned.

BIRTHS

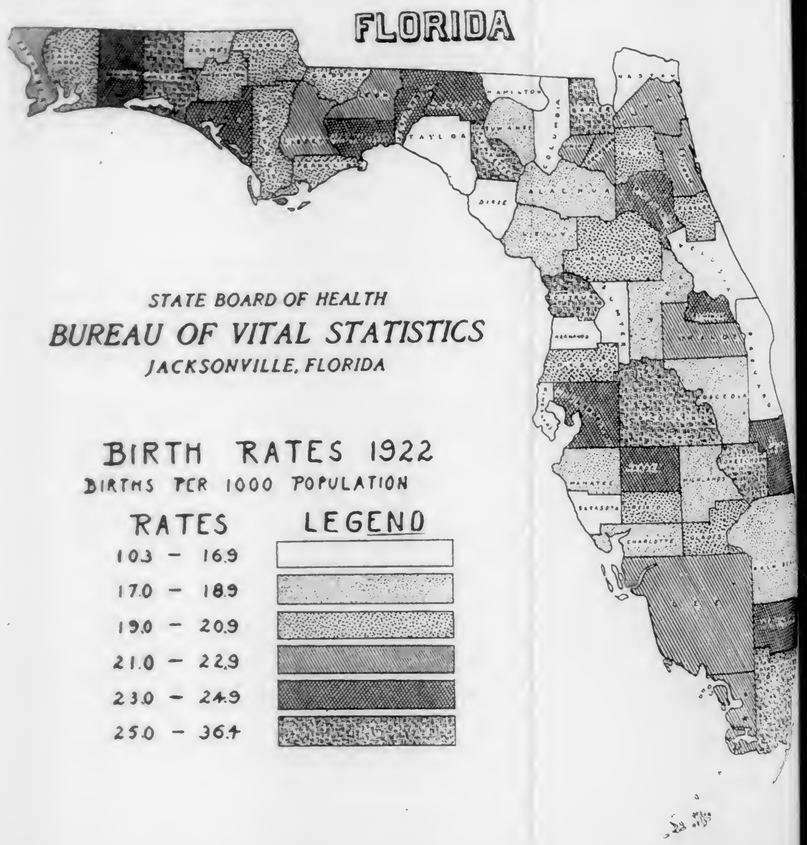
A total of twenty-three thousand four hundred (23,400) births were registered during 1921, as compared with twenty-three thousand three hundred and three (23,303) for 1922. Twenty-two thousand and seventy-four (22,074) living births occurred during 1921, as compared with twenty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three (21,973) for 1922. Stillbirths numbered one thousand three hundred and thirty (1,330) for 1922, as compared with one thousand three hundred and fifty-three (1,353) for the previous year. The birth rate for the United States Registration Area, comprising twenty-four (24) States, was twenty-two point seven (22.7) for 1922, as compared with twenty-one point four (21.4) for Florida.

Table No. 3 shows births and birth rates by counties and Table No. 4 shows the same for cities having a population of 2,500 or more.

Jefferson County, with a birth rate of thirty-one point six (31.6) for 1921, and Lafayette thirty-six point four (36.4) for 1922, were the highest rates recorded for any counties in the State. The highest white rate goes to Baker County both years; 1921 was thirty-five point five (35.5) as against thirty-two point three (32.3) for 1922.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES BY YEARS AND BY COLOR, 1917 TO 1922, INCLUSIVE

Year.	*Total.*	*Rate.*	*White.*	*Rate.*	*Colored.*	*Rate.*
1922	21,973	21.4	15,274	22.2	6,699	19.9
1921	22,074	22.1	15,211	22.8	6,863	20.6
1920	19,540	19.9	13,541	20.9	5,999	18.1
1919	18,653	19.5	12,863	20.5	5,790	17.6
1918	18,141	19.4	12,628	20.8	5,513	16.9
1917	17,921	19.6	12,701	21.6	5,220	16.1



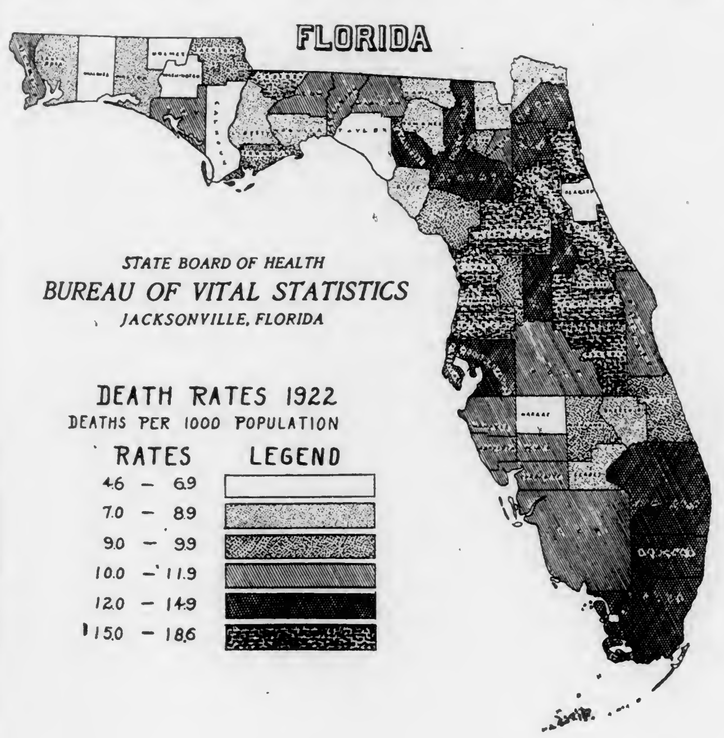
DEATHS

The Death rate in the United States Registration Area for 1922 was eleven point nine (11.9), as against twelve point two (12.2) for Florida.

Table No. 5 shows deaths and death rates by color and by counties, and Table No. 6 shows the same for cities having a population of 2,500 and over.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES BY YEARS AND BY COLOR, 1917 TO 1922, INCLUSIVE

Year.	*Total.*	*Rate.*	*White.*	*Rate.*	*Colored.*	*Rate.*
1922	12,465	12.2	7,455	10.7	5,010	14.9
1921	11,764	11.8	7,002	10.5	4,762	14.3
1920	12,674	12.9	7,528	11.6	5,146	15.5
1919	11,830	12.4	7,066	11.2	4,764	14.5
1918	16,031	17.1	9,389	15.4	6,642	20.3
1917	11,992	13.1	6,881	11.7	5,111	16.1



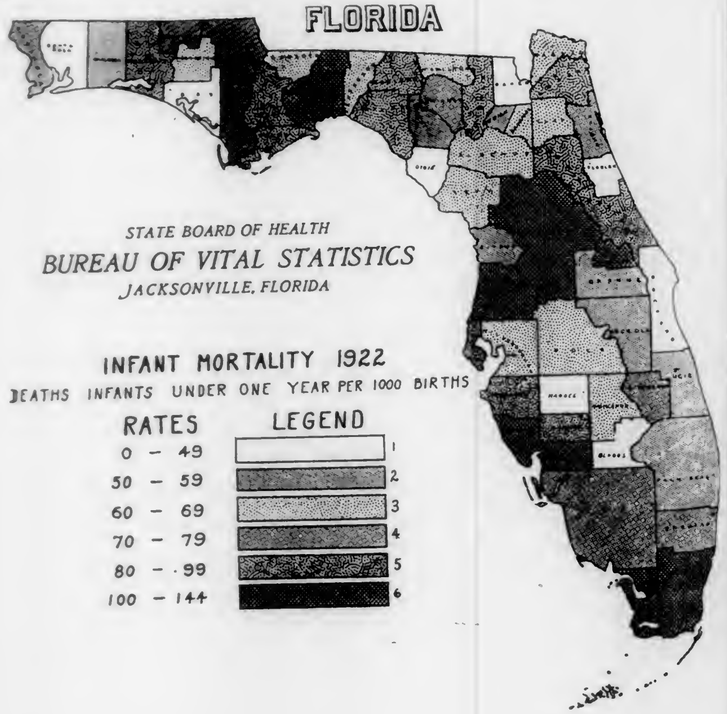
INFANT MORTALITY

A total of one thousand seven hundred and seventy (1,770) deaths of infants under one year of age occurred during the calendar year 1921, as against a total of one thousand six hundred and ninety-one (1,691) for 1922. This is equivalent to an infant mortality rate of eighty (80) for 1921 and seventy-seven (77) for 1922.

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 living births reported.

Table No. 7 shows the deaths of children under one year of age and infant mortality rates by color and by counties, and Table No. 8 shows the same for cities having a population of 2,500 and over.

The following tabulation indicates the deaths of infants under one year of age and infant mortality rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:



DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY COLOR AND BY YEARS, 1917 TO 1922, INCLUSIVE

Year.	*Total.*	*Rate.*	*White.*	*Rate.*	*Colored.*	*Rate.*
1922	1,691	77	997	65	694	104
1921	1,770	80	1,001	66	769	112
1920	1,835	94	1,031	76	804	134
1919	1,659	89	927	72	732	126
1918	1,947	107	1,148	91	799	145
1917	1,897	106	1,087	86	810	155

Table No. 9 shows the total number of births by months and by counties, 1921-1922.

Table No. 10 shows the same for cities having 2,500 population and over, as given in the 1920 census.

Table No. 11 shows the total number of deaths by months and by counties, 1921-1922.

Table No. 12 shows the same for cities having 2,500 population and over, as given in the 1920 census.

Table No. 13 shows causes of deaths by counties, 1921-1922.

Table No. 14 shows the same for cities having 2,500 population and over, as given in the 1920 census.

Table No. 15 shows the total cases and deaths from eighteen diseases dangerous to the public health, by months and by color, 1921-1922.

Table No. 16 shows deaths from each cause by sex, by color and age, 1921-1922.

Table No. 17 shows (infant mortality) deaths of infants under one year of age by cause, by months, by days and by color, 1921-1922.

TYPHOID FEVER

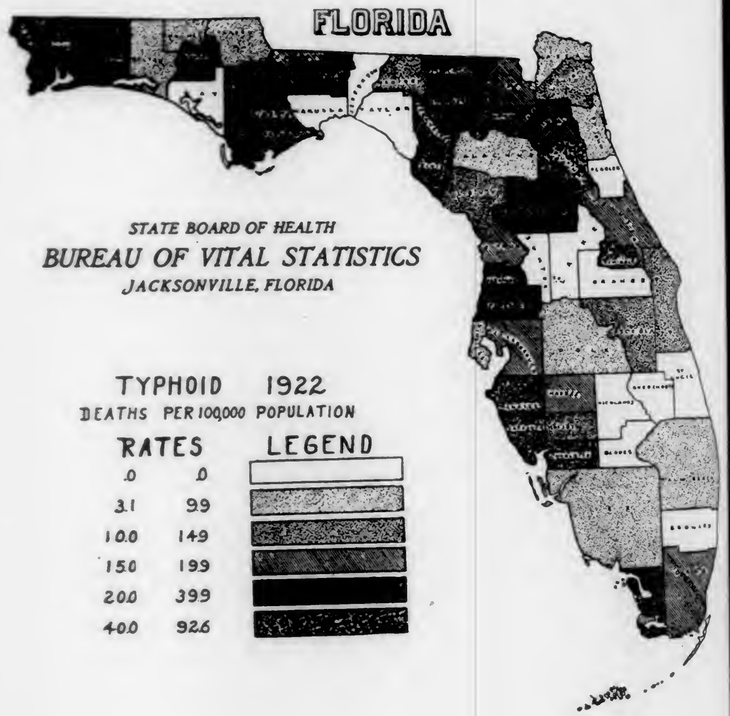
Typhoid fever is chiefly a disease of youth, and it is our young and active adult life that is paying for our sanitary crimes. More than one-half of the deaths last year from this cause occurred between the ages of ten and thirty. The total number of white deaths was seventy-seven (77), as against eighty-six (86) colored, for the calendar year 1922. This is the first time since vital records have been kept by the State that the colored deaths outnumbered the white from typhoid fever.

Thirteen counties did not have a single death reported for 1922, and twelve counties had the same record for 1921.

June, July and August usually take the greatest toll, although there is not a single month during the year free from typhoid fever deaths.

The following table indicates deaths from typhoid fever and rates per 100,000 population by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	163	15.9	77	11.2	86	25.6
1921	186	18.6	114	17.1	72	21.7
1920	140	14.3	83	12.8	57	17.2
1919	176	18.4	105	16.7	71	21.5
1918	255	27.3	142	23.4	113	34.6
1917	221	24.2	116	19.7	105	32.3



The following table shows typhoid fever death rates per 100,000 population by counties, 1922:

Counties.	Rates.
STATE	15.9
Alachua	9.5
Baker	17.2
Bay	
Bradford	27.9
Brevard	11.6
Broward	
Calhoun	21.9
Charlotte	40.4
Citrus	19.2
Clay	35.6
Columbia	21.0
Dade	19.4
DeSoto	12.5
Dixie	52.3
Duval	11.4
Escambia	17.2
Flagler	
Franklin	18.7
Gadsden	16.8
Glades	
Hamilton	20.3
Hardee	19.5
Hernando	22.0
Highlands	
Hillsboro	15.9
Holmes	7.6
Jackson	9.5
Jefferson	
Lafayette	92.6
Lake	
Lee	9.7
Leon	22.1
Levy	10.1
Liberty	19.7
Madison	12.1
Manatee	43.6
Marion	29.2
Monroe	20.5
Nassau	8.7
Okaloosa	21.4
Okeechobee	
Orange	
Osceola	13.1
Palm Beach	9.1
Pasco	21.9
Pinellas	3.1
Polk	9.5
Putnam	40.2
St. Johns	7.7
St. Lucie	
Santa Rosa	21.9
Sarasota	60.0
Seminole	59.2
Sumter	
Suwanee	29.9
Taylor	
Union	55.9
Volusia	15.9
Wakulla	
Walton	8.3
Washington	30.3

MALARIA

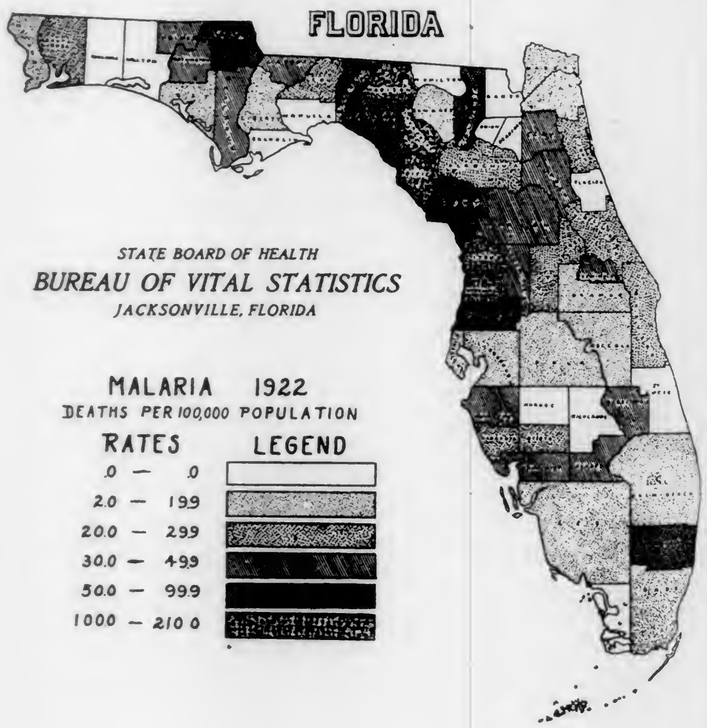
Twelve counties had no deaths reported from Malaria during 1922, as compared with ten for 1921.

Flagler, Hamilton and Walton were banner counties, having reported no deaths from malaria either year.

Malaria fatalities without exception have occurred more among the white population than the colored. The lowest death rate recorded to date was twenty-three point one (23.1) for 1921.

The following table indicates deaths from malaria and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	*Total Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.	*White Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.	*Colored Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.
1922	247	24.1	127	18.5	120	35.8
1921	231	23.1	120	18.0	111	33.3
1920	352	36.0	197	30.4	155	46.8
1919	440	46.0	254	40.4	186	56.5
1918	224	24.0	122	20.1	102	31.2
1917	273	29.9	158	26.9	115	35.4



The following table shows malaria death rates per 100,000 population by counties, 1922:

Counties.	*Rates.*
STATE	24.1
Alachua	22.1
Baker	
Bay	17.5
Bradford	
Brevard	21.1
Broward	56.1
Calhoun	43.9
Charlotte	40.2
Citrus	153.1
Clay	35.6
Columbia	56.0
Dade	2.0
DeSoto	25.0
Dixie	210.0
Duval	11.3
Escambia	9.6
Flagler	
Franklin	
Gadsden	46.1
Glades	36.1
Hamilton	
Hardee	
Hernando	176.0
Highlands	
Hillsboro	14.9
Holmes	33.9
Jackson	57.0
Jefferson	68.9
Lafayette	115.6
Lake	22.1
Lee	9.7
Leon	22.2
Levy	70.6
Liberty	19.7
Madison	102.8
Manatee	43.5
Marion	41.7
Monroe	
Nassau	8.7
Okaloosa	
Okeechobee	46.9
Orange	8.9
Osceola	13.1
Palm Beach	4.5
Pasco	54.7
Pinellas	3.1
Polk	14.2
Putnam	46.8
St. Johns	23.0
St. Lucie	
Santa Rosa	21.9
Sarasota	20.0
Seminole	33.8
Sumter	36.8
Suwanee	14.9
Taylor	57.0
Union	
Volusia	27.8
Wakulla	
Walton	
Washington	49.0

SMALLPOX

During the year 1921 smallpox was responsible for fourteen (14) deaths; four (4) white and ten (10) colored. The total for the four years previous amounted to only four (4). Smallpox is a preventable disease and fourteen (14) deaths in one year would indicate neglect or failure on the part of someone to do his duty.

Last year four (4) deaths were charged against smallpox, which is quite different from the previous year. However, four (4) deaths are too many, for there is always protection available against smallpox.

The following table indicates deaths from smallpox and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	4	0.4	2	0.3	2	0.6
1921	14	1.4	4	0.6	10	3.0
1920	3	0.3	1	0.15	2	0.6
1919	..	...	..	...	..	...
1918	..	...	..	...	..	...
1917	1	0.11	1	0.17	..	...

MEASLES

Only one death was charged to measles last year. This is the first time since the Model Vital Statistics Law went into effect that no deaths were registered among the white population from measles. The death rate has been decreasing rapidly from this cause, as will be seen from the following tabulation.

The following table indicates deaths from measles and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	1	0.1	...	...	1	0.3
1921	6	0.6	4	0.6	2	0.6
1920	12	1.2	10	1.5	2	0.6
1919	43	4.5	37	5.9	6	1.8
1918	136	14.6	111	18.3	25	7.6
1917	170	18.6	101	17.2	69	21.2

SCARLET FEVER

The peak for scarlet fever was reached in 1921. Last year shows a total of four deaths from this cause, as compared with ten for 1921.

The banner year was 1917, when only two deaths were registered.

The following table indicates deaths from scarlet fever and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	4	0.4	3	0.4	1	0.3
1921	10	1.0	8	1.2	2	0.6
1920	9	0.9	9	1.4	..	...
1919	4	0.4	4	0.6	..	...
1918	5	0.5	5	0.8	..	...
1917	2	0.2	2	0.3	..	...

WHOOPING COUGH

This disease shows 1922 to be the banner year, with thirty deaths. This is over 50 per cent. lower than the previous year.

The following table indicates deaths from whooping cough and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	30	2.9	21	3.1	9	2.7
1921	68	6.8	37	5.5	31	9.3
1920	64	6.5	40	6.2	24	7.2
1919	51	5.3	29	4.6	22	6.7
1918	151	16.2	90	14.8	61	18.7
1917	49	5.4	30	5.1	19	5.9

DIPHTHERIA

Ninety-five (95) deaths were caused from this disease last year. Eighty-five (85) white and ten (10) colored. This is the greatest number of deaths charged against the State in any one year from diphtheria.

The following table indicates deaths from diphtheria and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	95	9.3	85	12.3	10	3.0
1921	69	6.9	59	8.8	10	3.0
1920	78	8.0	58	9.0	20	6.0
1919	57	6.0	50	8.0	7	2.1
1918	86	9.2	66	10.9	20	6.1
1917	92	10.1	70	11.8	22	6.8

INFLUENZA

The number of deaths from this disease was one hundred and eighty-nine (189) last year; one hundred and eighteen (118) white and seventy-one (71) colored. The lowest death rate was recorded for the year 1921, which was eight point four (8.4) per 100,000 population.

The following table indicates deaths from influenza and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	189	18.5	118	17.1	71	21.1
1921	84	8.4	48	7.2	36	10.8
1920	868	88.7	560	86.5	308	93.1
1919	920	96.1	550	87.6	370	112.5
1918	3,161	338.0	1,811	301.0	1,350	413.0
1917	170	18.6	107	18.2	63	19.4

DENGUE FEVER

Sixty-nine (69) deaths were reported from July to December, inclusive, during 1922, thirty-nine (39) white and thirty (30) colored. The greatest number—twenty-one (21)—occurring during the month of October. This disease affected all age groups from under one year to ninety-nine (99) years.

A total of thirteen (13) deaths occurred in the age group 70 to 79, and eight (8) in each of the following: Under 1, 50 to 59 and 60 to 69.

Thirty-one (31) deaths were males and thirty-eight (38) females.

Conjugal condition shows twenty-four (24) single; twenty-seven (27) married; sixteen (16) widowed; one (1) divorced and one (1) unknown.

Only one non-resident death as against sixty-eight (68) resident.

It is interesting to note deaths from other diseases which show dengue fever as a contributory cause. There was a total of eighty-nine (89) deaths from other causes, all having dengue fever as a contributory cause: Organic heart disease, 15; pneumonia (all forms), 12; chronic nephritis, 8; apoplexy, 5; puerperal state, tuberculosis and diarrhoea and enteritis (two years and over), 4 each. Malaria, acute nephritis and premature births, 3 each. Typhoid fever, other general diseases, paralysis and congestion of lungs, 2 each, with twenty others showing one (1) each.

The following table indicates deaths from dengue fever and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	*Total Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.	*White Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.	*Colored Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.
1922	69	6.7	39	5.7	30	8.9
1921	4	.4	4	.6	...	...
1920	..	...	...	...	...	...
1919	1	.1	1	.16	...	...
1918	..	...	...	...	...	...
1917	3	.3	3	.5	...	...

During the year 1922 there was a total of four thousand nine hundred and ninety (4,990) cases of dengue fever reported. Beginning in January with two cases, April, 1 case; May, 4; June, 72; July, 825; August 1,078; September, 1,495; October, 1,241; November, 175, and December, 46.

The reports of cases came principally from July to October, inclusive, with September leading. The fourth week in September shows a record of four hundred and forty (440) cases and represents the greatest number of cases reported for any one week.

Reported cases were divided: 3,339 white, 1,600 colored and 51 unknown color.

Ages of reported cases were as follows:

Ages.	*Cases.*	*Ages.*	*Cases.*
1	22	30-34	564
1	30	35-39	469
2	29	40-44	399
3	28	45-49	286
4	38	50-59	284
5- 9	159	60-69	114
10-14	225	70-79	50
15-19	294	80-89	13
20-24	494	Unknown	913
25-29	528		

Aside from the individual case reports as mentioned above, a questionnaire was mailed to the physicians in the State, giving additional information as to the prevalence of dengue fever. The blank was mailed out on November 9, 1922.

Two hundred and fifty-one physicians responded to "the number of cases in their practice." Total 25,192. Two hundred and forty-three physicians to "an estimate of the cases in their counties." Total estimate representing forty-seven (47) counties was 82,681.

Physicians from fourteen counties failed to report.

The information received showing sixty-nine (69) deaths, four thousand nine hundred and ninety (4,990) individual case reports, and an estimate from the physicians of forty-seven (47) counties, of eighty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-one (82,681) cases, is very valuable as an index, although not by any means to be considered complete. Tabulations farther on in this report will give additional information regarding dengue fever.

RABIES

No deaths from rabies during 1922. The danger from this disease must not be underestimated, however, for the State Laboratories furnished two hundred and forty-two (242) anti-rabic treatments during the year.

The actual number of deaths prevented from this cause will never be known. We do know that danger was at our very door and rejoice that not a single death occurred from rabies. 1918 was the only other year with such a record.

The following table indicates deaths from rabies and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

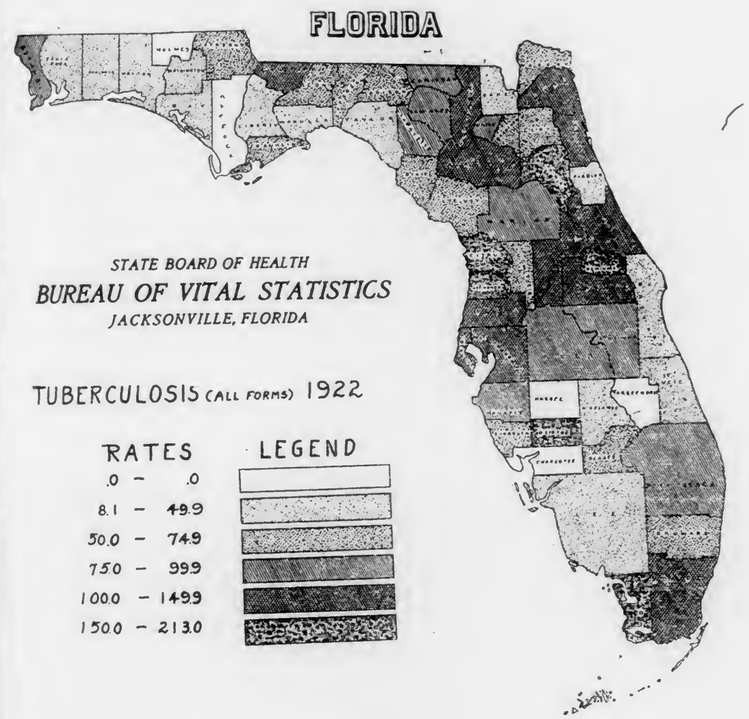
Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	..	...	...	...	...	...
1921	1	0.1	1	0.15	...	...
1920	2	0.2	1	0.15	1	0.3
1919	2	0.2	1	0.16	1	0.3
1918	..	...	...	...	...	...
1917	1	0.1	...	...	...	0.3

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)

The total number of deaths certified from tuberculosis (all forms) last year was higher than for any year since 1918. 1921 is the banner year so far on record, having a total of nine hundred and fifty-one (951) deaths from this cause.

The following table indicates deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	1,019	99.5	440	64.0	579	172.4
1921	951	95.1	401	60.0	550	165.0
1920	1,016	103.6	423	65.3	593	179.0
1919	993	104.0	461	73.4	532	161.5
1918	1,084	116.0	494	81.2	590	180.5
1917	1,085	119.0	472	80.3	613	180.6



The following table shows death rates per 100,000 population by counties for tuberculosis (all forms), 1922:

Counties.	*Rates.*	*Counties.*	*Rates.*
STATE	99.5	Lake	110.5
Alachua	113.6	Lee	28.9
Baker	34.3	Leon	66.5
Bay	35.1	Levy	50.2
Bradford	55.8	Liberty	19.7
Brevard	31.6	Madison	72.7
Broward	74.9	Manatee	93.4
Calhoun		Marion	96.1
Charlotte		Monroe	194.5
Citrus	172.5	Nassau	69.2
Clay	71.2	Okaloosa	21.4
Columbia	147.0	Okeechobee	
Dade	117.6	Orange	102.8
DeSoto	213.0	Osceola	78.6
Dixie	52.3	Palm Beach	86.3
Duval	116.0	Pasco	142.2
Escambia	81.8	Pinellas	108.2
Flagler	40.9	Polk	92.0
Franklin	56.1	Putnam	160.5
Gadsden	113.0	St. Johns	130.0
Glades	72.1	St. Lucie	33.8
Hamilton	81.1	Santa Rosa	14.6
Hardee		Sarasota	60.0
Hernando	154.0	Seminole	177.5
Highlands	43.7	Sumter	73.6
Hillsboro	136.0	Suwanee	84.8
Holmes		Taylor	8.1
Jackson	60.2	Union	75.1
Jefferson	62.0	Volusia	103.2
Lafayette	92.5	Wakulla	19.2
		Walton	49.5
		Washington	32.7

SYPHILIS

This disease was responsible for one hundred and forty (140) deaths last year, as compared with one hundred and twenty-nine (129) the previous year. The race was divided—twenty-seven (27) white and one hundred and thirteen (113) colored.

The following table indicates deaths from syphilis and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	*Total Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.	*White Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.	*Colored Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.
1922	140	13.7	27	3.9	113	33.7
1921	129	12.9	24	3.6	105	31.0
1920	119	12.2	21	3.2	98	29.6
1919	108	11.3	17	2.7	91	27.7
1918	132	14.1	30	4.9	102	31.2
1917	206	22.6	39	6.6	167	51.4

CANCER (ALL FORMS)

Cancer claimed five hundred and thirty-eight (538) lives last year, while 1921 was a fraction higher with a total of five hundred and sixty-six (566). Each year since records were available an increase in the number of deaths has occurred, with the last two years at the top. The annual rates listed below show a picture of the increase and give food for thought and action.

The following table indicates deaths from cancer (all forms) and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	*Total Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.	*White Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.	*Colored Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.
1922	538	52.6	435	63.2	103	30.7
1921	566	56.6	456	68.2	110	33.0
1920	497	50.8	370	57.1	127	38.4
1919	455	47.8	360	57.4	95	28.8
1918	429	45.9	327	53.8	102	31.2
1917	378	41.4	298	50.7	80	24.7

PELLAGRA

A marked decrease is noted in the number of deaths from pellagra. A total of one hundred and four (104) deaths for 1922 is, so far, the lowest record. This disease appears more fatal among females, showing sixty-eight (68), as compared with thirty-six (36) males.

The following table indicates deaths from pellagra and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	*Total Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.	*White Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.	*Colored Deaths.*	*Rate per* 100,000.
1922	104	10.6	48	7.0	56	16.7
1921	129	12.9	46	6.9	83	24.9
1920	111	11.3	45	6.9	66	19.9
1919	113	11.8	52	8.3	61	18.5
1918	184	19.7	77	12.7	107	32.7
1917	218	23.9	105	17.9	113	35.0

ORGANIC HEART DISEASE

This disease caused more deaths during 1922 than for any other one year on record. One thousand one hundred and eighty-eight (1,188) deaths from organic heart disease certainly is a toll that should be curtailed.

The following table indicates deaths from organic heart disease and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	1,188	116.0	789	114.5	399	118.9
1921	1,017	101.7	651	97.4	366	109.7
1920	1,052	107.5	704	109.0	348	105.0
1919	807	84.4	498	79.4	309	94.0
1918	934	100.0	594	97.6	340	104.0
1917	651	71.3	414	70.4	237	73.0

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)

Pneumonia (all forms) was responsible for six hundred and seventy-one (671) deaths last year, which is an increase over 1921. The banner year so far on record was 1921, when five hundred and fifty-six (556) deaths were registered. The death rate in the United States Registration Area was eighty-eight point three (88.3) per 100,000 population for the year 1921, as against fifty-five point six (55.6) for Florida.

During the year 1918, which was the year of the influenza epidemic, the greatest number of deaths were registered from this cause.

The following table indicates deaths from pneumonia (all forms) and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	671	65.6	391	56.8	280	83.5
1921	556	55.6	311	45.2	245	73.5
1920	839	85.7	506	78.3	333	99.8
1919	718	75.0	421	67.0	297	90.3
1918	1,683	180.0	987	162.0	696	213.0
1917	652	71.4	358	61.1	294	96.0

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS (UNDER TWO YEARS)

This disease cost the State three hundred and twenty-six (326) lives of children under two years of age in Florida, and is equivalent to a rate of twenty-six point six (26.6) per 100,000 population. One hundred and ninety-four (194) deaths of white children and one hundred and thirty-two (132) colored.

1922 shows a marked decrease in the death rate and represents the lowest rate on record to date from this cause.

The following table indicates deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis (under two years) and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	326	31.8	194	28.2	132	39.4
1921	390	39.0	240	36.0	150	45.0
1920	385	39.3	237	36.6	148	44.7
1919	369	38.6	226	36.0	143	43.5
1918	527	56.4	360	59.2	167	51.1
1917	616	67.5	429	73.2	187	57.6

CHRONIC NEPHRITIS

This disease is another that is general over the State, only five counties did not certify deaths from this cause during the year 1922. The counties are as follows:

Calhoun, Dixie, Flagler, Okeechobee, Wakulla

Chronic nephritis was responsible for eight hundred and fourteen (814) deaths, of which five hundred and fifteen (515) were white and two hundred and ninety-nine (299) colored.

The following table indicates deaths from chronic nephritis and rates by color, 1917 to 1922, inclusive:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	White Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Colored Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1922	814	79.6	515	74.8	299	88.2
1921	878	87.8	547	81.8	231	99.3
1920	775	79.2	508	78.4	267	80.7
1919	625	65.3	399	63.5	226	68.7
1918	808	86.4	504	83.6	304	93.0
1917	807	88.4	489	83.2	318	98.1

MORBIDITY

The Vital Statistics Bureau inaugurated the reporting of communicable diseases in Florida.

The giving out of morbidity report cards having one cent postage stamps attached was discontinued, and franking privileges granted by the government with certain instructions which have been carefully adhered to.

Every physician in the State of Florida has been supplied with morbidity report cards which require no postage. Every case of notifiable disease is required to be reported and a list of the diseases is shown on the left-hand margin of the card. It is a very

simple matter for the physician to comply with this law, as he is furnished with an ample supply of cards, and owing to the fact that postage stamps are not required he does not have to practice as much economy in saving the cards as heretofore.

In cities where there are whole-time health officers, the physicians are instructed to report directly to such whole-time health officer and the health officer, after copying the record for his own use, forwards the original card to the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Self-addressed envelopes which require no postage are furnished to the physicians, so that report cards giving information concerning venereal disease or other diseases where the information is to be kept confidential may be enclosed and forwarded in a sealed envelope.

Case records of venereal disease are locked up in a vault and are not open to public inspection, as prescribed by law.

The sanitary engineer is notified of all cases and deaths from typhoid fever and other information from time to time.

The Bureau of Communicable Diseases is notified daily of all reported cases of communicable diseases so that the field forces may be directed accordingly.

The weekly and monthly compilations of the morbidity reports as shown in the Health Notes are also furnished to the Communicable Diseases Bureau, local and district health officers, giving them an index to the prevalence of disease.

A night letter is sent to the United States Public Health Service once each week, giving information as to the prevalence of disease for the week ending the Saturday previous. This expense is entirely borne by the Public Health Service, as all night letters are sent collect.

The information thus received from Florida, as well as all other States cooperating, is published in the weekly report of the United States Public Health Service, and it is very much appreciated by this Department, as it gives us current information of conditions in other States.

The cooperation of the physicians is very much appreciated and their contribution to the cause of preventive medicine in the way of reports is more valuable than realized by the average citizen.

INDEXING

In last year's report comment was made on "old records" and information given that birth and death certificates received between the years 1865 and 1916 would be carefully arranged in chronological order and trimmed to standard size as nearly as possible, put in volumes of five hundred each and nicely bound. I am very glad to report that the indexing and binding of these "old records" has been completed. The cards have all been arranged in alphabetical order, so that we now have an up-to-date index of all birth and death records received since 1865.

The vault in the State Board of Health building now contains three hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-three (334,463) original records; two hundred and eleven thousand three hundred and seventy-six (211,376) of births and one hundred and twenty-three thousand and eighty-seven (123,087) of deaths.

The number of original records on file for each year is listed below:

Birth Records.

Years.	*Number of Card Reports.*
1881-1913	23,603

Years.	*Number of Certificates.*
1865-1903	4,147
1904-1905	5,011
1906	4,378
1907	3,219
1908	2,902
1909	2,374
1910	1,672
1911	1,510
1912	592
1913	3,888
1914	9,550
1915	9,714
1916	10,756
Delays	705
1917	19,702
1918	18,431
1919	20,294
1920	21,360
1921	23,963
1922	23,605

Death Records.

Years.	*Number of Card Reports.*
1900-1910	8,880

Years.	*Number of Certificates.*
1877-1903	3,091
1904-1905	2,502
1906	1,333
1907	786
1908	623
1909	519
1910	409
1911	476
1912 } 1913 }	1,895
1914	5,151
1915	6,301
1916	7,020
Delays	11
1917	13,197
1918	16,183
1919	13,366
1920	14,122
1921	13,297
1922	13,925

With the certificates thus systematically arranged, it is now possible to find the record of any birth or death, that has been

registered, in a moment's time. The current indexing is kept right up to date.

The local registrars' reports are received on the 10th of each month and the certificates checked, numbered and indexed by the end of the month.

CERTIFIED COPIES

During 1921 there were three hundred and seventy-four (374) certified copies of original certificates issued, as compared with six hundred and sixty-five (665) for 1922. The demand for certified copies has increased by leaps and bounds.

The following are some of the reasons given for desiring certified copies of original certificates on file in this office:

1. A Florida boy fifteen years old entered the machine squad of the army, and later wished to be released. A birth certificate was required to prove his age before this release could be secured.
2. Lieutenant in navy needed birth certificate to prove he was an American.
3. To close estate.
4. Government vocational training.
5. Required by an American before he could graduate from school of telegraphy in Cuba.
6. Required in order to transfer liberty bonds.
7. American born children require birth certificates before they will be allowed to return to America from Italy.
8. Death certificate required so that sister of deceased may draw his money from bank.
9. To prove legitimacy of child, as charges had been filed against the parents, the mother having a lawful husband and other children in New York.
10. Required for release of under age sailor.
11. To ascertain correct given name.
12. To secure position in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A man born in Florida, who had been called "Sollie" all his life, wrote to the Vital Statistics Bureau to find out whether or not this was his real name. The original birth certificate revealed the fact that his name was Morton and not "Sollie."

A certified copy of a birth certificate was furnished to prove the age of a girl who was held in the county jail on a larceny charge. Her release depended on this record as her statement as to age did not agree with the information furnished by her aunt.

During the year 1894 Dr. R. H. Dean, Sr., who practiced medicine in Florida for many years and endeared himself to a host of friends before passing on to his reward, attended a birth in a Florida home and while filling out a birth certificate told the mother that this record might be needed sometime. This baby boy, who was born in Florida in 1894, became a soldier for Uncle Sam and lost his life in Germany. His aged mother, who applied for a copy of her son's birth certificate in order that she might receive a pension, remembered the statement of Doctor Dean, who as a worthy family physician, had been so careful to file a birth certificate.

A birth certificate was required in the Courts of Florida recently as evidence for the possession of an adopted child.

A certified copy of a birth certificate was furnished to help one of our boys secure a promotion in the United States navy.

Heirship was given as the reason for securing a record of a birth certificate recently.

A record of birth was required last year to be used at a military trial.

One record of a birth was required in order that a seven year old child, who was born in America, might be brought back from Spain.

Thirty-five certified copies of birth certificates were furnished to Florida boys and girls who were required to show this record before entering school or college.

Certified copies of birth certificates were furnished last year for passports, divorce cases and various court cases.

LOCAL REGISTRARS

The Model Vital Statistics Law which went into operation January 1st, 1917, provides for local registrars to be appointed in the different cities of the State and in certain voting precincts or groups of voting precincts as designated.

Tracings of each county were prepared showing an outline of each voting precinct in the county. Each local registrar's district was then bounded with a colored pencil and this blue print, together with a complete list of the local registrars and their addresses was sent to each registrar in the State.

This information was very much appreciated by the local registrars and undertakers as it enabled them to mark the certificates correctly, showing the exact place of birth or death and also assisted in giving the proper local registrar credit for the certificate. Many letters of appreciation were received from the local registrars and undertakers who received the outline maps and lists.

At the present time we have five hundred and sixty-five (565) local registrars and a report is received each month from each registrar.

If a birth or death occurs in an outlying district or even the remotest part of the State, the Jacksonville office receives the information promptly, for the local registrar who is on the ground knows when the birth or death occurs in his district and forwards the original birth or death certificate to the Jacksonville office. This system of registration is the result of many years of experience and has been recommended by the government as being the only known method by which complete registration may be consistently obtained.

A glance at the records is conclusive evidence that since 1917 there are records on file from every part of the State. Prior to 1917 there are comparatively few records and many parts of the State are not represented at all.

The importance of registration has been stressed by every method known to us and the uses of the records explained to those who have to do with the collection of the same. As soon as the physicians, undertakers, midwives and local registrars realize the value of a certificate and what it means to an individual, the community and the State, there is no difficulty whatever, in securing the records.

One hundred and thirty-one (131) local registrars resigned during 1921 as compared with ninety-three (93) for 1922. Several local registrars moved away, others were unable to continue because of business obligations and a few were claimed by death.

The blank birth and death certificates, record books, burial permit blanks and in fact all necessary equipment for a local registrar is furnished and mailed out from the Jacksonville office.

During 1921 one thousand six hundred and fifty-eight (1,658) packages of supplies were mailed to local registrars as against one thousand five hundred and forty-eight (1.548) for 1922.

PUNCH CARDS

A punch card is made for each birth and death certificate and for each case of notifiable disease. This punch card is a history record and provides the means by which all tabulations are compiled.

Fifty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-five (51,595) punch cards were made for records received during 1921, and sixty-three thousand one hundred and forty-one (63,141) for 1922, making a total of one hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-six (114,736) cards punched.

In order to tabulate the records by months, by cities, by counties, by diseases or any other way desired, the cards are sent through the sorting machine. This electrical machine sorts the cards at the rate of one hundred and sixty (160) per minute, and in addition to the speed accomplished, the advantage of mechanical accuracy must not be overlooked.

After the cards are sorted they are sent through the electrical tabulating machine and the totals taken off for the information as sorted. This system of tabulating is modern in every way, so that we feel very proud of the department and equipment which makes it possible to keep the health index up-to-date and available for all departments and health workers within the State.

The punch cards are carefully filed and preserved so that if special studies in research work for diseases or other information is desired, there will be no trouble in tabulating the information for a period of years.

DISINTERMENTS

This being a transient State many non-resident deaths occur and as a natural result the family of the decedent in many cases wishes to move the remains to the cemetery at home. Many bodies are prepared and shipped shortly after death, but there are still quite a number of disinterments every year.

There was a total of one hundred and sixty (160) applications made to the State Board of Health for permission to disinter bodies during 1921 and one hundred and fifty-three (153) during 1922.

CASKET DEALERS

The law requires all casket dealers to report casket sales promptly to the Vital Statistics Bureau. A new blank was prepared giving additional information which has proved to be very valuable. In many cases the services of an undertaker are not secured and the family simply buys a casket and buries the body. In many cases we would not receive the original death certificate if it were not for this system of checking. The cooperation of the casket dealers has been very much appreciated and they should be especially complimented on their spirit of loyalty.

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

So many inquiries were received for information concerning death rates in counties or cities and the prevalence of certain diseases in certain communities, that we were prompted to publish in condensed form information that would answer all questions and save us many tedious hours tabulating the information each time for individuals.

This information was published as the *Vital Statistics Reporter.* Eight monthly *Vital Statistics Reporters* were published during 1921, and general information regarding births, deaths and cases of sickness was sent out to physicians, health officers, local registrars, midwives and libraries in the State.

The births and deaths were shown by counties and cities, and the birth and death rates were also shown by counties and cities.

The infant mortality rate was also published by counties and cities.

Information was given out regarding the reasons for birth and death registration, the uses of the legal records as compiled and explanation as to how the information might become valuable to a community or state.

Inquiries were continually received from outside the State regarding health conditions, death rates, etc., and in answering these letters the *Vital Statistics Reporter* bearing on the subject was always enclosed. This proved to be a wise move as the recipient gleaned complete information regarding the subject mentioned and in addition often found desired information which proved to be valuable.

A special number was devoted to tuberculosis with a graphic illustration showing that Florida has the lowest tuberculosis rate of any Southern State in the registration area.

Another number was devoted to pneumonia with a graphic illustration showing that Florida has the lowest pneumonia rate of any State in the United States.

In addition to answering inquiries outside the State, we find the *Vital Statistics Reporter* very valuable in keeping the local registrars in touch with one another. Five hundred and sixty-five local registrars working at the same thing in different parts of the State were very much interested to know what the other fellow was doing.

The weekly mimeograph morbidity sheet was discontinued and three pages of the *Vital Statistics Reporter* devoted to the prevalence of disease. The first page shows diseases by weeks as compared to the weekly average for the same month of the previous year. The two following pages show the number of cases reported for each county. This information was used by health workers and others interested in the prevalence of disease in different communities. All cities having whole time health officers were also shown separately, making it possible for the records of one city to be compared with another.

With our limited appropriation it has been very hard for us to get this publication prepared, but the results obtained and the favorable comments received have more than repaid us for our overtime and extra effort.

A letter from the Associated Press was received, unsolicited, giving information that twenty-eight (28) out of the thirty (30) newspapers on the mailing list of the Associated Press had used information contained in a *Vital Statistics Reporter.*

After an interim of three years the *Florida Health Notes* was reestablished as a regular publication of the Florida State Board of Health. The last publication of *Health Notes* was for the quarter ending May, 1919, Volume 13 (new series) No. 5. Beginning March, 1922, the *Vital Statistics Reporter* was discontinued as a separate publication and merged into the *Florida Health Notes.* The *Florida Health Notes* is edited by the director of the Vital Statistics Bureau, although every department of the State Board of Health is represented in the publication.

EFFICIENCY

Every effort has been put forth to make the Florida Vital Statistics Bureau rank at the top of all Bureaus in the United States. Comments from officials of other bureaus and also of the United States Bureau of the Census indicate that the efficiency and dispatch with which the Bureau is run gives a rating equal to those at the very top.

There are many problems and difficulties in a Vital Statistics Bureau owing to the fact that the efficiency of the entire bureau is necessarily based on its weakest points. For example, a hundred per cent. of the births and deaths might be registered in fifty-eight (58) or fifty-nine (59) counties, but if the two (2) remaining counties should not be represented the records for the whole State would be thrown out by the Bureau of the Census. Completeness of registration must be brought to a point exceeding ninety per cent. over the entire State. No flare up of spectacular grandeur can be featured in any one part of the State to the exclusion of any other part.

Vital records consist of plain facts which must be true and accurate and as complete as it is possible to make them. The local health officers and others interested in health work in the State and in communities may use the information compiled as an index and thus find a starting point for their activities.

Other facts peculiar to vital records are that while they are not as a rule spectacular for newspaper publicity, they never grow too old to be of great service and value to those who do research work. We would not be aware of the fact that the span of life is now increasing if it were not for painstaking accuracy in recording vital statistics years ago, which may be compared with the records of today.

The central Bureau of Vital Statistics for Florida has a very friendly relationship with the United States Bureau of the Census. During the year 1922 the United States Government tested birth registration in Florida and found that progress had been made and that the records in the State were very near the point of completeness when the State may be accepted into the United States registration area for births. The following comment was part of an official report filed with the United States Bureau of the Census by their special agent, John J. Hughes, who made the test: "In

Dr. S. G. Thompson the State of Florida has a director of Vital Statistics who is an enthusiastic and tireless worker, who can be depended upon to give his best efforts in securing complete registration in the State."

The following letter was received from Dr. William H. Davis, Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics in the Bureau of the Census, when submitting a copy of Mr. Hughes' report:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Washington, October 31, 1922.

DR. STEWART G. THOMPSON,
Director, Bureau of Vital Statistics,
State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Florida.

DEAR DOCTOR THOMPSON:

I am sending you a copy of Mr. Hughes' report. He speaks highly of you and your office force and suggests that a vote of thanks be extended by the Bureau of the Census for assistance rendered. It is certainly most gratifying for us to receive a report of this kind, and you can rest assured that we fully appreciate this fine spirit of cooperation.

I tried to find you Thursday in Cleveland to get your approval of the committee report on Registration Affairs, as you are a member of the committee. In the meantime a copy has gone forward to you.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. DAVIS, M. D.,
Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics.

TABLE NO. 1. Estimated Population (as of July 1st) by Color and by Counties. 1921-1922.

Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Counties	*Total*	*Total*	*White*	*White*	*Colored*	*Colored*
State	1,001,820	1,024,054	661,200	688,244	340,620	335,810
Alachua[1]	31,689	31,689	17,114	17,114	14,575	14,575
Baker	5,749	5,834	4,287	4,345	1,462	1,489
Bay[1]	11,407	11,407	8,650	8,650	2,757	2,757
Bradford	[1] 12,503	[6] 7,170	9,011		3,492	
Brevard	9,092	9,483	6,423	6,701	2,669	2,782
Broward[3]	5,259	5,341	3,680	3,775	1,579	1,566
Calhoun	8,977	9,112	6,528	6,635	2,449	2,477
Charlotte[5]		2,739				
Citrus[1]	5,220	5,220	2,695	2,695	2,525	2,525
Clay[1]	5,621	5,621	3,549	3,549	2,072	2,072
Columbia[1]	14,290	14,290	7,291	7,291	6,999	6,999
Dade	47,515	50,690	33,421	35,713	14,094	14,977
DeSoto[6]	27,170	7,998	22,506		4,664	
Dixie[5]		1,914				
Duval	119,470	123,423	69,725	72,574	49,745	50,849
Escambia	51,140	52,310	35,872	37,029	15,268	15,281
Flagler[2]	2,442	2,442	1,481	1,481	961	961
Franklin	5,336	5,348	2,848	2,860	2,488	2,488
Gadsden[4]	23,746	23,884	8,958	9,112	14,788	14,772
Glades[5]		2,774				
Hamilton[1]	9,873	9,873	5,610	5,610	4,263	4,263
Hardee[5]		10,240				
Hernando[1]	4,548	4,548	2,723	2,723	1,825	1,825
Highlands[5]		4,576				
Hillsboro[6]	91,726	94,038	74,498	76,410	17,228	17,628
Holmes	13,050	13,183	12,040	12,190	1,010	993
Jackson	31,440	31,584	18,262	18,502	13,178	13,082
Jefferson[1]	14,502	14,502	3,981	3,981	10,521	10,521
Lafayette	[1] 6,242	[6] 4,328	5,129		1,113	
Lake	13,244	13,577	9,398	9,711	3,846	3,866
Lee	10,041	10,376	8,439	8,714	1,602	1,662
Leon[1]	18,059	18,059	5,892	5,892	12,167	12,167
Levy[1]	9,921	9,921	5,961	5,961	3,960	3,960
Liberty	5,053	5,085	2,791	2,809	2,262	2,276
Madison[1]	16,516	16,516	8,021	8,021	8,495	8,495
Manatee[6]	20,127	16,068	13,780		6,347	
Marion[1]	23,968	23,968	11,080	11,080	12,888	12,888
Monroe[1]	19,550	19,550	15,208	15,208	4,342	4,342
Nassau	11,466	11,551	6,516	6,653	4,950	4,898
Okaloosa	9,360	9,360	7,520	7,520	1,840	1,840
Okeechobee[2]	2,132	2,132	1,887	1,887	245	245
Orange[3]	21,388	22,386	15,880	16,851	5,508	5,535
Osceola	7,456	7,630	6,302	6,456	1,154	1,174
Palm Beach	20,674	22,021	14,545	15,547	6,129	6,474
Pasco	9,002	9,136	6,960	7,131	2,042	2,005

TABLE NO. 1. Estimated Population (as of July 1st) by Color and by Counties. 1921-1922.—Continued.

Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Counties	*Total*	*Total*	*White*	*White*	*Colored*	*Colored*
Pinellas[5]	30,690	32,307	26,001	27,534	4,689	4,773
Polk	40,902	42,396	31,248	32,544	9,654	9,852
Putnam	14,795	14,947	8,059	8,216	6,736	6,731
St. Johns[1]	13,061	13,061	8,335	8,335	4,726	4,726
St. Lucie	8,475	8,867	6,393	6,677	2,082	2,190
Santa Rosa[1]	13,670	13,670	10,821	10,821	2,849	2,849
Sarasota[5]		5,004				
Seminole[3]	11,496	11,836	6,259	6,476	5,237	5,360
Sumter	8,028	8,147	5,817	5,940	2,211	2,207
Suwannee	19,973	20,094	12,005	12,113	7,968	7,981
Taylor	11,855	12,279	7,019	7,252	4,836	5,027
Union[5]		5,333				
Volusia	24,434	25,141	15,970	16,511	8,464	8,630
Wakulla	5,179	5,214	2,822	2,859	2,357	2,355
Walton[1]	12,119	12,119	9,688	9,688	2,431	2,431
Washington[3]	12,063	12,219	9,119	9,283	2,944	2,936

[1]1920 population shown as population decreased between 1910 and 1920.
[2]1920 population shown as county was organized since 1915.
[3]Estimate based on 1915 and 1920 enumerations.
[4]State Hospital inmates included.
[5]Estimate based on precinct population. New county organized.
[6]Estimate based on precinct population. County divided to form new counties.

BASIS FOR ESTIMATES

The population as published by the United States Bureau of the Census is "as of January 1st, 1920." The estimated population as given in the foregoing tables is "as of July 1st." This estimate is known as the midyear population and is the basis on which all rates in this report are figured.

The populations of 1910 and 1920 as published by the United States Bureau of the Census are used, and the estimate figured by the arithmetical method.

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

TABLE NO. 2. Estimated Population (as of July 1st) for the Cities Showing Over 2,500 in the 1920 United States Census Report.

Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Cities	*Total*	*Total*	*White*	*White*	*Colored*	*Colored*
State	1,001,820	1,024,054	661,200	688,244	440,620	335,810
Apalachicola[1]	3,066	3,066	1,622	1,622	1,444	1,444
Arcadia	3,748	3,928	3,043	3,223	[1] 705	705
Bartow	4,441	4,600	3,212	3,363	1,229	1,237
Bradentown	4,174	4,378	3,172	3,376	[1] 1,002	[1] 1,002
Daytona	5,810	6,054	3,195	3,350	2,615	2,704
DeLand	3,403	3,456	2,201	2,245	1,202	1,211
Fernandina	5,762	5,965	2,872	3,033	2,890	2,932
Fort Myers[3]	3,865	3,990	2,976	3,072	889	918
Gainesville	6,964	7,034	4,047	4,132	2,917	2,902
Jacksonville[2]	95,196	97,621	52,273	53,807	42,923	43,814
Key West[1]	18,749	18,749	14,693	14,693	4,056	4,056
Kissimmee[3]	2,809	2,867	2,171	2,216	638	651
Lake City[1]	3,341	3,341	1,836	1,836	1,505	1,505
Lakeland	7,578	7,922	5,943	6,235	1,635	1,687
Live Oak[1]	3,103	3,103	1,679	1,679	1,424	1,424
Miami	33,295	35,777	22,905	24,662	10,390	11,115
Ocala	4,998	5,054	2,968	3,038	2,030	2,016
Orlando	10,114	10,669	7,383	7,821	2,731	2,848
Palatka	5,306	5,442	2,609	2,705	2,697	2,737
Pensacola	32,279	33,108	21,839	22,649	10,440	10,459
Plant City	3,922	4,050	2,846	2,974	[1] 1,076	1,076
Quincy[1]	3,118	3,118	1,238	1,238	1,880	1,880
St. Augustine	6,300	6,372	4,576	4,683	1,724	1,689
St. Petersburg[2]	20,303	25,848	16,964	21,678	3,339	4,170
Sanford	5,900	6,108	3,267	3,382	2,633	2,726
So. Jacksonville[3]	3,027	3,195	2,809	2,965	218	230
Tallahassee	5,733	5,797	3,094	3,210	2,639	2,587
Tampa[2]	53,512	54,781	41,607	42,653	11,905	12,128
West Palm Beach[3]	9,728	10,440	5,808	6,233	3,920	4,207
West Tampa	8,495	8,516	7,728	7,778	767	738

[1]1920 population shown as population decreased between 1910 and 1920.
[2]United States Bureau of the Census estimate used.
[3]Color based on 1920 Census, not given 1910.

TABLE NO. 3. Births and Birth Rates Per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Color and by Counties, 1921-1922.

Years	1921		1922		1921		1922		1921		1922	
Counties	*Total Births*	*Rate per 1,000*	*Total Births*	*Rate per 1,000*	*White Births*	*Rate per 1,000*	*White Births*	*Rate per 1,000*	*Colored Births*	*Rate per 1,000*	*Colored Births*	*Rate per 1,000*
State	22,074	22.1	21,973	21.4	15,211	23.0	15,274	22.2	6,863	20.0	6,699	19.9
Alachua	603	19.1	567	17.9	377	22.0	375	21.9	226	15.5	192	13.2
Baker	177	30.8	180	30.9	152	35.5	140	32.3	25	17.1	40	26.9
Bay	304	26.6	281	24.6	235	27.2	217	25.1	69	25.0	64	23.2
Bradford	304	24.3	161	22.5	258	28.7	127		46	13.2	34	
Brevard	149	16.4	144	15.2	110	17.1	104	15.5	39	14.6	40	14.4
Broward	137	26.1	154	23.8	84	22.8	85	22.5	53	33.6	69	44.0
Calhoun	146	16.3	179	19.7	99	15.2	143	21.6	47	19.2	36	14.5
Charlotte			50	18.3			43				7	
Citrus	117	22.4	135	25.9			84	31.1	37	14.7	51	20.2
Clay	107	19.1	114	20.3	80	29.7	75	21.1	39	18.8	39	18.8
Columbia	223	15.6	236	16.5	68	19.2	143	19.6	82	11.7	93	13.3
Dade	1,366	28.8	1,429	28.2	141	19.4	805	22.5	632	44.8	624	41.7
DeSoto	652	24.0	160	20.0	734	21.9	149		66	14.1	11	
Dixie			20	10.3	586	26.0	16				4	
Duval	2,580	21.6	2,670	21.7	1,597	22.9	1,675	23.1	983	19.8	995	19.6
Escambia	1,119	21.9	1,113	21.3	856	23.9	854	23.0	263	17.2	259	16.9
Flagler	27	11.0	49	20.0	20	13.5	29	19.6	7	7.3	20	20.8
Franklin	113	21.2	112	20.9	68	23.9	68	23.8	45	18.1	44	17.7
Gadsden[1]	526	22.2	467	19.6	228	25.5	212	23.3	298	20.2	255	17.3
Glades			40	19.3			38				2	
Hamilton	199	20.2	149	15.1	126	22.5	109	19.4	73	17.1	40	9.4
Hardee			247	24.1			222				25	
Hernando	76	16.7	75	16.5	52	19.1	55	20.2	24	13.2	20	11.0
Highlands			81	17.7			67				14	
Hillsboro	2,166	23.6	2,338	24.8	1,841	24.7	1,930	25.3	325	18.9	408	23.1
Holmes	313	24.0	247	18.7	293	24.3	229	18.8	20	19.8	18	18.1
Jackson	582	18.5	642	20.3	374	20.5	414	22.4	208	15.8	228	17.4
Jefferson	458	31.6	357	24.6	110	27.7	89	22.3	348	33.1	268	25.5
Lafayette	142	22.7	157	36.4	128	25.0	148		14	12.6	9	
Lake	249	18.8	256	18.9	182	19.4	187	19.3	67	17.4	69	17.8

[1]State Hospital Births included.

TABLE NO. 3. Births and Birth Rates Per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Color and by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Total Births	Rate per 1,000	Total Births	Rate per 1,000	White Births	Rate per 1,000	White Births	Rate per 1,000	Colored Births	Rate per 1,000	Colored Births	Rate per 1,000
Years	1921		1922		1921		1922		1921		1922	
Lee	196	19.5	234	22.6	171	20.3	216	24.3	25	15.6	18	10.8
Leon	414	22.9	396	21.9	102	17.3	110	21.3	312	25.6	286	23.5
Levy	192	19.4	179	18.1	137	23.0	113	19.0	55	13.9	66	16.7
Liberty	140	27.9	111	21.8	80	28.6	66	23.5	60	26.5	45	19.8
Madison	397	24.0	396	24.1	197	24.6	198	24.7	200	23.6	198	22.2
Manatee	380	18.8	300	18.7	279	20.2	192		101	15.9	108	
Marion	503	21.0	486	20.3	226	20.4	221	19.9	277	21.5	265	20.6
Monroe	507	25.9	437	22.3	379	24.9	344	22.6	128	29.5	93	27.8
Nassau	189	16.5	192	16.6	107	16.4	105	15.8	82	16.6	87	17.8
Okaloosa	242	25.8	226	24.1	210	27.9	198	26.3	32	17.4	28	15.2
Okeechobee	57	26.7	56	26.2	43	22.8	51	27.0	14	57.1	5	20.4
Orange	465	21.8	510	22.8	363	22.9	401	23.8	102	18.5	109	19.7
Osceola	134	18.0	137	18.0	111	17.6	111	17.2	23	19.9	26	22.2
Palm Beach	362	17.5	392	17.8	249	17.1	259	16.7	113	18.4	133	20.6
Pasco	169	18.8	183	20.0	134	19.3	144	20.2	35	17.2	39	19.5
Pinellas	455	14.8	520	16.1	384	14.8	451	16.4	71	15.1	69	14.5
Polk	1,086	26.6	1,095	25.9	890	28.4	910	27.9	196	20.3	185	18.8
Putnam	391	26.5	343	23.0	208	25.8	189	23.0	183	27.2	154	22.9
St. Johns	262	20.0	289	22.1	175	21.0	204	24.5	87	18.4	85	18.0
St. Lucie	218	25.7	217	24.5	162	25.4	162	24.3	56	26.9	55	25.1
Santa Rosa	304	22.2	279	20.4	234	21.4	237	21.9	70	24.6	42	14.8
Sarasota			57	11.4			47				10	
Seminole	264	23.0	276	23.3	142	22.7	167	26.2	122	23.3	109	20.4
Sumter	133	16.5	119	14.6	106	18.3	93	15.7	27	12.2	26	11.8
Suwannee	378	18.9	368	18.3	245	20.4	237	19.6	133	16.7	131	16.4
Taylor	154	12.9	134	10.9	131	18.7	110	15.2	23	4.8	24	4.8
Union			119	22.4			98				21	
Volusia	424	17.3	412	16.4	302	18.9	284	17.2	122	14.4	128	14.8
Wakulla	122	23.6	125	24.0	75	26.6	78	28.3	47	20.0	47	20.2
Walton	375	30.9	330	27.2	303	31.3	259	26.8	72	29.6	71	29.2
Washington	326	27.9	245	20.1	267	29.3	187	20.1	59	20.0	58	19.8

TABLE NO. 4. Births and Birth Rates per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Color, 1921-1922.

Cities Over 2,500 Population	Total Births	Rate per 1,000	Total Births	Rate per 1,000	White Births	Rate per 1,000	White Births	Rate per 1,000	Colored Births	Rate per 1,000	Colored Births	Rate per 1,000
Years	1921		1922		1921		1922		1921		1922	
State	22,074	22.1	21,973	21.4	15,211	23.0	15,274	22.2	6,863	20.0	6,699	19.9
Apalachicola	83	27.1	68	22.2	47	29.0	39	36.7	36	24.9	29	20.0
Arcadia	81	21.6	85	21.6	70	23.0	81	25.1	11	15.6	4	5.7
Bartow	108	24.3	102	22.2	82	25.5	75	22.3	26	21.2	27	21.8
Bradentown	68	16.3	65	14.8	55	17.3	48	14.2	13	13.0	17	17.0
Daytona	98	16.9	102	16.9	69	21.6	66	19.7	29	11.1	36	13.3
DeLand	74	21.7	64	18.5	47	23.2	38	16.9	27	22.1	26	21.5
Fernandina	62	10.8	57	9.6	28	9.7	31	10.2	34	11.4	26	8.9
Fort Myers	95	24.5	107	26.8	72	24.2	94	30.6	23	25.9	13	14.2
Gainesville	150	21.5	149	21.2	118	29.2	108	26.1	32	11.0	41	14.1
Jacksonville	2,170	22.5	2,205	22.6	1,288	24.5	1,328	24.7	882	20.5	877	20.0
Key West	507	27.1	435	23.2	379	25.8	342	23.3	128	31.6	93	22.9
Kissimmee	72	25.7	62	21.6	60	27.7	53	23.9	12	18.8	9	13.8
Lake City	41	12.3	43	12.9	31	16.9	32	17.4	10	6.6	11	7.3
Lakeland	246	32.5	262	33.1	214	36.0	229	36.7	32	19.6	33	19.6
Live Oak	29	9.3	28	9.4	22	13.1	14	8.3	7	4.9	14	9.9
Miami	1,077	32.4	1,073	30.0	555	24.2	569	23.1	522	50.1	504	45.4
Ocala	112	22.4	113	22.4	68	22.9	72	23.7	44	21.6	41	20.4
Orlando	285	28.2	269	25.2	213	28.9	203	26.0	72	26.4	66	23.2
Palatka	146	27.5	155	28.5	79	30.3	87	32.1	67	28.6	68	24.8
Pensacola	744	23.0	721	21.8	557	25.5	536	23.7	187	17.9	185	17.7
Plant City	109	27.8	130	32.1	74	26.0	82	27.5	35	32.5	48	44.6
Quincy	42	13.5	23	7.4	35	28.3	20	16.2	7	37.3	3	1.6
St. Augustine	117	18.6	155	24.3	75	16.4	115	24.5	42	24.4	40	23.7
St. Petersburg	233	14.8	289	11.2	179	10.6	233	10.8	54	16.2	56	13.4
Sanford	170	28.8	182	29.8	95	29.3	113	33.4	75	28.5	69	25.3
So. Jacksonville	69	22.8	78	24.5	66	23.4	66	22.3	3	13.7	12	52.2
Tallahassee	112	19.6	122	21.1	52	16.8	66	20.5	60	22.8	56	21.6
Tampa	1,204	22.5	1,204	22.0	979	23.5	953	22.3	225	18.9	251	20.7
West Palm Beach	235	24.2	258	24.7	158	27.2	167	26.8	77	19.6	91	21.6
West Tampa	223	26.3	255	30.0	200	25.9	218	29.0	23	30.0	37	50.1

TABLE NO. 5. Deaths and Death Rates per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Color and by Counties, 1921-1922.

Counties	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000	White Deaths	Rate per 1,000	White Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Colored Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Colored Deaths	Rate per 1,000
Years	1921		1922		1921		1922		1921		1922	
State	11,764	11.8	12,465	12.2	7,002	10.6	7,455	10.7	4,762	14.0	5,010	14.9
Alachua	322	10.2	386	12.2	158	9.2	191	11.2	164	11.2	195	13.4
Baker	46	8.0	52	8.9	30	7.0	24	5.5	16	10.9	28	18.8
Bay	153	13.4	124	10.9	112	12.9	92	10.6	41	14.9	32	15.4
Bradford	129	10.3	77	10.7	100	11.9	60		29	8.3	17	
Brevard	105	11.6	99	10.4	74	11.5	63	9.4	31	11.6	36	12.9
Broward	45	8.6	71	13.3	22	6.0	41	10.9	23	14.6	30	19.2
Calhoun	50	5.6	42	4.6	28	4.3	33	5.0	22	9.0	9	3.6
Charlotte			32	11.7			24				8	
Citrus	65	12.5	84	16.1	32	11.9	43	16.0	33	13.1	41	16.2
Clay	74	13.2	79	14.0	43	12.1	52	14.7	31	14.9	27	13.0
Columbia	130	9.1	186	13.0	79	10.8	114	15.6	51	7.3	72	10.3
Dade	663	13.9	736	14.5	398	11.9	435	12.2	265	18.8	301	20.1
DeSoto	225	8.3	94	11.8	184	8.2	68		41	8.8	26	
Dixie			17	8.9			13				4	
Duval	1,659	13.9	1,774	14.4	773	11.1	828	11.3	886	17.8	946	18.3
Escambia	542	10.6	552	10.2	318	8.9	315	8.5	224	14.7	237	15.5
Flagler	20	8.2	15	6.1	13	8.8	6	4.1	7	7.3	9	9.4
Franklin	36	6.8	52	9.7	20	7.0	22	7.7	16	6.4	30	12.1
Gadsden[1]	491	20.7	422	17.7	231	25.8	204	22.4	260	17.6	218	14.8
Glades			20	7.2			16				4	
Hamilton	97	9.8	70	7.1	47	8.4	35	6.2	50	11.7	35	8.2
Hardee			63	6.2			53				10	
Hernando	55	12.1	70	15.4	27	9.9	47	17.2	28	15.3	23	12.6
Highlands			44	9.7			28				16	
Hillsboro	1,098	12.0	1,163	12.4	797	10.7	834	10.9	301	17.5	329	18.7
Holmes	69	5.3	81	6.1	60	5.0	74	6.1	9	8.9	7	7.1
Jackson	229	7.3	289	9.2	126	6.9	156	8.4	103	7.8	133	10.2
Jefferson	177	12.2	166	11.4	39	9.8	54	13.6	138	13.1	112	10.7
Lafayette	46	7.4	56	13.0	36	7.0	38		10	9.0	18	
Lake	163	12.3	195	14.4	106	11.3	121	12.5	57	14.8	74	19.1
Lee	95	9.5	116	11.2	82	9.7	99	11.4	13	8.1	17	10.2
Leon	246	13.6	199	11.0	56	9.5	63	10.7	190	15.6	136	11.2

Continued.

Counties	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000	White Deaths	Rate per 1,000	White Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Colored Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Colored Deaths	Rate per 1,000
Years	1921		1922		1921		1922		1921		1922	
Levy	102	10.3	98	9.9	67	11.2	52	8.7	35	8.8	46	11.6
Liberty	50	9.9	43	8.5	16	5.7	22	7.8	34	15.0	21	9.2
Madison	193	11.7	178	10.8	78	9.7	72	9.0	115	13.5	106	12.5
Manatee	188	9.3	177	11.0	122	8.9	105		66	10.4	72	
Marion	342	14.3	359	15.0	123	11.1	141	12.7	219	17.0	218	16.9
Monroe	266	13.6	245	12.5	177	11.6	176	11.6	89	20.5	69	17.1
Nassau	99	8.6	98	8.5	43	6.6	34	5.1	56	11.3	64	13.1
Okaloosa	82	8.8	69	6.3	67	8.9	51	6.8	15	8.2	18	9.8
Okeechobee	12	5.6	16	7.5	11	5.8	15	8.0	1	4.1	1	4.1
Orange	357	16.7	380	17.0	270	17.0	280	16.6	87	15.6	100	18.1
Osceola	120	16.1	142	18.6	106	16.8	121	18.8	14	12.1	21	17.9
Palm Beach	239	11.6	272	12.4	171	11.8	182	11.7	68	11.1	90	14.1
Pasco	107	11.9	137	15.0	84	12.1	99	13.9	23	11.3	38	19.0
Pinellas	418	13.6	466	14.4	328	12.6	373	13.5	90	19.2	93	19.5
Polk	484	11.8	505	10.8	348	11.1	345	10.6	136	14.1	160	16.3
Putnam	199	13.5	235	15.7	93	11.6	113	13.8	106	15.6	122	18.1
St. Johns	207	15.8	209	16.0	128	15.4	116	13.9	79	16.7	93	19.7
St. Lucie	80	9.5	83	9.4	57	8.9	60	9.0	23	11.0	23	10.5
Santa Rosa	116	8.5	102	7.5	75	6.9	79	7.3	41	14.4	23	8.1
Sarasota			56	11.2			39				17	
Seminole	172	15.0	180	15.2	77	12.4	76	11.7	95	18.1	104	19.4
Sumter	80	10.0	75	9.2	50	8.6	55	9.3	30	13.6	20	9.1
Suwannee	184	9.2	172	8.6	99	8.2	90	7.4	85	10.7	82	10.1
Taylor	98	8.3	82	6.7	46	6.6	49	6.8	52	10.7	33	6.6
Union			45	9.0			34				11	
Volusia	341	14.0	386	15.4	239	15.0	284	17.3	102	12.0	102	11.8
Wakulla	46	8.9	40	7.7	23	8.2	25	8.8	23	9.8	15	7.4
Walton	86	7.1	105	8.7	72	7.4	75	7.7	14	5.8	30	12.3
Washington	66	5.5	84	6.9	41	4.5	46	5.0	25	8.5	38	12.9

CAUTION—WHEN USING GENERAL DEATH RATES

General or crude death rates are based on total deaths, including deaths of non-residents, deaths in hospitals and institutions.

Caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions from general death rates, for due allowance must first be made for deaths of non-residents, for age and sex, distribution of the population, color and nativity, as well as other factors which may have marked influence on the general mortality.

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

TABLE NO 6. Deaths and Death Rates per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Color, 1921-1922.

Cities over 2,500 Population	*Total Deaths*	*Rate per 1,000*	*Total Deaths*	*Rate per 1,000*	*White Deaths*	*Rate per 1,000*	*White Deaths*	*Rate per 1,000*	*Colored Deaths*	*Rate per 1,000*	*Colored Deaths*	*Rate per 1,000*
Years	1921		1922		1921		1922		1921		1922	
State	11,764	11.8	12,465	12.2	7,002	10.6	7,455	10.7	4,762	14.0	5,010	14.9
Apalachicola	31	10.1	43	14.0	17	10.5	16	9.9	14	9.7	27	18.7
Arcadia	67	17.9	66	16.8	50	16.4	48	14.9	17	24.1	18	25.5
Bartow	36	8.1	62	13.5	30	9.3	31	9.2	6	4.9	31	25.0
Bradentown	52	12.5	61	13.9	36	11.4	46	13.6	16	16.0	15	15.0
Daytona	91	15.7	116	19.2	58	18.2	82	24.5	33	12.6	34	12.6
DeLand	58	17.0	75	21.7	42	19.1	59	26.5	16	13.3	16	13.2
Fernandina	52	9.3	59	9.9	20	7.0	14	4.6	32	11.1	45	15.3
Fort Myers	48	12.4	82	20.5	39	13.1	67	21.8	9	10.1	15	16.3
Gainesville	81	11.6	105	14.9	45	11.1	48	11.6	36	12.3	57	19.6
Jacksonville	1,462	15.4	1,514	15.5	642	12.3	673	12.5	820	19.1	841	19.2
Key West	265	14.1	239	12.8	176	12.0	173	11.8	89	21.9	66	16.3
Kissimmee	33	11.8	46	16.1	21	9.7	35	15.8	12	18.8	11	16.9
Lake City	25	7.5	49	14.7	17	9.3	28	15.2	8	5.3	21	14.0
Lakeland	162	21.4	180	22.7	114	19.2	136	21.8	48	29.3	44	26.1
Live Oak	28	9.2	39	12.6	15	8.9	14	8.3	13	9.1	25	17.6
Miami	525	15.8	576	16.1	308	13.5	332	13.5	217	20.9	244	21.9
Ocala	114	22.8	128	25.4	49	16.5	70	23.1	65	32.0	58	28.8
Orlando	213	21.1	238	22.3	162	21.9	175	22.4	51	18.6	63	22.1
Palatka	84	15.8	97	17.8	31	11.9	42	15.5	53	19.7	55	20.1
Pensacola	408	12.7	398	12.0	230	10.5	223	9.9	178	17.1	175	16.8
Plant City	58	14.8	62	15.3	41	14.4	40	13.5	17	15.8	22	20.4
Quincy	24	7.7	12	3.9	14	11.3	8	6.5	10	5.3	4	2.1
St. Augustine	146	23.2	141	22.2	95	20.8	92	19.7	51	29.6	49	29.0
St. Petersburg	266	13.1	307	11.9	205	12.1	243	11.2	61	18.0	64	15.3
Sanford	104	17.7	117	19.2	41	12.6	48	14.2	63	23.9	69	25.3
So. Jacksonville	33	10.9	50	15.7	24	8.6	30	10.1	9	41.2	20	87.0
Tallahassee	114	19.9	96	16.6	37	12.0	35	10.9	77	29.2	61	23.6
Tampa	689	12.9	682	12.5	468	11.2	445	10.4	221	18.6	237	27.8
West Palm Beach	163	16.8	178	17.1	107	18.4	100	16.1	56	14.3	78	18.5
West Tampa	74	8.7	77	9.1	52	6.7	60	7.7	22	28.6	17	23.1

TABLE NO. 7. Deaths of Children Under One Year and Infant Mortality Rates by Color and by Counties, 1921-1922.

Counties	*Total Deaths Under 1 Year*	*Rate per 1,000 Births*	*Total Deaths Under 1 Year*	*Rate per 1,000 Births*	*White Deaths Under 1 Year*	*Rate per 1,000 Births*	*White Deaths Under 1 Year*	*Rate per 1,000 Births*	*Colored Deaths Under 1 Year*	*Rate per 1,000 Births*	*Colored Deaths Under 1 Year*	*Rate per 1,000 Births*
Years	1921		1922		1921		1922		1921		1922	
State	1,770	80	1,691	77	1,001	66	997	65	769	112	694	104
Alachua	31	51	39	69	17	45	23	61	14	62	16	83
Baker	14	79	6	33	9	59	4	29	5	200	2	50
Bay	25	82	13	45	20	85	8	37	5	73	5	78
Bradford	28	92	11	68	26	101	11	87	2	44		
Brevard	15	101	7	48	8	73	4	38	7	180	3	75
Broward	11	80	11	71	2	24	5	59	9	170	6	87
Calhoun	12	82	13	73	6	61	11	77	6	128	2	56
Charlotte			7	140			5	116			2	286
Citrus	5	43	8	59	3	38	3	36	2	54	5	98
Clay	7	65	7	61	6	88	6	80	1	26	1	26
Columbia	17	76	21	89	9	64	17	119	8	98	4	43
Dade	156	114	149	104	57	78	56	70	99	157	93	149
DeSoto	30	46	14	87	23	39	12	81	7	106	2	182
Dixie												
Duval	220	85	213	80	104	65	118	71	116	118	95	95
Escambia	100	89	84	75	67	78	50	59	33	125	34	131
Flagler	3	111	2	41	2	100	1	35	1	143	1	50
Franklin	8	71	9	80	5	74	2	29	3	67	7	159
Gadsden[1]	44	84	32	69	19	83	17	80	25	84	15	59
Glades			1	25			1	26				
Hamilton	17	85	9	60	10	79	5	46	7	96	4	100
Hardee			11	23			11	50				
Hernando	6	79	10	133	4	77	8	146	2	83	2	100
Highlands			5	62			3	45			2	143
Hillsboro	163	75	158	68	130	71	119	62	33	101	39	96
Holmes	22	70	18	73	20	68	15	66	2	100	3	167
Jackson	40	69	46	72	19	57	23	56	21	101	23	101
Jefferson	34	74	22	62	2	18	1	11	32	92	21	78
Lafayette	9	63	8	51	8	62	7	47	1	72	1	111
Lake	10	40	28	108	7	38	15	80	3	45	13	189

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 7. Deaths of Children Under One Year and Infant Mortality Rates by Color and by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Total Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Total Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	White Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	White Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Colored Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Colored Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births
Years	1921		1922		1921		1922		1921		1922	
Lee	11	56	17	73	11	64	14	65			3	167
Leon	46	111	40	101	6	59	10	91	40	128	30	105
Levy	13	68	12	67	7	51	6	53	6	109	6	91
Liberty	11	79	10	90	5	62	6	91	6	100	4	89
Madison	45	113	36	91	14	71	18	91	31	155	18	91
Manatee	22	58	24	80	10	36	12	63	12	119	12	111
Marion	54	107	55	113	18	80	23	104	36	130	32	121
Monroe	45	89	48	110	31	82	37	108	14	109	11	118
Nassau	14	74	12	63	5	47	5	48	9	110	7	80
Okaloosa	24	99	13	58	19	90	10	51	5	156	3	107
Okeechobee	2	35	4	71	2	47	4	78				
Orange	35	75	28	55	31	85	20	50	4	39	8	73
Osceola	5	37	8	58	5	45	5	45			3	115
Palm Beach	32	88	21	54	24	97	14	54	8	71	7	53
Pasco	8	47	19	104	5	37	14	97	3	86	5	128
Pinellas	42	92	40	77	18	47	30	67	24	338	10	145
Polk	63	58	70	64	43	48	40	44	20	102	30	162
Putnam	33	84	29	85	15	72	10	53	18	98	19	123
St. Johns	24	92	21	73	15	86	12	59	9	103	9	106
St. Lucie	16	73	11	51	12	74	8	49	4	72	3	55
Santa Rosa	19	63	12	43	15	64	9	38	4	57	3	71
Sarasota			6	105			4	85			2	200
Seminole	37	140	36	130	17	120	14	84	20	164	22	200
Sumter	16	120	13	109	8	75	11	118	8	296	2	77
Suwannee	37	98	27	73	18	74	18	76	19	143	9	69
Taylor	16	104	12	90	11	84	10	91	5	217	2	83
Union			6	50			6	61				
Volusia	31	73	37	90	18	60	26	92	13	107	11	86
Wakulla	8	66	18	144	7	93	10	128	1	21	8	170
Walton	22	59	28	85	20	66	21	81	2	28	7	99
Washington	12	37	16	65	8	30	9	48	4	68	7	121

TABLE NO. 8. Deaths of Children Under One Year and Infant Mortality Rates for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population by Color, 1921-1922.

Cities over 2,500 Population	Total Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Total Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	White Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	White Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Colored Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Colored Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births
Years	1921		1922		1921		1922		1921		1922	
State	1,770	80	1,691	77	1,001	66	997	65	769	112	694	104
Apalachicola	6	72	7	103	3	64	1	26	3	83	6	207
Arcadia	7	86	13	153	5	71	11	136	2	182	2	500
Bartow	6	56	10	98	6	73	5	66			5	185
Bradentown	3	34	6	92	1	18	4	83	2	154	2	118
Daytona	6	61	7	69	2	29	4	61	4	138	3	83
DeLand	5	67	8	125	5	104	6	158			2	77
Fernandina	7	103	7	123	1	36	2	65	6	176	5	192
Fort Myers	2	21	9	83	2	28	6	64			3	231
Gainesville	6	40	12	81	4	34	7	65	2	63	5	122
Jacksonville	190	88	176	80	83	64	86	65	107	121	90	103
Key West	45	89	47	108	31	82	36	105	14	109	11	118
Kissimmee	2	28	8	129	2	33	5	94			3	333
Lake City	2	49	2	47	2	63	2	63				
Lakeland	15	61	17	65	10	47	13	57	5	156	4	121
Live Oak	2	69	3	107	2	91	2	143			1	71
Miami	130	121	113	105	48	87	42	74	82	157	71	141
Ocala	15	134	19	168	10	147	15	208	5	114	4	98
Orlando	15	53	16	60	13	61	12	59	2	28	4	61
Palatka	13	89	12	77	5	63	2	23	8	119	10	147
Pensacola	62	83	58	80	40	72	30	56	22	107	28	151
Plant City	6	55	6	46	6	81	5	61			1	21
Quincy	2	48	3	130	2	57	2	100			1	333
St. Augustine	15	128	16	103	9	120	10	87	6	143	6	150
St. Petersburg	27	116	25	87	8	45	15	64	19	352	10	179
Sanford	23	135	20	110	9	95	8	71	14	187	12	174
So. Jacksonville	8	116	4	51	6	91	4	61	2	667		
Tallahassee	18	161	14	115	3	58	4	61	15	250	10	179
Tampa	98	81	83	69	76	78	55	58	22	98	28	112
West Palm Beach	19	81	16	62	13	82	9	54	6	78	7	77
West Tampa	21	94	23	90	17	85	18	83	4	174	5	135

TABLE NO. 9. Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Months and by Counties, 1921-1922.

Counties.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	April	April	May	May	June	June
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	1,862	1,920	1,800	1,756	1,852	1,980	1,757	1,643	1,596	1,490	1,460	1,358
Alachua	48	57	45	43	37	47	54	49	37	45	48	37
Baker	12	20	12	14	17	20	14	13	16	14	11	9
Bay	20	28	22	20	29	24	23	16	28	15	14	16
Bradford	26	17	28	22	27	19	20	10	25	15	28	7
Brevard	12	14	9	10	12	17	14	8	14	6	10	15
Broward	10	13	8	12	6	19	14	17	12	6	15	10
Calhoun	5	13	13	15	16	13	7	11	9	4	11	7
Charlotte		8		10		1		6		5		1
Citrus	11	17	8	10	10	17	14	12	6	8	8	6
Clay	12	11	12	12	15	17	4	12	7	7	6	3
Columbia	14	24	19	20	25	15	19	14	13	11	16	16
Dade	125	123	113	121	110	118	106	84	114	95	93	102
DeSoto	54	13	56	10	51	12	54	17	52	11	48	5
Dixie		3		1		4		4				1
Duval	213	228	233	213	201	215	189	201	184	183	183	175
Escambia	94	99	91	89	80	103	82	67	80	87	78	76
Flagler	2	4	4	5	2	6	2	4	3	4	1	8
Franklin	12	10	6	8	5	8	10	10	7	8	5	5
Glades		6		5		30	34	26	46	37	43	30
Gadsden[1]	50	43	40	48	39	4		5				4
Hamilton	24	8	12	3	17	7	21	17	16	14	11	8
Hardee		20		25		27		22		14		13
Hernando	4	5	6	4	12	5	7	11	4	4	7	3
Highlands		8		11		10		6		5		4
Hillsboro	194	210	155	189	161	209	163	167	153	125	127	151
Holmes	26	14	32	21	20	18	30	22	22	22	13	21
Jackson	45	67	40	58	53	66	54	51	23	55	36	47
Jefferson	44	33	37	29	32	31	45	43	39	18	23	20
Lafayette	11	12	8	13	14	13	10	14	11	10	15	11
Lake	22	19	17	21	21	18	17	13	20	28	25	18

[1]State Hospital Births included.

TABLE NO. 9. Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Months and by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	April	April	May	May	June	June
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	14	10	18	13	16	19	20	23	10	18	13	12
Leon	42	41	34	31	47	31	26	29	39	29	29	21
Levy	20	10	26	9	13	10	14	14	10	11	16	19
Liberty	8	10	15	10	16	8	12	8	12	6	9	6
Madison	39	39	34	23	41	35	32	23	23	22	21	22
Manatee	32	21	30	18	37	21	28	21	24	23	19	21
Marion	52	45	50	40	42	46	40	38	43	29	33	19
Monroe	41	38	39	40	47	45	35	43	32	38	28	28
Nassau	19	13	14	18	22	25	17	14	11	12	12	6
Okaloosa	22	22	18	12	30	11	19	18	17	21	11	8
Okeechobee	4	11	7	7	3	13	4	3	4	1	1	
Orange	33	30	32	31	28	56	44	43	26	43	47	33
Osceola	10	10	15	7	9	11	10	7	14	13	9	12
Palm Beach	38	45	23	29	28	42	30	18	28	33	21	22
Pasco	13	8	18	22	13	19	15	18	15	13	13	14
Pinellas	27	31	40	35	43	49	21	40	30	45	39	49
Polk	97	87	86	101	101	105	95	68	77	72	54	56
Putnam	39	26	24	21	32	27	39	24	22	19	30	25
St. Johns	24	17	33	22	24	21	21	25	20	16	15	23
St. Lucie	23	9	12	15	18	19	9	17	18	19	21	12
Santa Rosa	24	34	25	24	30	26	28	21	24	17	12	14
Sarasota		5		4		4		4		3		7
Seminole	17	32	16	24	21	21	20	20	25	16	18	10
Sumter	10	8	6	5	15	14	13	13	15	7	18	9
Suwannee	33	39	50	23	34	36	33	36	30	25	21	24
Taylor	9	10	15	11	12	18	14	4	2	8	13	8
Union		8		6		18		10		8		11
Volusia	30	38	43	38	48	38	29	42	25	29	22	14
Wakulla	12	16	7	8	9	15	11	4	8	11	8	3
Walton	17	37	24	33	27	38	36	28	25	11	18	9
Washington	23	23	20	14	34	26	35	15	26	16	14	12

TABLE NO. 9. Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Months and by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties.	July	July	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	1,778	1,770	1,935	2,000	2,088	2,110	2,144	2,167	1,914	1,812	1,888	1,965
Alachua	53	45	64	43	42	58	62	54	48	47	65	42
Baker	20	12	13	15	21	21	13	15	11	20	17	7
Bay	23	24	32	19	29	29	36	41	26	29	22	20
Bradford	17	7	27	15	33	11	26	12	30	12	17	14
Brevard	10	14	12	10	15	8	13	15	11	15	17	12
Broward	12	13	14	8	8	14	19	17	12	14	7	11
Calhoun	10	14	14	21	18	23	16	28	13	14	14	16
Charlotte		2		2		8		1		3		3
Citrus	6	17	15	9	5	11	10	10	12	4	12	14
Clay	8	5	7	11	12	6	8	5	10	7	6	18
Columbia	18	22	14	14	29	20	23	30	14	21	19	29
Dade	110	106	101	121	115	118	142	156	108	138	129	147
DeSoto	50	18	60	13	56	9	63	16	66	17	42	19
Dixie		1		1		1		1		2		1
Duval	218	232	214	235	251	264	246	281	225	183	223	260
Escambia	99	111	105	91	102	112	118	116	102	75	88	87
Flagler	2	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	2	3	1	3
Franklin	13	12	5	14	19	10	13	7	7	8	11	12
Gadsden[1]	48	41	40	48	46	42	55	39	47	34	38	49
Glades		2		4		4		3		3		
Hamilton	18	9	17	15	12	22	16	18	16	14	19	14
Hardee		15		23		29		17		12		30
Hernando	2	6	7	8	5	7	11	8	4	9	7	5
Highlands		10		2		3		5		11		6
Hillsboro	188	208	205	232	203	241	264	197	153	193	200	216
Holmes	25	20	30	20	28	30	32	16	32	15	23	28
Jackson	40	37	65	49	54	59	64	61	59	42	49	50
Jefferson	40	21	31	32	64	33	50	22	24	39	29	36
Lafayette	3	16	15	23	19	16	16	9	9	10	11	10
Lake	13	21	24	31	19	23	18	27	26	18	27	19

[1]State Hospital Births included.

TABLE NO. 9. Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Months and by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties.	July	July	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	21	22	16	17	12	17	18	25	22	30	16	28
Leon	28	33	39	34	43	37	17	34	37	39	33	37
Levy	20	17	16	22	14	19	13	24	14	10	16	14
Liberty	9	9	15	13	10	8	10	9	9	13	14	11
Madison	29	36	47	31	31	57	31	44	43	34	27	30
Manitee	33	34	41	41	28	18	39	31	39	21	30	30
Marion	48	38	28	39	41	47	38	58	43	41	45	46
Monroe	42	24	45	44	54	30	45	43	44	35	55	29
Nassau	18	9	18	25	19	22	15	21	14	15	10	12
Okaloosa	16	10	15	22	10	29	30	30	27	19	27	24
Okeechobee	6	3	9	4	4	2	8	10	2	2	5	
Orange	37	42	43	52	60	42	38	57	32	44	45	37
Osceola	10	19	17	13	10	12	8	10	11	10	11	13
Palm Beach	23	30	40	33	29	32	38	37	37	29	27	42
Pasco	8	13	10	22	14	15	16	9	9	16	25	14
Pinellas	38	36	30	67	51	46	45	51	43	26	48	45
Polk	98	86	104	84	96	94	100	110	90	109	88	123
Putnam	31	29	22	38	43	35	35	36	40	32	34	31
St. Johns	18	19	19	31	24	29	21	24	17	33	26	29
St. Lucie	12	11	19	18	19	24	22	29	23	19	22	25
Santa Rosa	21	17	23	18	38	36	26	33	32	19	21	20
Sarasota		8		6		4		2		4		6
Seminole	17	25	27	28	33	27	23	23	28	28	19	22
Sumter	7	6	10	9	10	8	13	13	11	17	5	10
Suwannee	38	32	23	28	36	42	28	44	33	25	19	14
Taylor	7	14	17	13	11	15	14	13	24	13	15	7
Union		12		16		5		6		13		6
Volusia	42	29	29	34	50	48	39	42	31	34	37	26
Wakulla	10	9	16	15	9	15	9	14	15	8	8	7
Walton	25	17	36	32	45	29	42	33	38	35	42	28
Washington	20	18	27	18	36	30	27	25	39	27	25	21

TABLE NO. 10. Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Months, 1921-1922.

Cities	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	April	April	May	May	June	June
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	1,862	1,920	1,800	1,756	1,852	1,980	1,757	1,643	1,596	1,490	1,460	1,358
Apalachicola	9	6	1	3	3	4	8	5	5	7	4	1
Arcadia	7	7	8	5	13	4	6	7	5	8	7	4
Bartow	10	4	8	11	5	11	10	9	9	3	7	5
Bradentown	8	5	4	4		5	6	2	3	9	7	3
Daytona	5	11	12	5	10	11	5	9	6	6	5	5
DeLand	2	5	8	6	5	6	5	4	5	7	2	2
Fernandina	7	4	2	5	3	8	5	3	7	2		2
Fort Myers	6	2	9	3	9	8	11	11	6	7	6	5
Gainesville	12	25	11	7	10	9	14	11	7	9	15	15
Jacksonville	179	188	193	187	171	182	152	157	157	151	152	148
Key West	41	38	39	40	47	45	35	43	32	38	28	28
Kissimmee	5	5	6	2	4	6	6	5	8	2	4	3
Lake City	3	2	5	6	7	3	3	3	3	2	5	2
Lakeland	21	22	16	25	30	31	18	20	20	20	10	15
Live Oak	4	4	3	1	3	4	3	4	7	2	2	4
Miami	106	81	89	90	87	91	74	59	92	78	70	80
Ocala	12	11	11	8	10	4	11	10	13	9	9	6
Orlando	22	12	15	18	15	32	28	24	13	16	19	17
Palatka	13	12	9	13	6	12	16	7	8	8	12	13
Pensacola	67	66	55	67	57	69	51	45	41	52	59	48
Plant City	12	7	15	11	6	8	9	10	6	6	8	10
Quincy	7	1	5	1	6	4	8		6	1	3	2
St. Augustine	13	10	14	10	11	14	7	13	10	8	7	8
St. Petersburg	13	14	19	18	21	30	12	23	12	25	26	21
Sanford	8	24	4	18	9	16	11	15	17	13	14	6
So. Jacksonville	4	13	8	3	1	6	8	1	2	4	8	7
Tallahassee	8	15	7	6	9	9	7	9	15	6	8	9
Tampa	98	138	85	95	90	105	95	86	92	64	75	67
West Palm Beach	26	31	16	24	18	28	19	11	15	24	15	11
West Tampa	26	17	19	24	13	30	13	19	15	11	10	17

TABLE NO. 10. Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Months, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	July	July	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	1,778	1,770	1,935	2,000	2,088	2,110	2,144	2,169	1,914	1,812	1,888	1,965
Apalachicola	9	9	4	11	18	6	7	3	5	4	10	9
Arcadia	5	9	12	8	5	4	7	8	5	9	1	12
Bartow	10	6	7	6	10	8	13	16	9	10	10	13
Bradentown	10	10	5	8	5	3	9	10	5	2	6	4
Daytona	11	8	5	8	16	13	6	15	8	5	9	6
DeLand	9	4	6	5	11	6	8	11	7	6	7	2
Fernandina	7	1	5	6	11	7	2	8	8	9	5	2
Fort Myers	2	10	7	9	9	8	9	9	11	15	10	20
Gainesville	11	9	18	9	11	14	11	16	11	14	19	11
Jacksonville	182	198	180	197	218	208	213	220	193	151	180	218
Key West	42	24	45	43	54	29	45	43	44	35	55	29
Kissimmee	5	14	10	5	5	3	5	5	6	4	8	8
Lake City	7	2	2	4	2	5	2	7		4	2	3
Lakeland	23	18	26	24	26	19	18	14	22	23	16	31
Live Oak	3		1	1	2	4	1	3		1		
Miami	94	81	88	93	84	90	115	117	86	103	92	110
Ocala	10	8	4	8	8	12	9	16	9	8	6	13
Orlando	30	29	26	24	39	26	29	27	24	22	25	22
Palatka	14	12	6	19	16	15	10	16	19	14	17	14
Pensacola	69	69	70	56	69	71	86	74	66	48	54	56
Plant City	11	17	3	13	9	12	9	14	9	10	12	12
Quincy	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	4		2
St. Augustine	7	12	11	19	8	16	7	12	9	20	13	13
St. Petersburg	20	18	10	40	23	26	21	30	27	14	29	30
Sanford	13	13	18	14	22	21	19	15	20	16	15	11
So. Jacksonville	7	4	6	4	4	11	7	10	6	6	8	9
Tallahassee	5	14	11	7	11	8	5	11	18	13	8	15
Tampa	103	99	118	110	108	121	119	114	115	91	106	114
West Palm Beach	12	18	27	19	20	18	24	24	24	17	19	33
West Tampa	18	22	23	27	22	34	20	17	20	20	24	17

TABLE NO. 11. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Months and by Counties, 1921-1922.

Counties.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	April	April	May	May	June	June
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	1,091	1,169	945	1,033	1,080	1,069	1,025	950	1,036	924	870	923
Alachua	33	39	24	38	26	27	35	23	30	27	31	24
Baker		3	2	7	1	5	4	1	4	3	3	3
Bay	14	12	17	8	12	10	16	7	8	7	11	7
Bradford	6	6	15	9	11	8	11	6	13	4	16	3
Brevard	6	11	10	8	10	11	10	9	7	1	9	4
Broward	3	8	6	9	9	6	5	6	1	5	3	5
Calhoun	6	1	4	4	4	1	4	4	5	9	9	1
Charlotte		6				3		4		3		2
Citrus	3	9	5	4	2	9	8	2	7	5	4	6
Clay	4	7	7	7	10	4	6	7	5	3	7	4
Columbia	9	15	7	15	13	9	11	17	10	17	15	15
Dade	85	75	47	72	53	76	56	67	47	45	48	61
DeSoto	21	5	18	7	22	9	20	7	24	9	14	9
Dixie				2				2		1		
Duval	148	143	112	152	155	146	121	126	172	133	144	140
Escambia	43	57	46	39	55	49	41	41	50	47	31	51
Flagler	2		4		1	2	3	1	3	1		1
Franklin	1	6	3	4		4	7	1	3	6	3	3
Gadsden[1]	45	24	27	31	50	44	50	31	30	30	38	34
Glades		2		1		2		1		3		1
Hamilton	10	12	5	13	5	5	12	2	10	4	8	4
Hardee		9		4		3		10		8		2
Hernando	3		4	4	5	3	4	7	3	5	6	3
Highlands		1		5		1		4		3		7
Hillsboro	96	133	84	92	124	78	92	92	94	95	91	78
Holmes	11	10	4	5	5	2	7	2	6	4	5	3
Jackson	19	25	21	19	20	19	16	16	20	32	16	18
Jefferson	13	16	8	15	11	18	10	11	13	9	15	11
Lafayette	5	8	3	1	4	10	5	7	2	2	2	2
Lake	13	22	19	16	14	16	12	14	10	5	14	22

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 11. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Months and by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	April	April	May	May	June	June
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	7	8	11	9	10	15	4	9	9	6	7	6
Leon	20	17	12	20	13	17	25	15	25	16	18	18
Levy	7	4	14	6	9	7	4	3	8	9	7	16
Liberty	6	3	2	3	2	1	4	8	1	4	6	4
Madison	17	12	10	16	16	11	17	14	17	10	16	12
Manatee	15	21	17	17	19	12	15	9	20	15	10	15
Marion	27	35	30	17	34	26	31	30	29	30	19	24
Monroe	25	36	22	13	26	17	26	20	21	32	18	24
Nassau	8	7	7	10	7	8	11	9	11	6	9	6
Okaloosa	10	4	6	1	3	7	8	8	4	8	5	9
Okeechobee	1	1	1		1	2		3	1		1	2
Orange	42	35	34	39	36	41	27	32	35	20	24	26
Osceola	12	13	11	12	6	15	13	17	9	7	11	7
Palm Beach	33	25	29	21	22	33	14	22	14	27	14	17
Pasco	8	8	13	11	5	16	23	10	9	18	7	10
Pinellas	37	60	44	53	51	67	48	43	33	25	25	26
Polk	52	45	37	36	44	35	35	30	41	40	29	37
Putnam	22	19	16	19	14	15	16	14	16	15	15	16
St. Johns	19	19	22	10	21	20	18	18	22	13	15	16
St. Lucie	8	11	5	6	8	6	9	5	4	4	4	6
Santa Rosa	11	12	6	10	9	9	7	7	10	3	10	6
Sarasota		5		3		5		9		4		10
Seminole	13	14	8	18	15	12	18	15	23	12	7	15
Sumter	5	11	6	5	4	6	4	6	10	7	7	4
Suwannee	21	9	14	16	20	15	19	14	24	9	12	16
Taylor	7	5	8	5	11	6	13	7	10	9	6	3
Union		5		1		3		4		4		2
Volusia	46	36	43	51	41	49	27	29	32	27	15	28
Wakulla	4	4	4	6	3		3	1	3		2	3
Walton	4	17	11	7	7	8	9	4	12	10	3	8
Washington	5	3		1	1	5	11	7	6	8	5	7

TABLE NO. 11. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Months and by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties.	July	July	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	891	992	925	1,015	875	1,017	954	1,088	1,016	1,082	1,056	1,203
Alachua	19	29	27	46	22	33	21	33	22	34	32	33
Baker	5	5	7	3	6	7	5	5	5	5	4	5
Bay	9	4	10	13	13	16	11	9	18	16	14	15
Bradford	8	8	4	5	8	5	15	8	11	5	11	10
Brevard	11	7	8	10	3	6	9	11	11	8	11	13
Broward	4	7	3	3	3	2	2	3	6	7		10
Calhoun	2	7	1	1	1	3	3	4	7	2	4	5
Charlotte				4		2		2		2		4
Citrus	8	9	5	11	2	5	9	6	7	11	5	7
Clay	8	6	2	9	10	6	8	9	3	6	4	11
Columbia	7	16	14	13	13	11	9	14	11	25	11	19
Dade	41	44	46	54	53	57	53	57	60	60	74	68
DeSoto	20	5	19	8	17	6	17	6	18	12	15	11
Dixie		3		1		3		1		4		
Duval	135	154	149	126	125	168	129	157	121	152	148	177
Escambia	54	50	37	35	45	43	47	52	43	32	50	56
Flagler	1	2		1	2	1		1	2	1	2	4
Franklin	2	6		5	2	5	7	5	2	2	6	5
Gadsden[1]	47	34	37	37	46	31	41	45	43	45	37	36
Glades		3		1		2		2		2		
Hamilton	14	4	5	7	15	6	5	6	1	4	7	3
Hardee		6		6		3		3		5		4
Hernando	4	7	4	4	4	7	8	13	4	8	6	9
Highlands		6		1		2		2		6		6
Hillsboro	79	86	83	105	70	89	86	92	93	105	106	118
Holmes	3	7	4	5	2	10	8	14	6	10	8	9
Jackson	18	26	26	16	18	37	17	24	22	31	16	26
Jefferson	25	13	17	16	15	14	20	14	16	14	14	15
Lafayette	7	1	4	3	4	2	4	5	2	8	4	7
Lake	18	19	13	19	10	12	14	12	15	20	11	18

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 11. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Months and by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties.	July	July	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	6	9	6	12	3	11	11	10	12	10	9	11
Leon	20	13	22	15	18	21	19	16	26	17	28	14
Levy	7	10	10	11	10	8	7	10	10	9	9	5
Liberty	5	5	7	6	5	6	3	1	3	1	6	1
Madison	8	19	19	21	18	9	25	17	19	17	11	20
Manatee	16	15	15	24	17	14	11	11	17	10	16	14
Marion	34	28	24	36	27	25	24	39	30	32	33	37
Monroe	18	18	26	20	20	14	23	24	19	12	22	15
Nassau	6	12	9	3	6	11	9	12	5	6	11	8
Okaloosa	8	8	3	2	5	7	8	4	11	7	11	4
Okeechobee	1	1	2				3	4	1	1		2
Orange	22	22	30	26	25	30	22	29	34	40	26	40
Osceola	7	13	9	9	3	13	11	14	18	7	10	15
Palm Beach	22	25	16	17	11	13	20	29	26	20	18	23
Pasco	4	15	8	10	10	3	5	11	7	9	8	16
Pinellas	18	22	30	35	23	25	32	33	32	27	45	50
Polk	34	41	43	46	38	46	37	38	41	55	53	56
Putnam	17	23	17	26	14	19	23	26	16	24	13	19
St. Johns	16	12	13	15	14	20	11	23	17	17	19	26
St. Lucie	7	11	4	11	4	4	7	4	10	7	10	8
Santa Rosa	6	11	9	5	11	5	14	13	15	10	8	11
Sarasota		3		9		4		1				3
Seminole	12	13	14	12	9	19	15	18	19	22	19	10
Sumter	4	8	12	3	12	8	2	3	7	6	7	8
Suwannee	8	16	12	15	18	16	13	16	10	21	13	9
Taylor	9	10	6	8	9	9	4	5	8	5	7	10
Union		3		5		6		8		2		2
Volusia	17	18	14	22	19	29	27	30	29	30	31	37
Wakulla	4	3	2	2	6	3	6	7	7	1	2	10
Walton	1	6	12	8	6	12	6	11	9	6	6	8
Washington	5	5	6	13	5	13	8	6	9	9	5	7

TABLE NO. 12. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Months, 1921-1922.

Cities.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	April	April	May	May	June	June
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	1,091	1,169	945	1,033	1,080	1,069	1,025	950	1,036	924	870	923
Apalachicola	1	3	3	4		4	7	1	2	5	3	3
Arcadia	7	4	8	3	3	9	4	5	9	4	6	7
Bartow	8	3	1	8	1	4	1	3	5	3		3
Bradentown	4	7	4	3	6	5	4	4	4	6	5	9
Daytona	21	11	6	13	15	15	8	8	4	8	4	8
DeLand	5	11	13	6	3	10	5	6	6	7	4	7
Fernandina	6	6	4	5	5	2	7	6	6	5	5	3
Fort Myers	3	7	6	7	6	7	1	7	5	3	3	3
Gainesville	3	8	5	11	8	7	10	7	8	5	8	12
Jacksonville	129	125	99	140	137	130	108	112	155	110	129	119
Key West	25	34	22	13	26	17	26	20	21	31	18	23
Kissimmee	3	6	3	4	2	3	2	6	5	2	5	
Lake City	1	1	1	3	5	2	4	8	2	3	2	7
Lakeland	18	20	13	15	24	16	10	9	13	14	9	15
Live Oak	3	2		3	3	2	2	4	2		4	6
Miami	59	55	40	54	42	63	45	47	39	34	33	50
Ocala	11	12	10	6	9	11	11	14	4	10	7	9
Orlando	24	21	21	30	19	26	19	18	23	15	11	17
Palatka	7	4	7	7	8	8	9	6	3	3	8	4
Pensacola	34	36	34	32	43	34	24	33	35	38	24	41
Plant City	7	10	1	3	4	3	4	3	7	6	2	6
Quincy	3		1	2	5		4	2	1	2	1	1
St. Augustine	15	17	14	8	15	13	11	9	13	9	10	5
St. Petersburg	26	41	33	38	37	52	33	29	18	13	12	13
Sanford	2	6	3	12	10	7	3	11	20	9	6	9
So. Jacksonville	3	1	1	2	3	1		3	4	5	4	4
Tallahassee	12	9	4	8	6	6	11	7	14	9	9	8
Tampa	57	69	52	55	81	48	53	61	60	49	63	50
West Palm Beach	24	18	20	16	14	15	11	15	4	19	8	11
West Tampa	5	7	9	6	7	6	12	11	10	6	8	5

TABLE NO. 12. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Months, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities.	July	July	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	891	992	925	1,015	875	1,017	954	1,088	1,016	1,082	1,056	1,203
Apalachicola	2	6		4	2	5	5	3	2	1	4	4
Arcadia	7	5	7	4	3	2	6	4	4	10	3	9
Bartow	1	9	4	6	4	3	4	3	3	8	4	9
Bradentown	5	3	2	7	5	2	2	4	7	6	4	5
Daytona	6	4	5	5	2	10	4	10	6	11	10	13
DeLand	1	5	1	3	3	5	5	8	11	3	1	4
Fernandina	1	8	2	1	2	7	8	7	1	4	5	5
Fort Myers	2	7	2	10	2	7	7	6	6	9	5	9
Gainesville	2	10	7	11	6	9	4	8	8	7	12	10
Jacksonville	118	135	127	107	108	137	110	127	109	127	133	145
Key West	18	18	26	20	20	14	22	23	19	12	22	14
Kissimmee	2	6	3	5	2	3	1	4	4	1	1	6
Lake City	2	5	1	2	4	3	1	5	1	5	1	5
Lakeland	12	11	11	17	9	19	11	10	18	17	14	17
Live Oak	1	1	5	4	5	4	3	3		8		2
Miami	34	37	36	44	47	45	47	41	46	51	57	55
Ocala	13	10	13	18	8	8	9	16	10	6	9	8
Orlando	16	12	17	21	15	18	13	12	23	18	12	30
Palatka	9	11	5	12	7	11	7	10	7	11	7	10
Pensacola	39	36	24	23	39	34	38	37	34	19	40	35
Plant City	8	5	3	7	6	8	5	4	6	6	5	1
Quincy	1	1	3		3	3			2	1		
St. Augustine	13	7	10	11	9	17	8	14	14	7	14	24
St. Petersburg	13	15	18	19	11	17	22	19	17	15	26	36
Sanford	5	8	10	8	7	16	11	11	14	14	13	6
So. Jacksonville		3	5		3	8	3	3	3	10	4	10
Tallahassee	6	7	9	8	9	12	10	7	16	11	8	4
Tampa	48	52	59	58	40	47	52	56	54	62	70	75
West Palm Beach	16	17	12	16	8	6	15	20	20	13	11	12
West Tampa	1	6	3	5	5	4	3	5	5	6	6	10

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.

Counties	Typhoid		Paratyphoid		Malaria		Smallpox		Measles		Scarlet Fever	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	186	163		1	231	247	14	4	6	1	10	4
Alachua	4	3			4	7		1				
Baker	1	1			1							
Bay	3				4	2			2			
Bradford	3	2			1		1				1	
Brevard		1				2						
Broward	1					3	1					
Calhoun		2			4	4						
Charlotte		1				1						
Citrus		1			6	8					1	
Clay	1	2			3	2	1					
Columbia	3	3			2	8			1			
Dade	9	11				1						
DeSoto	5	1			4	2						
Dixie		1				4						
Duval	27	14			14	14	1				2	
Escambia	1	9			4	5					2	1
Flagler												
Franklin		1			1							
Gadsden[1]	9	4			14	11	3	2				
Glades						1						
Hamilton	2	2										
Hardee		2										
Hernando	6	1			4	8						
Highlands												
Hillsboro	18	15		1	17	14					1	
Holmes	2	1				5						
Jackson	12	3			30	18						
Jefferson	4				5	10			1	1		
Lafayette	3	4			9	5						
Lake					5	3						

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Typhoid		Paratyphoid		Malaria		Smallpox		Measles		Scarlet Fever	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	2	1			1	1						
Leon	2	4			13	4						
Levy	1	1			11	7						
Liberty	1	1			1	1						1
Madison	1	2			10	17						1
Manatee	2	7			6	7	1					
Marion	4	7			7	10	1				1	
Monroe	4	4			2							
Nassau	1	1			1	1						
Okaloosa	2	2			1		2					
Okeechobee					3	1						
Orange	9				5	2						
Osceola		1			1	1						
Palm Beach	1	2			1	1					1	
Pasco	2	2				5						
Pinellas	4	1			2	1						
Polk	8	4			9	6	1	1				
Putnam	2	6				7	1		1		1	
St. Johns		1			1	3						
St. Lucie					1							
Santa Rosa	3	3			1	3						
Sarasota		3				1						
Seminole	5	7			1	4						
Sumter					5	3						
Suwannee	7	6			4	3						
Taylor	2				8	7						1
Union		3										
Volusia	2	4			1	7	1					
Wakulla					3				1			
Walton	4	1										
Washington	3	4				6						

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Whooping Cough		Diphtheria and Croup		Influenza Pulmonary Specified		Influenza not Specified		Cholera Nostras		Dysentery (Amebic)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	68	30	69	95	26	63	58	126	1	1	13	7
Alachua	1	2	1	3		1	3	5				
Baker			1	2								1
Bay	2	2	1	3	2		2	1			1	
Bradford		1	3			2		3			1	
Brevard	3		2	1		2		2				
Broward												
Calhoun	1	2			1			1				
Charlotte												
Citrus					1		1	2				
Clay	1											
Columbia	4		1	6		1		1				
Dade	4	3	4	4	2	2	8	8			2	
DeSoto			1	1			2					
Dixie								2				
Duval	8		4	14	2	8	3	7			1	2
Escambia	10		2	4		1	5	6			1	1
Flagler								1				
Franklin						1		3				
Gadsden[1]	1		2	1	5	4		6				
Glades				1								
Hamilton			1			1	1					
Hardee												
Hernando				1				1				
Highlands												
Hillsboro	5	5	8	9	1	7	8	9			3	2
Holmes	1		1	3		1		1				
Jackson	1	2	4	1	1	5	3	16				
Jefferson	1		1	1	2	2	1	2				
Lafayette			1									
Lake	1	1		1	1			4				

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued

Counties	Whooping Cough		Diphtheria and Croup		Influenza Pulmonary Specified		Influenza not Specified		Cholera Nostras		Dysentery (Amebic)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	1		3			1	1	2				
Leon			2	2		2		1	1			
Levy		1	1		1		1	4				
Liberty	1			1				2				
Madison	3	2	1	2		1	2	4				
Manatee	2		2	1		1	1					
Marion	2		1	2	1	2	2	6				
Monroe	2	2			1		1					
Nassau	2											
Okaloosa		1		1	1							
Okeechobee												
Orange	2		3	3		2	1	2				
Osceola				1		1		2				
Palm Beach	1		2	1		1	1	1			2	
Pasco			1	1			1	1				
Pinellas	2		2	7		1		2				
Polk	1		6	3	1	5	5	4				
Putnam			2	3						1		
St. Johns	2		1	3		2		1				
St. Lucie		1		3								
Santa Rosa				1			1	2				
Sarasota												
Seminole			1		1		2	1				1
Sumter		1				1					1	
Suwannee	2		1		1	1	1	4			1	
Taylor						2						
Union		1										
Volusia	1			1		1	1	2				
Wakulla		1	1	2								
Walton		2		1	1	1		2				
Washington			1					2				

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Dysentery (Bacillary)		Dysentery (Not Specified)		Leprosy		Erysipelas		Acute Poliomyelitis		Lethargic Encephalitis	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	26	19	69	56	1	1	17	17	5	8	9	4
Alachua			2	2			1				4	
Baker												
Bay			1									
Bradford			1				1					
Brevard			1									
Broward				1								
Calhoun			1									
Charlotte												
Citrus												
Clay												
Columbia	1		1	2								
Dade	3	1	5	2						2		1
DeSoto	1		4	1					1			
Dixie												
Duval	1	2	4	4			2	2		1		1
Escambia				1			2	2				
Flagler			1									
Franklin												
Gadsden[1]	2	1					2	1			1	
Glades												
Hamilton				1								
Hardee												
Hernando												
Highlands				1								
Hillsboro	2	1	1	5			2	2	2		1	
Holmes			1	1								
Jackson				3								
Jefferson		2	1	2								
Lafayette			1									
Lake			2	1								1

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Dysentery (Bacillary)		Dysentery (Not Specified)		Leprosy		Erysipelas		Acute Poliomyelitis		Lethargic Encephalitis	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee			1								1	
Leon			4	4								1
Levy			1	1			1				1	
Liberty			1									
Madison									1			
Manatee	1	3	1	1						1		
Marion	1		5	2			1	2				
Monroe		1		2	1	1		1				
Nassau												
Okaloosa			2						1			
Okeechobee			1									
Orange	2	1		1				2		2		
Osceola			1	1								
Palm Beach	3	1	1	1								
Pasco	1	1					1	1				
Pinellas	1		2	5			2	1				
Polk	2	1	1	2				2				
Putnam			2	2				1				
St. Johns		1	1									
St. Lucie												
Santa Rosa			2									
Sarasota												
Seminole		1	6	2								
Sumter	1	1	2								1	
Suwannee			4									
Taylor				1			1			1		
Union												
Volusia	2	1	1	4								
Wakulla							1		1			
Walton	1											
Washington	1		3									

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Meningococcus Meningitis*		*Chicken Pox*		*Other Epidemic and Endemic Diseases*		*Dengue*		*Rabies*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	9	3	2		3	1	4	69	1	
Alachua								3		
Baker								1		
Bay										
Bradford								1		
Brevard										
Broward								2		
Calhoun										
Charlotte										
Citrus								5		
Clay								1		
Columbia								1		
Dade					1		4			
DeSoto								1		
Dixie										
Duval	2							4		
Escambia		1						2		
Flagler										
Franklin										
Gadsden[1]					1			1		
Glades										
Hamilton								3		
Hardee										
Hernando								3		
Highlands										
Hillsboro	1							3		
Holmes								2		
Jackson								2		
Jefferson			1							
Lafayette								1		
Lake										

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Meningococcus Meningitis*		*Chicken Pox*		*Other Epidemic and Endemic Diseases*		*Dengue*		*Rabies*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee								1		
Leon	1							3		
Levy										
Liberty										
Madison								2		
Manatee								1		
Marion								3		
Monroe	1									
Nassau						1				
Okaloosa										
Okeechobee										
Orange								1		
Osceola										
Palm Beach					1					
Pasco		1						1		
Pinellas								2		
Polk	1							5		
Putnam			1					1		
St. Johns	3									
St. Lucie										
Santa Rosa		1								
Sarasota										
Seminole								1		
Sumter										
Suwannee								5	1	
Taylor										
Union										
Volusia								1		
Wakulla								5		
Walton										
Washington								1		

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Anthrax		Tetanus		Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		Tuberculous Meningitis		Tuberculosis of Intestines		Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State		2	66	63	866	957	13	15	37	28	4	5
Alachua				1	29	35			1	1		
Baker					3	2						
Bay				1	9	4						
Bradford			1		4	4						
Brevard					6	3						
Broward					4	4						
Calhoun												
Charlotte												
Citrus				1	4	9						
Clay				1	8	4			1			
Columbia			1	2	16	21						
Dade			16	13	41	55	3		2			2
DeSoto			1	1	12	15		1	2			
Dixie						1						
Duval			5	4	148	181	2	4	6	8	1	1
Escambia			4	6	34	40	1	1		1	1	
Flagler					1	1						
Franklin			1	1		3						
Gadsden[1]		1	2	1	37	26			4	1		
Glades						2						
Hamilton					6	8						
Hardee												
Hernando					1	7						
Highlands						2						
Hillsboro		1	5	11	98	122	2	2	6	2		1
Holmes												
Jackson				1	16	17			1	2		
Jefferson			1	1	11	7				1		
Lafayette						4						
Lake					12	14			2			

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Anthrax		Tetanus		Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		Tuberculous Meningitis		Tuberculosis of Intestines		Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee			1	1	3	3						
Leon			3	3	19	11				1		
Levy					6	5						
Liberty					1	1						
Madison			1		11	12						
Manatee			1	2	10	13	1		1	1		
Marion			1	1	33	20			1	2		1
Monroe			7	1	49	37	1	1				
Nassau			2	2	8	8			1			
Okaloosa					4	2						
Okeechobee												
Orange			1	1	17	19		1		3	1	
Osceola					5	6						
Palm Beach			2	2	19	18		1				
Pasco				1	9	13						
Pinellas			2		26	31	2	2	5	2		
Polk			2		32	38	1	1	2		1	
Putnam			2	1	18	24						
St. Johns			1	1	13	15			1	1		
St. Lucie					8	2				1		
Santa Rosa					9	2						
Sarasota						3						
Seminole			1		18	21						
Sumter					7	6						
Suwannee					6	17			1			
Taylor					2	1						
Union						4						
Volusia			1	1	26	24		1		1		
Wakulla			1			1						
Walton				1	3	5						
Washington					4	4						

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Tuberculosis of Joints		Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System		Tuberculosis of Genitourinary System		Tuberculosis of Other Organs		Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis		Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis		Syphilis	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	3	3	2			1	2	10	7		17		129	140
Alachua									1				3	10
Baker														1
Bay													2	1
Bradford									1					
Brevard													2	
Broward														
Calhoun														
Charlotte														
Citrus														2
Clay													1	1
Columbia														
Dade		1				1	1		2				6	6
DeSoto								1						
Dixie														
Duval	1							4	2		5		22	23
Escambia								1			1		4	7
Flagler														
Franklin														
Gadsden[1]											2		26	30
Glades														
Hamilton														1
Hardee														
Hernando													1	1
Highlands														1
Hillsboro	1							1			3		19	13
Holmes														
Jackson											1			2
Jefferson		1											3	2
Lafayette														
Lake								1			1			

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Tuberculosis of Joints		Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System		Tuberculosis of Genitourinary System		Tuberculosis of Other Organs		Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis		Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis		Syphilis	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee														
Leon													2	3
Levy														1
Liberty													3	1
Madison														1
Manatee	1							1					3	2
Marion													3	4
Monroe													2	2
Nassau													1	3
Okaloosa														
Okeechobee														
Orange											1		1	2
Osceola											1		2	
Palm Beach			1											
Pasco							1						1	1
Pinellas									1		1		3	4
Polk			1										3	2
Putnam													2	2
St. Johns								1					2	3
St. Lucie														1
Santa Rosa													1	1
Sarasota														
Seminole													2	1
Sumter											1			
Suwannee													1	1
Taylor													2	
Union														
Volusia													1	3
Wakulla													1	
Walton		1											1	1
Washington													3	

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Gonococcus Infection*		*Purulent Infection and Septicaemia*		*Cancer, etc., Buccal Cavity*		*Cancer, etc., Liver and Stomach*		*Cancer, etc., Intestines, Rectum*		*Cancer, etc., Female Genital Organs*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	4	5	70	79	10	8	167	178	49	41	101	101
Alachua		1	2	3		2	3	4	3		3	8
Baker												
Bay			1				3	1	1			
Bradford			1				1	1		1	2	1
Brevard			1				7	3		1		1
Broward							2					
Calhoun												
Charlotte				1				1				
Citrus									1		2	
Clay			2								1	
Columbia	1					1	1	1			1	1
Dade			5	7			16	13	2	4	4	3
DeSoto			2	3			3	2				
Dixie												
Duval	1	2	9	12	2	1	18	14	5	9	12	18
Escambia			3	3			6	8	3	1	3	8
Flagler							1					
Franklin			1		1			2				1
Gadsden[1]			4	3			2	1		1	3	1
Glades								1				
Hamilton	1		1	1			1	1			4	
Hardee				2								
Hernando							1		1	1		
Highlands				1				2		1		
Hillsboro	1		7	6		1	21	25	8	5	12	11
Holmes				1								1
Jackson								1	1	1	1	
Jefferson							1		1	1	2	1
Lafayette												
Lake		1						1			3	3

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Gonococcus Infection*		*Purulent Infection and Septicaemia*		*Cancer, etc., Buccal Cavity*		*Cancer, etc., Liver and Stomach*		*Cancer, etc., Intestines, Rectum*		*Cancer, etc., Female Genital Organs*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee			1				1	4	1	1		1
Leon			2	2			1	2		1	1	
Levy												1
Liberty							1					1
Madison			1	2			4					
Manatee			2	2	1		1	1		1	1	
Marion			2	3			10	4	3	3	7	7
Monroe			1		2	2	2	5	3	2	2	1
Nassau				1	1		2	1		1	2	1
Okaloosa			1				2	3			1	
Okeechobee												1
Orange			1	3	1		12	10		1	6	4
Osceola				1			4	7			1	
Palm Beach		1	2	3			5	5	2	1	8	3
Pasco				3			5	2	1			
Pinellas			3	5	1		7	21	5	1	3	5
Polk			4	1			9	7	1	1	3	5
Putnam			2					6		1	2	3
St. Johns							8	4	1		2	4
St. Lucie				2				1	3			1
Santa Rosa			1				1					
Sarasota								1		1		
Seminole							1	1	1		1	2
Sumter			1	2				1				
Suwannee			2			1					2	
Taylor				1								
Union								1				1
Volusia			1	2	1		4	8	2		6	2
Wakulla			1									
Walton			2	2								
Washington			1	1				1				

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Cancer, etc., Breast		Cancer and other Malignant Tumors, the Skin		Cancer, etc., Other Organs		Other Tumors		Acute Rheumatic Fever	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	28	37	6	11	135	162	11	12	11	14
Alachua	1	2			1	2		2		1
Baker						1				
Bay	1			1	2	4	1			
Bradford		1			1	2			1	
Brevard		2			1	1	1			
Broward					1					
Calhoun					1		1			
Charlotte										
Citrus	..				1	2				
Clay										
Columbia		1			1	3				
Dade		5		1	12	9			1	2
DeSoto					7	1				
Dixie										
Duval	6	5			10	20	2	1	1	2
Escambia	1	3			3	5		1	1	1
Flagler										
Franklin						1				
Gadsden		1			2	2	1	1		
Glades										
Hamilton	1				1					
Hardee				1						
Hernando		1		1		1				
Highlands										
Hillsboro	5	2		2	18	16			1	
Holmes			1		1					
Jackson					2	3	1		1	2
Jefferson					3		1	1	1	
Lafayette										
Lake	1		1		6	2		1		

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Cancer, etc., Breast		Cancer and other Malignant Tumors, the Skin		Cancer, etc., Other Organs		Other Tumors		Acute Rheumatic Fever	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee					3	2	1			
Leon					2				2	
Levy										
Liberty						1				
Madison	1				1	2				1
Manatee		1			2	3				1
Marion	1	1		1	2	4		1	1	
Monroe	1			2	4	6				
Nassau	1	1			2	2				
Okaloosa						2				
Okeechobee										
Orange					6	9	1			
Osceola					3	1		1		1
Palm Beach		1			5	5				1
Pasco										
Pinellas	1	1			3	13		2		
Polk	2	2	2	1	9	6				
Putnam	2	2			1	3				
St. Johns	1	2			6	7		1		
St. Lucie					1	2				
Santa Rosa			1			4				1
Sarasota						1				
Seminole						1			1	
Sumter					1					
Suwannee			1			1				1
Taylor		1		1		1				
Union										
Volusia	1	2			7	8	1			
Wakulla						1				
Walton					3	2				
Washington	1									

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Chronic Rheumatism and Gout*		*Pellagra*		*Rickets*		*Diabetes*		*Pernicious Anaemia*		*Other Anaemias and Chlorosis*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	17	14	129	104	9	8	94	102	36	39	11	11
Alachua			2	4			2	1		1	1	
Baker	2			1								
Bay			2		1			1	1			
Bradford	1		2				2	1		1	1	
Brevard				1			2	1				1
Broward								1	1			
Calhoun				1			1					
Charlotte												
Citrus			1		1			1				
Clay			1	1				2	2			
Columbia				2			1	3				1
Dade	1			2	3	5	7	7	3	3		
DeSoto			2				1		2		1	
Dixie												
Duval	1	1	16	7			11	19	3	4	3	3
Escambia	1		9	6	1		1	1		1		
Flagler							1					
Franklin			1	2								
Gadsden[1]	1		27	27		1	2	3	3	4		
Glades												
Hamilton			1				1		1			
Hardee				1				2				
Hernando												
Highlands								1				
Hillsboro		1	8	7	1	1	13	10	2	3		1
Holmes			1		1							
Jackson			1	1			1					
Jefferson	1		5					1	1			
Lafayette												
Lake		1	1	1			3		1	1		

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Chronic Rheumatism and Gout*		*Pellagra*		*Rickets*		*Diabetes*		*Pernicious Anaemia*		*Other Anaemias and Chlorosis*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee			1				1	1				
Leon		1	4	3			2					
Levy			1					1				
Liberty												
Madison				3			1					
Manatee	2	2	2	2			1	4	1			
Marion			5	1			2	1	1	2		
Monroe	1	1		1			1	1	1			
Nassau									1			
Okaloosa				1			2					
Okeechobee								1				
Orange			4	1			4	1	3	3	4	1
Osceola		1		1			3	1		1		
Palm Beach			1	2			5	8		1	1	
Pasco		1	1	1			3	1				
Pinellas	1		3	1			4	6	3	4		
Polk		1	2	4			4	3		3		1
Putnam		1	10	3	1		1	2	1	2		
St. Johns	2		1				2	1	1			2
St. Lucie				1			1	1				
Santa Rosa		1	4	2			1	2				
Sarasota				1				1		1		
Seminole			3	4					1			
Sumter				1			1					1
Suwannee	2	1	1	1			1					
Taylor	1		1				2	1				
Union								1				
Volusia			4	3		1	3	8	3	3		
Wakulla				1								
Walton			1	1				1		1		
Washington		1		1								

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Exophthalmic Goitre		Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands		Diseases of the Spleen		Leukemia		Hodgkins Disease	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	4	5	2	3	5	3	5	14	3	1
Alachua										
Baker										
Bay					1					
Bradford										
Brevard										
Broward										
Calhoun										
Charlotte										
Citrus										
Clay										
Columbia	1							1		
Dade			1		1					
DeSoto							1	1		
Dixie										
Duval		2		1	1		1	1	1	
Escambia	1						2	3		1
Flagler										
Franklin										
Gadsden[1]	1		1			1				
Glades										
Hamilton										
Hardee										
Hernando										
Highlands										
Hillsboro				1		1			1	
Holmes										
Jackson										
Jefferson										
Lafayette										
Lake										

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Exophthalmic Goitre		Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands		Diseases of the Spleen		Leukemia		Hodgkins Disease	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee								2		
Leon										
Levy										
Liberty										
Madison										
Manatee										
Marion										
Monroe	1									
Nassau								1		
Okaloosa										
Okeechobee										
Orange								2		
Osceola										
Palm Beach					1				1	
Pasco								1		
Pinellas		1		1		1		1		
Polk		1								
Putnam										
St. Johns					1		1			
St. Lucie		1								
Santa Rosa								1		
Sarasota										
Seminole										
Sumter										
Suwannee										
Taylor										
Union										
Volusia										
Wakulla										
Walton										
Washington										

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)		Chronic Lead Poisoning		Other Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Sub.		Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances		Other General Diseases		Encephalitis	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	33	42		2	3	2	1		21	30	17	12
Alachua	1	1							2	3		
Baker					1							
Bay						1			7	9		
Bradford									1			
Brevard		1										
Broward												
Calhoun												
Charlotte												
Citrus												
Clay												
Columbia		1									1	
Dade	3	9			1	1						
DeSoto	1									1		
Dixie												
Duval	12	9				1			4		1	3
Escambia		3		1	1				2			
Flagler										1		
Franklin		1										
Gadsden[1]									1			
Glades												
Hamilton		1										
Hardee												
Hernando												
Highlands												
Hillsboro	4						1		2	2	3	
Holmes												
Jackson	1											
Jefferson										2		
Lafayette										2		
Lake		1										

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)		Chronic Lead Poisoning		Other Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Sub.		Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances		Other General Diseases		Encephalitis	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee									2	1		
Leon												
Levy	1	1									2	
Liberty												
Madison		1										
Manatee	2								1			
Marion		2								1	1	1
Monroe	1								1		2	
Nassau												
Okaloosa												
Okeechobee												
Orange	1	1							1	2		1
Osceola									1			
Palm Beach	1	2								1	1	1
Pasco										1		
Pinellas	2	1								1	2	
Polk	1	1							1	3	3	2
Putnam				1						1		1
St. Johns		1							1			
St. Lucie		2										1
Santa Rosa											1	
Sarasota										1		
Seminole										1		
Sumter												
Suwannee									1			
Taylor		1										1
Union												
Volusia	2	2								3		1
Wakulla												
Walton										1		
Washington										2		

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Simple Meningitis, etc.		Non-Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis		Locomotor Ataxia		Other Diseases of Spinal Cord		Cerebral or Haemorrhage Apoplexy		Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	52	60	1		9	15	13	22	664	701	18	24
Alachua		1	1						24	26	1	1
Baker										1		
Bay	1	2						1	6	6		
Bradford					1				3	7		
Brevard		1				1		1	8	6		
Broward									1	3		
Calhoun									2	1		
Charlotte								1				
Citrus									3	3		
Clay									8	7		
Columbia							1	1	6	11		
Dade	2	2				1	1	1	28	32	1	1
DeSoto	1						1		15	6	1	
Dixie												
Duval	11	10			2	5		3	114	99	3	
Escambia	5	4			1	2	1	2	30	31		1
Flagler									2	1		
Franklin										1		
Gadsden[1]	1							1	23	31		1
Glades										1		
Hamilton					1			1	1			
Hardee										7		
Hernando									4	5		
Highlands										3		
Hillsboro	6	11			1			3	63	80	1	4
Holmes		2							2			
Jackson							1		2	10		
Jefferson	1	1							7	11		
Lafayette									3	3		
Lake									8	9		

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Simple Meningitis, etc.		Non-Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis		Locomotor Ataxia		Other Diseases of Spinal Cord		Cerebral or Haemorrhage Apoplexy		Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	1	1				1	1		9	4		
Leon						1		1	3	4	1	1
Levy									5	3		
Liberty										1		
Madison	3								3	4		
Manatee		1							6	4	2	1
Marion		1				1	1		12	12		
Monroe	8	3				2	1		14	8	1	
Nassau	1	1							7	5		
Okaloosa							1	1	1	6		
Okeechobee												
Orange	1	2					2		20	28	3	2
Osceola									15	15		
Palm Beach	1	1							16	19	1	1
Pasco						1			7	9		
Pinellas	1	3			2				46	35	1	4
Polk	2	5						1	30	35	1	2
Putnam	2							1	16	11		
St. Johns	1				1		1		15	16	1	
St. Lucie									4	8		
Santa Rosa		1						1	8	7		
Sarasota		1								3		
Seminole	1	3							8	9		
Sumter		1							5	2		
Suwannee									7	10		
Taylor	1									5		
Union												
Volusia							1		39	30		
Wakulla									1	1		
Walton	1							1	3	4		
Washington		1						1	1	2		

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Paralysis without Specified Cause		General Paralysis of Insane		Other Forms of Mental Alienation		Epilepsy		Convulsions (Nonpuerperal)		Convulsions of Infants (Under 5)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	273	297	17	11	20	21	37	35	17	9	54	46
Alachua	7	7			2		2	3				1
Baker	5	4						1			1	
Bay	7	6				1	1					
Bradford	1	2									1	
Brevard	3	4										2
Broward	3	2									2	
Calhoun									1			
Charlotte		3										1
Citrus	2	1										
Clay		1						1	1			
Columbia	2	3						1			3	
Dade	8	7		1	2		1	2	2		2	1
DeSoto	5	1					1			1	1	
Dixie												
Duval	33	30	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	11	9
Escambia	18	17		1			4	2			4	5
Flagler		1						1				
Franklin	1										1	
Gadsden[1]	7	6	6	5	7	10	11	10		1		1
Glades												
Hamilton	9	4										1
Hardee												
Hernando	1	1						2			1	
Highlands		1										
Hillsboro	14	17			1	1	2				2	5
Holmes	2	2					2	1				
Jackson	11	12			3							
Jefferson	7	11					1					1
Lafayette		1					1					
Lake	3	4	1				1			1		

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Paralysis without Specified Cause		General Paralysis of Insane		Other Forms of Mental Alienation		Epilepsy		Convulsions (Nonpuerperal)		Convulsions of Infants (Under 5)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	1	6				1		1				
Leon	16	9	1						1		3	5
Levy	4	2							1			
Liberty	1	1										
Madison	9	11						1	2		1	2
Manatee	2	8										1
Marion	6	13	1				2	1	1		1	2
Monroe	2	4					1		1		2	
Nassau	3	1										
Okaloosa	1	4				1						1
Okeechobee		1										
Orange	3	5	1	1		1		1	1		1	1
Osceola	2	4										1
Palm Beach	7	1				1				1	1	
Pasco	2	6									1	1
Pinellas	10	11			1	2		2	1		3	
Polk	9	14	1	1	1	1		2			4	1
Putnam	9	8								2	1	
St. Johns	2	4				1	1					
St. Lucie		3	1				1		1			1
Santa Rosa	3	3										
Sarasota												
Seminole		3							1		3	
Sumter		2								1	1	
Suwannee	11	6					1	1			1	1
Taylor	1	4								1		
Union		3										
Volusia	10	4	1				1				2	1
Wakulla	5	3										
Walton	4	3							1			1
Washington	1	2	2	1								

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Chorea		Neuralgia and Neuritis		Softening of Brain		Other Diseases of Nervous System		Diseases of Eye and Annexa	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	2	1	3	10	5	10	18	19	1	1
Alachua								1		
Baker										
Bay							1			
Bradford										
Brevard								1		
Broward										
Calhoun										
Charlotte										
Citrus										
Clay										
Columbia										
Dade			1				1	1		
DeSoto										
Dixie										
Duval				1	1		3	2	1	
Escambia				1				1		
Flagler										
Franklin										
Gadsden[1]								5		
Glades						1				
Hamilton							1			
Hardee										
Hernando										
Highlands										
Hillsboro				2		1	2	1		1
Holmes		1								
Jackson							1	1		
Jefferson										
Lafayette							1			
Lake					1		1			

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Chorea		Neuralgia and Neuritis		Softening of Brain		Other Diseases of Nervous System		Diseases of Eye and Annexa	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee						1		1		
Leon										
Levy										
Liberty										
Madison						1				
Manatee										
Marion							1	1		
Monroe										
Nassau						1	1			
Okaloosa				1						
Okeechobee										
Orange										
Osceola			1			1				
Palm Beach					1					
Pasco										
Pinellas	1				1	2				
Polk						1	1	1		
Putnam	1			2						
St. Johns				1			1	1		
St. Lucie										
Santa Rosa								1		
Sarasota										
Seminole						1				
Sumter							1			
Suwannee							1			
Taylor										
Union				1						
Volusia			1	1	1		1	1		
Wakulla										
Walton										
Washington										

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Diseases of Ears		Diseases of Mastoid Process		Pericarditis		Acute Endocarditis		Angina Pectoris		Organic Diseases of Heart	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	4	3	5	3	12	20	47	70	121	134	1,017	1,188
Alachua	1		1		1	1	1	1	2	1	33	44
Baker								2	1			
Bay					1	1	2	1		2	12	13
Bradford							1				10	6
Brevard									2		5	13
Broward						1	1	2		1		6
Calhoun						1					2	
Charlotte										1		2
Citrus					1				2		3	2
Clay									1	1	10	13
Columbia											7	14
Dade	1		1		2		6	5	8	8	52	77
DeSoto					1				6	1	15	7
Dixie												1
Duval			1	1	1	3	12	18	17	20	178	215
Escambia		1			1	2		1	2	6	44	42
Flagler												1
Franklin										1	5	4
Gadsden[1]							2	2	3	3	39	25
Glades										1		2
Hamilton											2	1
Hardee												8
Hernando										1	6	5
Highlands										1		3
Hillsboro	1		2	1	1	3	5	7	8	8	84	106
Holmes											2	2
Jackson											4	9
Jefferson											11	12
Lafayette											2	1
Lake						1		1	3	4	29	23

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Diseases of Ears		Diseases of Mastoid Process		Pericarditis		Acute Endocarditis		Angina Pectoris		Organic Diseases of Heart	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee								1	1	4	11	13
Leon								4	3		12	16
Levy											7	7
Liberty							1				1	
Madison					1		1				7	7
Manatee							1	3	5	3	21	15
Marion							2	5	1		29	35
Monroe							1	2	2	2	23	30
Nassau						1			1	1	11	15
Okaloosa											3	3
Okeechobee	1										1	6
Orange		1		1			1	3	5	7	31	36
Osceola		1			1				1	2	21	25
Palm Beach							1	1	6	6	20	30
Pasco										1	23	11
Pinellas						1		4	22	21	50	59
Polk						4	3	3	2	2	31	34
Putnam					1	1	1	2	3	5	19	27
St. Johns								1	1	5	27	25
St. Lucie									1		10	8
Santa Rosa							1			2	14	11
Sarasota												8
Seminole							2		3	2	12	23
Sumter										1	6	5
Suwannee							1				5	15
Taylor									1		5	
Union												3
Volusia							1	1	7	8	54	52
Wakulla											1	
Walton									1	1	3	8
Washington										1	4	4

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Aneurysm		Arterio-sclerosis		Other Diseases of Arteries		Embolism and Thrombosis (Not Cerebral)		Diseases of the Veins		Diseases of the Lymphatic System	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	23	26	118	139		1	33	22	1	4	4	2
Alachua		2	3	2			2	2			1	
Baker				2								
Bay			1	1								
Bradford			1					1				
Brevard			1							1		
Broward			1									
Calhoun			1									
Charlotte		1		1								
Citrus												
Clay			1									
Columbia	1						2					
Dade		4	4	7		1	1	1				
DeSoto			1	1			2					
Dixie												
Duval	4	9	23	32			2	4		1		1
Escambia		1	5	6			2	1	1		1	1
Flagler												
Franklin			1									
Gadsden[1]	1		7	3			1					
Glades												
Hamilton	1							1				
Hardee												
Hernando			1									
Highlands												
Hillsboro	7	3	12	19			5	2			2	
Holmes												
Jackson				2								
Jefferson										1		
Lafayette												
Lake			1	3				1				

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Aneurysm		Arterio-sclerosis		Other Diseases of Arteries		Embolism and Thrombosis (Not Cerebral)		Diseases of the Veins		Diseases of the Lymphatic System	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee			3					1				
Leon			2	2			1	1				
Levy												
Liberty				1								
Madison			1									
Manatee	1		5	3			1					
Marion	1		1	3								
Monroe			8	5			1	2				
Nassau			1	1			2					
Okaloosa				1								
Okeechobee		1										
Orange		3	1				5	2				
Osceola			2	5								
Palm Beach			2	8			1	1		1		
Pasco			2	5								
Pinellas	1	1	7	11			2	2				
Polk	2	1	2	4			2					
Putnam			2	1								
St. Johns			2	4								
St. Lucie												
Santa Rosa			2									
Sarasota												
Seminole	2		3	1								
Sumter				2								
Suwannee			2	2								
Taylor			1									
Union												
Volusia			5	1			1					
Wakulla	1											
Walton	1											
Washington												

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Other Diseases Circulatory System		Diseases of Larynx		Acute Bronchitis		Chronic Bronchitis		Bronchitis not otherwise defined (Five years and over)		Broncho-pneumonia	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	9	10	3	6	33	29	41	36	1		166	203
Alachua								1	1		7	3
Baker							1	1			2	
Bay												1
Bradford											2	2
Brevard								1			3	2
Broward											1	
Calhoun												
Charlotte								1				
Citrus												1
Clay							1	2				1
Columbia				1							1	4
Dade					5	8	8	3			10	10
DeSoto					1	1						3
Dixie												
Duval	2	2	1		7	5	4	3			33	47
Escambia					3	1	4	1			17	15
Flagler												1
Franklin					1			1			2	2
Gadsden[1]					3	2		1			4	4
Glades												
Hamilton												
Hardee												4
Hernando	1										1	1
Highlands												
Hillsboro					2		3	4			20	21
Holmes	1	1			1			1			1	
Jackson		1				1	1					2
Jefferson		2									2	4
Lafayette												
Lake		1	1		1		1	3			2	2

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Other Diseases Circulatory System		Diseases of Larynx		Acute Bronchitis		Chronic Bronchitis		Bronchitis not otherwise defined (Five years and over)		Broncho-pneumonia	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee					1						1	2
Leon											2	1
Levy												1
Liberty											1	
Madison								1			1	2
Manatee						1	1				1	1
Marion											1	1
Monroe	1										9	9
Nassau												
Okaloosa	1							1			1	1
Okeechobee												
Orange				1	1	1	4	3			8	11
Osceola						1		2			2	1
Palm Beach				1	1	2	2				2	5
Pasco												
Pinellas	1			1			3	1			3	11
Polk	1	1			1		2	1			4	3
Putnam						1		2				2
St. Johns			1				2				7	4
St. Lucie				1								1
Santa Rosa											1	
Sarasota												
Seminole					1	1	1					1
Sumter											1	1
Suwannee	1	1									2	2
Taylor					1						1	3
Union												4
Volusia		1		1	3	3	3	2			6	4
Wakulla												
Walton											4	2
Washington						1						

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Capillary Bronchitis		Pneumonia Lobar		Pneumonia Not Defined		Pleurisy		Congestion of the Lung	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	12	10	175	207	203	261	10	24	36	20
Alachua			10	12	5	7	1	2	2	
Baker					1	2				
Bay			3	5	4	3			1	
Bradford			1	1	5	4				
Brevard				1	2					
Broward					2					
Calhoun				1		2				
Charlotte				1						
Citrus			1	2	1	4				
Clay				2	1	3	1			
Columbia			4	5	3	4	1			
Dade	2	4	7	11	8	19		2	1	4
DeSoto			1		4	1				
Dixie										
Duval	3	1	61	52	9	10	3	5	3	6
Escambia			6	11	9	7		2	2	
Flagler										
Franklin				1	1	1		1	1	
Gadsden[1]			7	5	7	11			3	
Glades										
Hamilton			2	1	5	5			1	
Hardee				1		1				
Hernando			1			1				
Highlands						1		2		
Hillsboro	1		12	17	6	21	2	1	1	1
Holmes					5	9				
Jackson	1		2	7	14	20			1	
Jefferson				3	8	6				
Lafayette						1				
Lake			1	4	1	2				1

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Capillary Bronchitis		Pneumonia Lobar		Pneumonia Not Defined		Pleurisy		Congestion of the Lung	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	1			1			1	1		
Leon	1		1		5	6				3
Levy			1			2				
Liberty					2	1				
Madison			1	4	5	6				
Manatee			3	2	4	2	1		1	
Marion			3	5	3	10			2	
Monroe		1	4	2		3				
Nassau				2	2	2		1		
Okaloosa				1	2	1				
Okeechobee										
Orange		1	6	6	8	11			2	1
Osceola			1	2		1			1	
Palm Beach			4	1	2	2		1		
Pasco		1		2	2					
Pinellas			6	7	12	6		1	1	
Polk	1		4	5	7	13			4	1
Putnam	1		2	3	7	8				
St. Johns			5	3	1	1		1		
St. Lucie		1		1	1	4				
Santa Rosa			2	4	6	1				
Sarasota				1						
Seminole			3		2	3				1
Sumter			2	1	2	2				
Suwannee			1	1	10	6				
Taylor	1		1	1	4	4		1	1	
Union				2		1				
Volusia		1	2	6	4	6		1	8	2
Wakulla					4	8				
Walton			3	1	5	2		1		
Washington			1		2	4		1		

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Gangrene of the Lung		Asthma		Pulmonary Emphysema		Diseases of Mediastinum		Other Diseases of Respiratory System		Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	2		36	51	11	2	1		10	34	5	9
Alachua				1						1		
Baker												
Bay				1						1		
Bradford											1	
Brevard												
Broward				1								
Calhoun												1
Charlotte												
Citrus												
Clay												
Columbia			1									
Dade	1		3	2						3		
DeSoto					1							
Dixie												
Duval			4	10	2				1	6		1
Escambia			2	3	1					2		
Flagler												
Franklin												
Gadsden[1]			1	1								
Glades												
Hamilton					1							
Hardee												
Hernando												
Highlands												
Hillsboro	1		5	4					1	5	1	1
Holmes												2
Jackson				2						1		
Jefferson											1	
Lafayette			1									
Lake			1	2	1					1		

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Gangrene of the Lung		Asthma		Pulmonary Emphysema		Diseases of Mediastinum		Other Diseases of Respiratory System		Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee												
Leon									2			
Levy												
Liberty												
Madison											1	
Manatee			2	2						1		
Marion				1						1		
Monroe			1	3	1							
Nassau				1								
Okaloosa			1									
Okeechobee												
Orange			4	5						2		
Osceola					1					1		
Palm Beach			2	1		1				2		
Pasco				1								
Pinellas			2							2		
Polk			1		1				4	2		1
Putnam			1	1								
St. Johns			1	1							1	
St. Lucie												
Santa Rosa										1		
Sarasota						1				1		
Seminole				1	1							1
Sumter												
Suwannee			1	1			1		1	1		2
Taylor												
Union												
Volusia			2	6	1				1			
Wakulla												
Walton												
Washington												

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils (Adenoid Vegetation)		Diseases of Pharynx		Diseases of Oesophagus		Ulcer of Stomach		Other Diseases of Stomach		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under two years)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State		1	26	18	1	3	43	44	221	237	390	326
Alachua			1				2	4	6	4	15	12
Baker									1	1	3	1
Bay			2				1		1	1	2	5
Bradford									3	1	7	3
Brevard									3	5	2	
Broward				1					2	2		4
Calhoun										3	3	3
Charlotte										1		1
Citrus										1	2	4
Clay									2	2	3	4
Columbia							1		1	3	8	9
Dade				1			2	2	7	11	30	25
DeSoto										2	6	3
Dixie												1
Duval			2	1			11	12	38	34	50	34
Escambia			1	1			3	2	12	11	22	13
Flagler									3			
Franklin							2		1	1	2	2
Gadsden[1]			1	1			1	1	7	4	11	8
Glades												
Hamilton							1		4	4	2	2
Hardee										1		2
Hernando							1				2	
Highlands												5
Hillsboro			2	1			5	5	8	18	43	36
Holmes									1	6	2	1
Jackson			1	1			2		4	7	2	10
Jefferson			1	1					2		2	2
Lafayette									3		1	8
Lake		1	1						3	4	3	5

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils (Adenoid Vegetation)		Diseases of Pharynx		Diseases of Oesophagus		Ulcer of Stomach		Other Diseases of Stomach		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under two years)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee									3	3		
Leon			1						9	4	7	4
Levy									4	2	3	
Liberty			1						3		3	6
Madison			1				1		7	1	9	3
Manatee									3	3	3	4
Marion			1	1		1	1		8	8	11	8
Monroe			2						2	5	22	9
Nassau			1						1	1	5	3
Okaloosa									1		4	1
Okeechobee			2							1		
Orange								4	7	12	7	6
Osceola									5	2	2	2
Palm Beach				1		1	1		7	7	5	7
Pasco								1		1	5	2
Pinellas			3		1		2	4	4	7	12	3
Polk							1	3	6	13	24	16
Putnam								2	5	8	1	1
St. Johns							2	1	4	4	8	5
St. Lucie									3	3	4	
Santa Rosa			1				1	1	2		5	1
Sarasota						1				1		1
Seminole				1					3	3	7	14
Sumter			1						1		3	6
Suwannee				2			2		4	3	4	4
Taylor									4	3	3	4
Union										1		
Volusia				3				2	8	6	2	4
Wakulla									2	1	1	2
Walton				2					2	3	4	5
Washington									1	4	3	2

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)*		*Ankylostomiasis*		*Trematodes*		*Parasites not Specified*		*Appendicitis and Typhlitis*		*Hernia*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	187	170	2	6	1	2	2	2	122	117	37	29
Alachua	5	2							1	1	3	1
Baker												
Bay	3	1							1	1		
Bradford	3	4										
Brevard	1	2		1					1	1		
Broward	1	2					1				1	
Calhoun												
Charlotte										1		
Citrus		2		1								
Clay	1	2		1							1	
Columbia		3							2	1		
Dade	7	1							8	7	1	1
DeSoto	6								3	1	1	1
Dixie												
Duval	19	22		1					25	28	9	7
Escambia	17	7	1		1				9	9	3	3
Flagler									1			
Franklin												1
Gadsden[1]	18	21							1	3		1
Glades												
Hamilton	2								1			
Hardee		1										
Hernando												
Highlands		2										
Hillsboro	17	11							16	18	1	1
Holmes	2	1								2		
Jackson	4	2							3	1	1	1
Jefferson	3	1					1	1	2	1	2	
Lafayette	1	2							2			
Lake	5	9								2		

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)*		*Ankylostomiasis*		*Trematodes*		*Parasites not Specified*		*Appendicitis and Typhlitis*		*Hernia*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	1	1								4		1
Leon	3	2							1	1	1	1
Levy	5									1		
Liberty												
Madison	1			1					1			2
Manatee	2	5							4	3		
Marion	4	7							4	2	1	2
Monroe	2	8										1
Nassau	1	1						1	1	1		
Okaloosa	1											
Okeechobee												
Orange	5	8							6	3	3	3
Osceola	1	1							3	2	1	
Palm Beach	1	2				2			2	3	1	
Pasco	3											
Pinellas	4	6							2	5	3	2
Polk	12	9		1					8	4		
Putnam		4									1	
St. Johns	4	2							4	1		
St. Lucie	4											
Santa Rosa	1	1										
Sarasota		2								1		
Seminole	4	2							3	2	1	
Sumter		1							1			
Suwannee	3	2	1						1		1	
Taylor	3	1									1	
Union										1		
Volusia	4	4							4	5		
Wakulla		2							1			
Walton	2	1								1		
Washington	1											

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Intestinal Obstructions*		*Other Diseases of Intestines*		*Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver*		*Cirrhosis of Liver (Alcoholic)*		*Cirrhosis of Liver (Not Alcoholic)*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	93	101	10	13	12	4	3	8	78	76
Alachua	1	5							1	1
Baker										
Bay		1		2						
Bradford										1
Brevard		1	1		1			1	1	
Broward		1							1	
Calhoun										
Charlotte										
Citrus	1									1
Clay	1	1							1	2
Columbia	4	3	1						1	1
Dade	7	6	1	1	1				6	4
DeSoto	1								3	
Dixie										
Duval	16	15	1	4		2		1	15	9
Escambia	7	1	2		1		1		5	7
Flagler										
Franklin										
Gadsden[1]	3	1		1					1	3
Glades		1								
Hamilton										
Hardee										
Hernando		1								
Highlands										
Hillsboro	14	10	1		1			2	10	11
Holmes				1						
Jackson		3							1	3
Jefferson		4							2	1
Lafayette	1	1								
Lake		2			1					3

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Intestinal Obstructions*		*Other Diseases of Intestines*		*Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver*		*Cirrhosis of Liver (Alcoholic)*		*Cirrhosis of Liver (Not Alcoholic)*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee									1	
Leon										1
Levy	1	1								2
Liberty		1								
Madison	2							1		
Manatee	1	2	1							
Marion	1	5			1				1	2
Monroe	2	3			1				1	3
Nassau		1							1	
Okaloosa	1	1				1				
Okeechobee										
Orange	6	3		2	1				5	4
Osceola		1							2	1
Palm Beach	2	6		1	1					2
Pasco	1									2
Pinellas	3	7			1	1	1	1	5	3
Polk	4	3		1					2	2
Putnam	2		1						2	1
St. Johns								2	3	2
St. Lucie	2									
Santa Rosa		3							2	
Sarasota										
Seminole	1				1		1		1	2
Sumter	1	1							1	1
Suwannee	2	1						1	1	
Taylor	1									
Union										
Volusia	4	3			1				1	4
Wakulla			1						1	
Walton										
Washington		2								

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Biliary Calculi		Other Diseases of Liver		Diseases of Pancreas		Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)		Other Diseases of Digestive System		Acute Nephritis	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	13	21	76	76	1		35	36	1	3	17	108
Alachua		4	4				1	3			1	8
Baker												
Bay				1				2				1
Bradford	1			1			1				1	
Brevard				1								2
Broward												
Calhoun				1								1
Charlotte												
Citrus												1
Clay				2								
Columbia								1				
Dade			7	3			7	2		1	5	7
DeSoto			2	1			1					2
Dixie				1								
Duval	4	5	13	14			2	3			3	8
Escambia			6	6			2	1			1	11
Flagler												
Franklin												1
Gadsden[1]			3	3			2	1			1	7
Glades												
Hamilton			1									
Hardee				1								2
Hernando	1										1	2
Highlands												1
Hillsboro	1	2	9	5	1		4	7			1	10
Holmes			1									
Jackson	1		1	1				3				
Jefferson			1					1				5
Lafayette			1	1								
Lake												1

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Biliary Calculi		Other Diseases of Liver		Diseases of Pancreas		Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)		Other Diseases of Digestive System		Acute Nephritis	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee			1					1				
Leon	1			1								2
Levy			1	3				1				
Liberty				1								
Madison		2	1				1					
Manatee	1			1			1					2
Marion							1					2
Monroe				2							1	
Nassau				1								
Okaloosa				2								
Okeechobee			1									
Orange		2	4	1			1	2				11
Osceola			1						1			1
Palm Beach	1	1	1	1			2					3
Pasco	1		1	3								2
Pinellas			9	1			1	1			1	1
Polk		1		3			2	1				3
Putnam			1					1				1
St. Johns		2	1	7				1				3
St. Lucie												
Santa Rosa				1								1
Sarasota								1				1
Seminole		1	1	2			2	1			1	2
Sumter	1		1							1		
Suwannee			1									1
Taylor							1	1				
Union												
Volusia		1	1	2			1	1		1		2
Wakulla				1			1					
Walton			1	1								
Washington							1					

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Bright's Disease		Other Diseases of Kidneys		Calculi of Urinary Passages		Diseases of Bladder		Stricture of Urethra	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	878	814	33	44	2	2	20	27	5	6
Alachua	20	11		2			1			1
Baker		1								
Bay	10	14					1			
Bradford	13	3								
Brevard	12	9	1				1			
Broward	2	8		2						
Calhoun	2		2							
Charlotte		1		1						
Citrus	5	7	2							
Clay	2	8		1			1			
Columbia	8	8	1					1		1
Dade	55	39	1					3		
DeSoto	10	4		1						1
Dixie										
Duval	121	120		4			4	4		1
Escambia	54	42	1	2			1	1	1	
Flagler										
Franklin	3	6								
Gadsden[1]	61	30	7	3				1	1	
Glades		1								
Hamilton	8	9								
Hardee		9		1						
Hernando	4	2								
Highlands		3								
Hillsboro	95	87	5	1			1	2		1
Holmes	8	1						1		
Jackson	3	12	2	7	1					
Jefferson	17	10						1		
Lafayette	1	2						1		
Lake	12	12		1						

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Bright's Disease		Other Diseases of Kidneys		Calculi of Urinary Passages		Diseases of Bladder		Stricture of Urethra	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	6	3	1							
Leon	23	15		2						
Levy	6	4								
Liberty	6	1								
Madison	7	6	2	1					1	
Manatee	18	14		1			1	1		
Marion	38	35		2	1			3	1	
Monroe	14	13		1						
Nassau	12	7		1			1			
Okaloosa	2	4								
Okeechobee										
Orange	35	30		1						
Osceola	8	9				1	1	2		
Palm Beach	13	9	1							
Pasco	4	9								
Pinellas	32	35		1			2			
Polk	45	47	1				3			
Putnam	16	13	1	1				1		1
St. Johns	8	7	1	1				2		
St. Lucie	6	3								
Santa Rosa	3	4		2						
Sarasota		4								
Seminole	9	13					1			
Sumter	4	5		1						
Suwannee	6	9	1	1		1				
Taylor	4	8	1	.			1			
Union		2		..						
Volusia	18	39	2	1				3		
Wakulla	2									
Walton	5	1		1						
Washington	2	6							1	

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Other Diseases of Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.		Diseases of Prostate		Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs		Cysts and Other Benign Tumors of Ovary		Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess		Uterine Tumor (Non-Cancerous)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	4	2	33	20	1	1	3	5	15	15	3	7
Alachua			2									
Baker												
Bay			2	1								
Bradford												
Brevard												
Broward												
Calhoun												
Charlotte												
Citrus												
Clay												
Columbia										1		3
Dade			1	2								
DeSoto	1		1	1								
Dixie												
Duval			5	3			2	2	3	3	1	2
Escambia				1					4			
Flagler												
Franklin												
Gadsden[1]				2								
Glades												
Hamilton			1									
Hardee												
Harnando												
Highlands												
Hillsboro		1	5	1					2	2	1	1
Holmes												
Jackson									1	1		
Jefferson				1								
Lafayette												
Lake				1								

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Other Diseases of Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.		Diseases of Prostate		Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs		Cysts and Other Benign Tumors of Ovary		Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess		Uterine Tumor (Non-Cancerous)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee				1								
Leon			2		1							
Levy			1									
Liberty												
Madison												
Manatee												
Marion	1		1							1		
Monroe			1					1	1			
Nassau												
Okaloosa			1	1								
Okeechobee												
Orange			2	1					1			
Osceola												
Palm Beach		1						1		1		
Pasco				1				1				
Pinellas			3				1			2		
Polk			1						1			
Putnam												
St. Johns			1	2						1		1
St. Lucie												
Santa Rosa			1									
Sarasota												
Seminole			1	1								
Sumter			1									
Suwannee												
Taylor									1	1		
Union												
Volusia	2								1	2	1	
Wakulla												
Walton												
Washington						1						

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Non-Puerperal Uterine Hemorrhage		Other Diseases of Female Genitals		Non-Puerperal Diseases of Breast (Cancer excepted)		Abortion		Ectopic Gestation	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	2	4	38	26	1	1	13	9	2	3
Alachua							1			
Baker			1							
Bay								1		
Bradford										
Brevard		1	1							
Broward										
Calhoun										
Charlotte										
Citrus										
Clay										
Columbia							1			
Dade			1	2			2	1		2
DeSoto			1							
Dixie										
Duval		2	9	9	1		1	1		
Escambia	1		3	1						
Flagler										
Franklin										
Gadsden[1]		1								
Glades										
Hamilton			1	1				1		
Hardee										
Hernando										
Highlands				1						
Hillsboro			1	2				1		
Holmes										
Jackson										
Jefferson				1						
Lafayette										
Lake			2							

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Non-Puerperal Uterine Hemorrhage		Other Diseases of Female Genitals		Non-Puerperal Diseases of Breast (Cancer excepted)		Abortion		Ectopic Gestation	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee								1		
Leon				1						
Levy								1		
Liberty										
Madison				1						
Manatee			1				1			
Marion			3	1						
Monroe										
Nassau										
Okaloosa										
Okeechobee	1									
Orange			3				1	1		
Osceola			1							
Palm Beach				2		1	1	1	1	
Pasco										
Pinellas			1				1			
Polk			2	2			2		1	
Putnam			3							
St. Johns							1			1
St. Lucie				1						
Santa Rosa										
Sarasota										
Seminole			1	1						
Sumter										
Suwannee			1							
Taylor										
Union										
Volusia			1				1			
Wakulla										
Walton			1							
Washington										

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Other Accidents of Pregnancy		Puerperal Hemorrhage		Cesarean Section		Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery		Other Accidents of Labor		Puerperal Septicemia	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	10	23	22	10	1	1	2		41	51	61	75
Alachua	1			1					1	1	6	2
Baker	1									1	1	2
Bay										1		
Bradford			2							1		1
Brevard									1			
Broward									1			2
Calhoun									3			2
Charlotte										1		
Citrus												
Clay											1	
Columbia							1			3		2
Dade		2	2								2	5
DeSoto			1							1		
Dixie												
Duval	3	3		3					2	3	4	3
Escambia		3			1					2		9
Flagler											1	
Franklin												1
Gadsden[1]	1										2	1
Glades												
Hamilton									1	1		
Hardee												1
Hernando			1									
Highlands												
Hillsboro		1	2	1					3		10	6
Holmes							1		2	4		
Jackson		1	1	1					3	1	1	3
Jefferson		1							1		1	
Lafayette											1	
Lake			2								1	1

[1]State Hospital Deaths Included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Other Accidents of Pregnancy		Puerperal Hemorrhage		Cesarean Section		Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery		Other Accidents of Labor		Puerperal Septicemia	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	1									2		
Leon			1						4	2	2	1
Levy		1							1	3	1	1
Liberty										2	1	1
Madison									2		1	2
Manatee			2						1	1	2	1
Marion						1				1	1	2
Monroe	1								1		2	
Nassau										1		
Okaloosa									1		1	1
Okeechobee												
Orange	1	1	3						1		2	1
Osceola										1		
Palm Beach		1	1							1		2
Pasco										1	1	2
Pinellas		1	1	1							2	4
Polk	1	2							2	3	4	4
Putnam		1									2	2
St. Johns		1									2	1
St. Lucie										1		
Santa Rosa									1	2		
Sarasota												
Seminole		1	1							1	2	
Sumter									1			2
Suwannee		1	1						3		2	5
Taylor		1	1						3	4	2	1
Union				1								
Volusia				1					1			
Wakulla										2		
Walton				1					1			
Washington		1								3		1

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death		Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions		Following Childbirth		Puerperal Diseases of Breast		Gangrene		Furuncle	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	1	5	72	55	5	3	1		11	31	15	9
Alachua			1	2								1
Baker			1									
Bay		1	1		1							
Bradford			1								1	1
Brevard												
Broward				1								
Calhoun			1	1	1							
Charlotte				1								
Citrus			1	1								
Clay			1	1								
Columbia			2	3					3	2	1	
Dade			3	3							1	
DeSoto			2									
Dixie									2	7	1	
Duval			15	4						1	1	
Escambia			2	2								
Flagler												
Franklin									1	1		
Gadsden[1]		1	2							1		
Glades												
Hamilton			2									
Hardee												
Hernando												
Highlands												
Hillsboro	1		4	7			1		1	1	1	1
Holmes		1	1									
Jackson			1	1	1					1	1	
Jefferson												
Lafayette				1								
Lake				1								

[1] State Hospital Deaths Included

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death		Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions		Following Childbirth		Puerperal Diseases of Breast		Gangrene		Furuncle	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee		1	1	3					1			
Leon						1				1	2	
Levy			3	1								
Liberty			3	1								
Madison				1	1					1	1	
Manatee			1	2		1						
Marion			5	2	1				1	2	1	
Monroe		1	2						1	2		
Nassau										1		
Okaloosa			1	1								
Okeechobee												
Orange				4						2	1	1
Osceola				2								
Palm Beach			1							3		2
Pasco			2								1	1
Pinellas			1	1						1		
Polk			2	3								2
Putnam			1									
St. Johns				1						1		
St. Lucie												
Santa Rosa			1								1	
Sarasota												
Seminole			1						1			
Sumter												
Suwannee			3	1		1						
Taylor												
Union												
Volusia			1	1						3		
Wakulla				1								
Walton				1								
Washington			2								1	

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Acute Abscess		Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa		Diseases of Bones		Diseases of Joints		Amputations		Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	22	21	7	7	9	3		2	1		1	
Alachua												
Baker												
Bay		1			1							
Bradford												
Brevard									1			
Broward												
Calhoun	1											
Charlotte		1										
Citrus	1											
Clay			1									
Columbia												
Dade	1			1							1	
DeSoto												
Dixie												
Duval	3	2		1	1	1						
Escambia	2	1										
Flagler												
Franklin												
Gadsden[1]	1											
Glades												
Hamilton												
Hardee												
Hernando			1									
Highlands												
Hillsboro	1	3	1		2							
Holmes					1							
Jackson		1			1							
Jefferson												
Lafayette		1										
Lake												

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Acute Abscess		Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa		Diseases of Bones		Diseases of Joints		Amputations		Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee		1										
Leon	1		1									
Levy												
Liberty	1											
Madison					1							
Manatee	1	1						1				
Marion				1								
Monroe		1										
Nassau								1				
Okaloosa												
Okeechobee												
Orange		2			1							
Osceola												
Palm Beach	2	1										
Pasco				1								
Pinellas		2		1		1						
Polk	1	1	1		1							
Putnam	1			1								
St. Johns												
St. Lucie												
Santa Rosa												
Sarasota												
Seminole	1											
Sumter												
Suwannee	1		1									
Taylor												
Union												
Volusia	1	1	1			1						
Wakulla	2											
Walton												
Washington		1		1								

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Hydrocephalus*		*Congenital Malformation of Heart*		*Other Congenital Malformations*		*Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema*		*Premature Birth*		*Injury at Birth*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	5	13	21	1	39	54	112	100	427	422	2	
Alachua		2				2	2	1	7	10		
Baker						1			5	2		
Bay						3	2	1	11	1		
Bradford					1		1	1	12	3		
Brevard									9			
Broward		1					1	1	2	1		
Calhoun					1				1			
Charlotte										1		
Citrus									3	3		
Clay							2		2	2		
Columbia						1	1	1	2	3		
Dade			3		2	6	11	7	35	49	1	
DeSoto			1		1	2	3	1	9	2		
Dixie												
Duval		2	2	1	3	8	14	14	65	71		
Escambia			1		2	3	5	5	28	23		
Flagler								1				
Franklin								1	1	1		
Gadsden[1]	1	1			2		1	2	7	5		
Glades												
Hamilton							5	2				
Hardee								2		3		
Hernando						1			3	6		
Highlands												
Hillsboro	1	1	1		8	10	16	18	40	42		
Holmes		1	1		2				5	1		
Jackson			1		1		1		7	13		
Jefferson					2	1			1	1		
Lafayette					1	1	1		1	3		
Lake	1							4	5	5		

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Hydrocephalus*		*Congenital Malformation of Heart*		*Other Congenital Malformations*		*Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema*		*Premature Birth*		*Injury at Birth*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee		1			2			2	1	8		
Leon			1		1		5	1	2	8		
Levy						2			4	3		
Liberty									2			
Madison		1			3	1	2		10	4		
Manatee								1	3	5		
Marion						3	1	1	12	11		
Monroe		1				2	4	6	6	9		
Nassau							3	2	2	1		
Okaloosa			1		2				5	3		
Okeechobee												
Orange			1		1	2	3	4	11	7		
Osceola									4	4		
Palm Beach			2				2		10	5		
Pasco	1					1		1	3	5		
Pinellas							2	2	12	14		
Polk	1	1	2		3	2	6	5	20	24		
Putnam							1	2	6	10		
St. Johns							1	2	7	5		
St. Lucie			2				2	2	4	5		
Santa Rosa					1		1		4	2		
Sarasota						.				3		
Seminole			1				3	1	13	5		
Sumter						1	1	1		3		
Suwannee							6		4	9	1	
Taylor									3	1		
Union												
Volusia							1	3	9	11		
Wakulla			1						1			
Walton		1					2	2	5	5		
Washington									3	1		

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy		Lack of Care		Senility		Suicide by Poisons, Solid or Liquid		Suicide by Poisonous Gas		Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	102	101	17	7	344	390	18	26	4	5	6	2
Alachua	2	2			12	20	1					
Baker					2	4						
Bay	2				5	5						
Bradford	1				6	2	1					
Brevard	1				3	3						
Broward						1						
Calhoun	1	1	1	1	1	3						
Charlotte		2										
Citrus		1			2	5	1					
Clay					3	1						
Columbia			1		6	12						
Dade	6	15			12	12		1			2	1
DeSoto	5				4	3	1	1				
Dixie												
Duval	13	13	8	3	14	30	3	4	4	3	3	
Escambia	4	3			8	11		1				
Flagler												
Franklin					1	2						
Gadsden[1]	3	1			10	25					1	
Glades												
Hamilton	1	1			3	5						
Hardee						3		1				
Hernando		2			1	2						
Highlands						2						
Hillsboro	9	13	1		28	12	3	9		2		
Holmes					3	4						
Jackson		3			13	22						
Jefferson	3				11	11						
Lafayette		1				2						
Lake		3			5	4						

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy		Lack of Care		Senility		Suicide by Poisons, Solid or Liquid		Suicide by Poisonous Gas		Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee		1			4	6						
Leon	4	3	1		19	14	1					
Levy	2	1			5	11						
Liberty					3	2						
Madison	4	1	1		17	20						
Manatee	1		1		5	2						
Marion	4	4			18	10						
Monroe	3	5			3	4		1				
Nassau					3	6						
Okaloosa		1			4	4						
Okeechobee												
Orange	4	1		1	14	12	1	1				
Osceola		1			15	9						
Palm Beach		2			7	8	3					
Pasco		1			5	8	1					
Pinellas	3	5	2		4	9		1				1
Polk	3	4		1	8	12		4				
Putnam	11				7	2		1				
St. Johns		1			2	2	1					
St. Lucie	2	1			3	2						
Santa Rosa					10	8						
Sarasota						1						
Seminole	1	1			2							
Sumter	3	1			5	2						
Suwannee	1	2	1		5	7						
Taylor	1	1			4	1	1					
Union		1				4		1				
Volusia	3	2		1	8	10						
Wakulla					1							
Walton	1				6	4						
Washington					4	4						

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Suicide by Drowning*		*Suicide by Firearms*		*Suicide by Cutting or Piercing*		*Suicide by Jumping from High Place*		*Suicide by Crushing*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	5	2	58	39	6	9	2		2	1
Alachua			3				1			
Baker										
Bay			1	1						
Bradford			1	1						
Brevard	2			1		1				
Broward					1					
Calhoun										
Charlotte										
Citrus										
Clay										
Columbia			1							
Dade			6	7	1	2			1	
DeSoto			2							
Dixie										
Duval	2	1	12	6		1				
Escambia			3							
Flagler										
Franklin										
Gadsden[1]					2		1			
Glades										
Hamilton										
Hardee										
Hernando										
Highlands										
Hillsboro		1	10	10	1					
Holmes										
Jackson				1						
Jefferson				1						
Lafayette			1							
Lake										

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Suicide by Drowning*		*Suicide by Firearms*		*Suicide by Cutting or Piercing*		*Suicide by Jumping from High Place*		*Suicide by Crushing*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee										1
Leon										
Levy			1							
Liberty										
Madison										
Manatee			1							
Marion						1				
Monroe			4	1						
Nassau										
Okaloosa										
Okeechobee										
Orange			2	1		1				
Osceola				1						
Palm Beach				1		1				
Pasco										
Pinellas						2			1	
Polk			3							
Putnam										
St. Johns			1	1	1					
St. Lucie										
Santa Rosa										
Sarasota										
Seminole	1		2	1						
Sumter										
Suwannee			1							
Taylor										
Union										
Volusia			2	4						
Wakulla										
Walton			1	1						
Washington										

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Other Suicides		Poisoning by Food		Poisoning by Venomous Animals		Other Acute Poisonings		Conflagrations		Burns (Conflagration excepted)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	1	5	34	26	10	4	24	49	12	3	82	64
Alachua							1				1	3
Baker							1				1	2
Bay			1		1				1			
Bradford			1		1						3	
Brevard								1	1			
Broward												1
Calhoun						1					2	
Charlotte												1
Citrus												
Clay												
Columbia						1	1					1
Dade		3	4	1			2	6	3		5	
DeSoto			1	1							5	1
Dixie												
Duval			8	6			4	5	1		12	6
Escambia		1	1	3			1	1	1		1	4
Flagler											1	
Franklin												
Gadsden[1]											4	2
Glades												
Hamilton								3				
Hardee												
Hernando			1	1				1				1
Hihglands				1								1
Hillsboro	1		4	1			1	3	1		5	1
Holmes											1	2
Jackson			1				1	1	1		3	2
Jefferson					1			1			3	1
Lafayette												3
Lake					1		1	1	1			

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Other Suicides		Poisoning by Food		Poisoning by Venomous Animals		Other Acute Poisonings		Conflagrations		Burns (Conflagration excepted)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee			2	1				2				
Leon								3		1	2	2
Levy				1						1	1	
Liberty								2				
Madison			1	1							2	3
Manatee					1		2	2				1
Marion								4			2	1
Monroe							1				1	1
Nassau												2
Okaloosa			1					1				
Okeechobee							1					1
Orange							1	3			2	
Osceola			1				1					1
Palm Beach				1			1	1			2	
Pasco								1			2	
Pinellas			1	3	1						1	
Polk			2	3	2			1		1	3	3
Putnam											1	1
St. Johns			1		1		2					
St. Lucie												1
Santa Rosa			2	1					1		1	
Sarasota												1
Seminole			1				1	1			2	1
Sumter					1			2				1
Suwannee							1	1			4	5
Taylor								1	1		2	
Union												
Volusia				1		2					3	4
Wakulla												
Walton		1						1			1	2
Washington											3	1

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation		Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gas		Accidental Drowning		Traumatism by Firearms		Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	22	20	7	6	114	128	91	76	8	7
Alachua	2				3		4	4		1
Baker		1					1	1		
Bay					5			1		
Bradford							2	2	1	
Brevard		1			1	1				
Broward					2	4		1		
Calhoun	1				1		1			
Charlotte				1				1		
Citrus					1	1				
Clay					1		1		1	
Columbia					2	1	2	3	1	
Dade	1	3			3	14	4	1	1	
DeSoto	1		1		3		4			
Dixie										
Duval	3	1		1	16	16	6	6		1
Escambia		2	1		6	4	2	3		1
Flagler							1		1	
Franklin					1	3				
Gadsden[1]		1					3	1		
Glades						2				
Hamilton	1				1		1	1		
Hardee								1		
Hernando					1					
Highlands								1		
Hillsboro	1	2			8	17	4	7		
Holmes		1				3		2		
Jackson	2	1			2	1	1			
Jefferson		1					1	1		1
Lafayette								3		
Lake	1				6	5	1	1		

[1]State Hospital Deaths Included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation		Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gas		Accidental Drowning		Traumatism by Firearms		Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee					4	3	1	1		
Leon					4	2	4	2		
Levy						1	1	1	1	
Liberty										
Madison					5	1	5	3	1	
Manatee					2	2	2			
Marion	2				4	1	1	2	1	
Monroe	1	1			3	2	1			
Nassau		1			1	1				
Okaloosa	1				1			1		1
Okeechobee										
Orange					3	3	3	2		
Osceola						1				
Palm Beach	1			1	7	6	1	4		
Pasco		1			1	4	1	1		
Pinellas			3	2	2	3	3	2		
Polk		1			2	3	11	4		
Putnam		1			2	3	1			
St. Johns					1	4	4	2		
St. Lucie					4	4	1	2		
Santa Rosa	1					1		1		
Sarasota						2		1		
Seminole					1			1		
Sumter					2		1			
Suwannee						1	2			
Taylor	1				1					
Union										
Volusia			2	1	1	7	4	4		2
Wakulla	1	1					1			
Walton						1	2	1		
Washington	1						2			

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Traumatism by Fall*		*Traumatism by Machines*		*Railroad Accidents*		*Street Car Accidents*		*Automobile Accidents*		*Aeroplane Accidents*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	52	68	20	15	61	58	2	5	93	122	18	9
Alachua	1	2	1		1				4	2		
Baker												
Bay			1		2	1			1	2		
Bradford												
Brevard			1		3	1			2	1		
Broward	2									1		
Calhoun					1							
Charlotte												
Citrus						1			1	1		
Clay		2				2					1	
Columbia						2				2		
Dade	3	5	1	2	1	3			6	18		
DeSoto			5		2				2	3	8	3
Dixie												
Duval	12	12	2	2	5	5	1	2	20	21	1	
Escambia	2	5		3	1	1		1		2	5	5
Flagler												
Franklin	1		1						1	1		
Gadsden[1]	1	2	1		1				1	1		
Glades												
Hamilton					1							
Hardee												
Hernando		1										
Highlands										1		
Hillsboro	6	13			7	6	1	1	22	18		
Holmes					1							
Jackson	1	1			1	1				3		
Jefferson			1						1	1		
Lafayette												
Lake	1	1		1		1			3	2		

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Traumatism by Fall*		*Traumatism by Machines*		*Railroad Accidents*		*Street Car Accidents*		*Automobile Accidents*		*Aeroplane Accidents*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee	1	2			1				1			
Leon		1										
Levy		1								1		
Liberty					1	1						
Madison					2							
Manatee					1	1			1	1		
Marion	1	2			1	4			1	1		
Monroe	1	2			1	1				1		
Nassau			1		1	1				1		
Okaloosa		1		1	4							
Okeechobee												1
Orange	4	3				1		1	2	3		
Osceola									1	2		
Palm Beach	1	1	1		1	1			4	7	2	
Pasco				2	2				1			
Pinellas	2	1				1			4	5		
Polk	3	3	2	2	8	4			8	7		
Putnam	2	2			2	6						
St. Johns	4	1			3	2			1	2		
St. Lucie					1				1	3		
Santa Rosa		2	1									
Sarasota												
Seminole					2	1			1			
Sumter	1					3						
Suwannee					1							
Taylor				1	1	3				1		
Union												
Volusia	1	2	1		1	2			3	7	1	
Wakulla												
Walton						2						
Washington	1			1								

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Injuries by Other Vehicles		Landslides, Other Crushings		Injuries by Animals (Not Poisonous)		Wounds of War		Starvation		Excessive Cold		Excessive Heat	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	13	13	21	37	6	6		1	1	1		1	2	6
Alachua														
Baker		1												
Bay				2	1									
Bradford														1
Brevard				1										
Broward														
Calhoun				1										
Charlotte														
Citrus				1										
Clay														
Columbia				1										1
Dade	1	2		2						1				1
DeSoto			2		1									
Dixie														1
Duval	2	4	5	10	1									1
Escambia		1	1											
Flagler				1										
Franklin														
Gadsden[1]				1		1								
Glades													1	
Hamilton						1								
Hardee														
Hernando				1										
Highlands														
Hillsboro		1	1	1		3								
Holmes	1			1								1		
Jackson	1			3										
Jefferson														
Lafayette														
Lake														

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Injuries by Other Vehicles		Landslides, Other Crushings		Injuries by Animals (Not Poisonous)		Wounds of War		Starvation		Excessive Cold		Excessive Heat	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee														
Leon			2	1										
Levy				1	1									
Liberty		1		1										
Madison	1			1										
Manatee					1									
Marion			2	1	1									
Monroe														
Nassau														
Okaloosa	1													
Okeechobee														1
Orange	1		1											
Osceola														
Palm Beach														
Pasco			1					1						
Pinellas	2		2			1								
Polk	1									1	1			
Putnam				3									1	
St. Johns														
St. Lucie	1													
Santa Rosa		1												
Sarasota														
Seminole														
Sumter														
Suwannee				1										
Taylor	1		3											
Union		1												
Volusia														
Wakulla			1											
Walton				1										
Washington				1										

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Lightning*		*Electricity (Lightning Excepted)*		*Homicide by Firearms*		*Homicide by Cutting or Piercing*		*Homicide by Other Means*		*Fractures (Cause not Specified)*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	12	14	12	8	172	183	30	33	34	25	10	8
Alachua	1	3			4	8		1			1	
Baker						3	2					
Bay	1				1	1		1			1	
Bradford						1			1			
Brevard								1		1		
Broward						3						
Calhoun					1	1						
Charlotte						1						
Citrus				1		1	2			1		
Clay			1			1						
Columbia					2	2						1
Dade			3	1	6	17	2	5	4	1	1	
DeSoto				1	5				2		1	1
Dixie												
Duval				1	42	46	9	6	4	1		
Escambia	1				3	3		2	2	1	2	
Flagler					1							
Franklin												
Gadsden[1]		1			5					1		
Glades						1						
Hamilton										1		
Hardee												
Hernando				1	3	1				2		1
Highlands						2						
Hillsboro	1	2	3	1	19	13	1	2	2	1	1	1
Holmes						1						
Jackson					3	2			2			
Jefferson					1	1						
Lafayette					1	1			2	1		
Lake					3	4		1	1	1		

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	*Lightning*		*Electricity (Lightning Excepted)*		*Homicide by Firearms*		*Homicide by Cutting or Piercing*		*Homicide by Other Means*		*Fractures (Cause not Specified)*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee						2						
Leon		1				2						1
Levy		1			2	1	1	1		1		
Liberty					2	1		1	1			
Madison	1				2	4			1	1		
Manatee	1				2	1	1		3			
Marion		2			4	2	2	2		2	1	
Monroe			1		1	1						
Nassau	1				2	1			1			
Okaloosa	1				2	2			1			
Okeechobee						1						
Orange	1				6	5	1	1		1	1	
Osceola					1	3						
Palm Beach		1			4	8	1		1			1
Pasco					1	2	1		1			
Pinellas	1		1		2	2		1				
Polk	1	1	1	2	12	10	1	1		1		2
Putnam					2	2						
St. Johns			1		6	3	1	1	1	1	1	
St. Lucie					2	2	1	1				
Santa Rosa	1				2	4						
Sarasota										1		
Seminole						4		1		2		
Sumter					2							
Suwannee					3	3	1		2			
Taylor					5	1	1	4	1	1		
Union												
Volusia			1		4	2	1		1			
Wakulla										1		
Walton		2			1							
Washington					2		1			1		

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Other External Violence (Cause Specified)		Other External Violence (Cause not Specified)		Sudden Death		Cause of Death, Ill-Defined		Cause of Death not Specified or Unknown	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	2		30	23	34	41	163	189	396	376
Alachua			1	2	1	3	2	3	9	22
Baker				1			2	3	4	4
Bay					1		1	1	5	4
Bradford			1			2		3	5	2
Brevard									5	5
Broward				1			1		6	6
Calhoun							4		5	7
Charlotte										1
Citrus			1				1	2	9	4
Clay						1		1	1	
Columbia			1		1	1	3	3	7	8
Dade	1		2	3	2		11	5	11	2
DeSoto							1	1	5	1
Dixie								1		5
Duval			1	4	3	1	12	7	17	20
Escambia			3	1	1	1	1	3	18	15
Flagler				1			1		4	4
Franklin						1	1		3	3
Gadsden[1]					1	4	7	3	22	10
Glades						1		1		2
Hamilton			1				7	2	5	3
Hardee						2		3		1
Hernando							1	1	4	1
Highlands						1				3
Hillsboro			1	2	3	1	10	5	20	16
Holmes						1	2	5	9	3
Jackson					1	1	12	14	20	14
Jefferson			2		1	2	5	8	22	15
Lafayette							2		4	2
Lake			1		1	3	2	6	2	6

[1]State Hospital Deaths included.

TABLE NO. 13. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Counties	Other External Violence (Cause Specified)		Other External Violence (Cause not Specified)		Sudden Death		Cause of Death, Ill—Defined		Cause of Death not Specified or Unknown	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Lee			1		1		3	1	1	2
Leon					1		5	8	19	8
Levy							3	4	8	7
Liberty					2	2	3	3	3	2
Madison						2	10	4	12	16
Manatee					1	2	2	2	7	8
Marion	1			1	1	1	2	5	25	23
Monroe				1			3	5	1	2
Nassau			1			1	2	2	4	3
Okaloosa			2		2		2	1	9	7
Okeechobee									1	1
Orange			1			2		1	2	1
Osceola						2	1	3		
Palm Beach							2	5	3	4
Pasco					1			1	1	5
Pinellas				2			2	5	2	1
Polk			1	1	2		6	9	5	14
Putnam			2				1	3	5	10
St. Johns			1			1	2	3	2	7
St. Lucie			2					2	2	2
Santa Rosa			1	1	2		1	2	5	7
Sarasota										6
Seminole				2	1		2	7	5	6
Sumter							4	4	6	4
Suwannee					1	1	7	8	17	9
Taylor			1				4		5	5
Union								1		7
Volusia			1				1	3	7	2
Wakulla			1				5	2	3	4
Walton					2	1		9	7	7
Washington					1		1	5	7	7

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.

Cities	Typhoid		Malaria		Smallpox		Measles		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	186	163	231	247	14	4	6	1	10	4	68	30
Apalachicola		1	1									
Arcadia	1	1	1	1								
Bartow			1	3								
Bradentown		4	1	2							1	
Daytona		3		1	1						1	
DeLand												
Fernandina	1		1	1								
Fort Myers	1	1	1	1							1	
Gainesville		1	1	1								1
Jacksonville	24	11	13	13					1		8	
Key West	4	4	2								2	2
Kissimmee												
Lake City		1	1	3							1	
Lakeland	1	2	1			1					1	
Live Oak	2	1		1								
Miami	8	6		1							4	2
Ocala		3	2	3							1	
Orlando	7		4	2							2	
Palatka	2	2		2								
Pensacola	1	6	3	2					1	1	5	
Plant City			1	2							2	
Quincy												
St. Augustine			1									
St. Petersburg	2											
Sanford	5	2		2								
So. Jacksonville		1										
Tallahassee		2	5	2								
Tampa	12	13	9	8					1		2	2
West Palm Beach	1	2							1			
West Tampa	3		3	1								

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Diphtheria and Croup		Influenza Pulmonary Specified		Influenza Pulmonary Not Specified		Cholera Nostras		Dysentery (Amebic)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	69	95	26	63	58	126	1	1	13	7
Apalachicola				1		3				
Arcadia	1									
Bartow	1									
Bradentown	1									
Daytona		1								
DeLand				1						
Fernandina										
Fort Myers	2			1		1				
Gainesville										
Jacksonville	2	12	2	8	3	7			1	2
Key West			1		1					
Kissimmee				1		2				
Lake City		1								
Lakeland	2	1	1	2	3	2				
Live Oak									1	
Miami	3	3	1		6	5			1	
Ocala			1			1				
Orlando	1	2		1						
Palatka		1						1		
Pensacola	2	3			4	5				1
Plant City	2			1	1	3				
Quincy				1						
St. Augustine	1	3								
St. Petersburg	1	7								
Sanford	1				2	1				1
So. Jacksonville	1	1								
Tallahassee	1			1		1				
Tampa	4	2	1	4	4	3			3	1
West Palm Beach	2			1		1			2	
West Tampa		2		1						

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Dysentery (Bacillary)		Dysentery				Erysipelas		Acute Poliomyelitis		Lethargic Encephalitis	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	26	19	69	56	1	1	17	17	5	8	9	4
Apalachicola												
Arcadia				1					1			
Bartow								1				
Bradentown			1							1		
Daytona	1	1							1			
DeLand	1			1								
Fernandina												
Fort Myers			1								1	
Gainesville			1	1							1	
Jacksonville		1	4	3			1	1		1		1
Key West		1		2	1	1		1				
Kissimmee												
Lake City				1								
Lakeland	1	1	1	1								
Live Oak												
Miami	1	1	4									1
Ocala			1	1				1				
Orlando	2	1		1				1		1		
Palatka			2	1								
Pensacola				1			1	1				
Plant City												
Quincy												
St. Augustine												
St. Petersburg	1		1	2			1	1				
Sanford		1	4	1								
So. Jacksonville		1										
Tallahassee			3	2								1
Tampa	1			2				1			1	
West Palm Beach	3	1	1	1								
West Tampa									1			

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Meningococcus Meningitis		Chicken Pox		Other Epidemic and Endemic Diseases		Dengue		Rabies	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	9	3	2		3	1	4	69	1	
Apalachicola										
Arcadia										
Bartow										
Bradentown										
Daytona										
DeLand										
Fernandina						1				
Fort Myers										
Gainesville										
Jacksonville	1							3		
Key West	1									
Kissimmee										
Lake City										
Lakeland	1							3		
Live Oak								2		
Miami					1		4			
Ocala								1		
Orlando										
Palatka								1		
Pensacola		1						1		
Plant City										
Quincy										
St. Augustine	3									
St. Petersburg								1		
Sanford										
So. Jacksonville										
Tallahassee	1							3		
Tampa	1							1		
West Palm Beach										
West Tampa										

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	*Anthrax*		*Tetanus*		*Tuberculosis of Respiratory System*		*Tuberculosis Meningitis*		*Tuberculosis of Intestines*		*Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State		2	66	63	866	957	13	15	37	28	4	5
Apalachicola				1		3						
Arcadia				1	5	11		1	1			
Bartow					1	4		1				
Bradentown			1		3	5			1	1		
Daytona			1	1	4	5		1				
DeLand					6	3						
Fernandina			1	2	6	7						
Fort Myers				1	1	3						
Gainesville				1	10	8						
Jacksonville			5	3	138	158	2	4	6	8	1	1
Key West			7	1	49	36	1	1				
Kissimmee					2	1						
Lake City					3	9						
Lakeland			1		12	14			2			
Live Oak						7						
Miami			16	12	31	41	3		2			2
Ocala				1	11	5			1			
Orlando			1	1	10	13		1		1		
Palatka			2	1	10	11						
Pensacola			3	5	29	26	1	1		1		
Plant City				1	6	5						
Quincy					2	2						
St. Augustine				1	8	12			1			
St. Petersburg			2		19	23	2		1	1		
Sanford			1		13	19						
So. Jacksonville					1	6						
Tallahassee			3	2	9	5				1		
Tampa		1	3	8	63	71	2	2	3	1		
West Palm Beach			1	2	13	9		1				
West Tampa					12	11			1			

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	*Tuberculosis of Joints*		*Tuberculosis of Genitourinary System*		*Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System*		*Tuberculosis of Other Organs*		*Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis*		*Chronic Tuberculosis*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	3	3		1	2		2	10	7		17	
Apalachicola												
Arcadia												
Bartow					1							
Bradentown						1						
Daytona												
DeLand												
Fernandina												
Fort Myers												
Gainesville									1			
Jacksonville								4	2		5	
Key West												
Kissimmée											1	
Lake City												
Lakeland												
Live Oak												
Miami		1		1			1		2			
Ocala												
Orlando											1	
Palatka												
Pensacola								1				
Plant City												
Quincy												
St. Augustine								1				
St. Petersburg									1			
Sanford												
So. Jacksonville												
Tallahassee												
Tampa	1										2	
West Palm Beach												
West Tampa												

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Syphilis		Gonococcus Infection		Purulent Infection and Septicaemia		Cancer, Etc., Buccal Cavity		Cancer, Etc., Liver and Stomach		Cancer, Etc., Intestines, Rectum	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	129	140	4	5	70	79	10	8	167	178	49	41
Apalachicola	...				1		1			1		
Arcadia					1	3			2	2		
Bartow									2	1		1
Bradentown	1	2			1							1
Daytona	1				1	1			1	1		
DeLand		1				1			1	3		
Fernandina	1	3					1		1	1		
Fort Myers					1				1	3		1
Gainesville	1	1		1	1				2	1		
Jacksonville	21	23	1	2	9	12	2	1	15	14	1	8
Key West	2	2			1		2	2	2	4	3	2
Kissimmee	2								1	2		
Lake City			1									
Lakeland	2				1				2	2	1	
Live Oak					1							
Miami	4	5			5	6			11	9	1	4
Ocala		2			1	1			5	2	3	2
Orlando	1	2			1		1		8	6		1
Palatka		2								4		1
Pensacola	3	5			3	2			5	5	3	
Plant City										2		
Quincy	1								1			1
St. Augustine	2	2							8	4	1	
St. Petersburg	3	4			1	5	1		7	16	3	1
Sanford	2								1			
So. Jacksonville									1		1	
Tallahassee	2	2							1	1		
Tampa	16	9	1		5	4			13	12	5	2
West Palm Beach				1	2	2			2	1	2	1
West Tampa	1	1							2	1		

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Cancer, Etc., Female Genital Organs		Cancer, Etc., Breast		Cancer, Etc., of Skin		Cancer, Etc., Other Organs		Other Tumors		Acute Rheumatic Fever	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	101	101	28	37	6	11	135	162	11	12	11	14
Apalachicola								1				
Arcadia							2	1				
Bartow			1					1				
Bradentown						1						
Daytona	2	1					2	3	1			
DeLand		1		1				2				
Fernandina	1		1	1			1					
Fort Myers		1					2		1			
Gainesville	1	2		1				1				
Jacksonville	11	16	5	5			10	20	2	1		1
Key West	2	1	1			2	4	6				
Kissimmee	1						1					
Lake City		1		1				2				
Lakeland	1	4		1	1		5					
Live Oak												1
Miami	3	3		4		1	7	6			1	2
Ocala	4	5		1		1	1	1		1		
Orlando	6	3					5	6	1			
Palatka		2						1				
Pensacola	3	6	1	1			2	3		1		1
Plant City				1								
Quincy												
St. Augustine	2	3	1	1			5	6		1		
St. Petersburg	2	4	1	1			3	10				
Sanford	1							1				
So. Jacksonville	1	1										
Tallahassee							1					
Tampa	9	8	4	1		1	13	10			1	
West Palm Beach	6	3		1			4	3				1
West Tampa												

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Chronic Rheumatism and Gout		Pellagra		Rickets		Diabetes		Pernicious Anemias		Other Anemia and Chlorosis	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	17	14	129	104	9	8	94	102	36	39	11	11
Apalachicola			1	2								
Arcadia							1					
Bartow							1					
Bradentown			2	2								
Daytona				1				4		2		
DeLand			3			1		3				
Fernandina									1			
Fort Myers			1				1	1				
Gainesville			1	3								
Jacksonville	1		15	7			10	16	3	4	3	3
Key West	1	1		1			1	1	1			
Kissimmee							2					
Lake City				1			1	1				
Lakeland				2				2		3		
Live Oak				1								
Miami	1			1	3	5	7	5	2	3		
Ocala			3				1	1	1	1		
Orlando			2				2		3	2	2	
Palatka			8	1			1			1		
Pensacola	1		7	5	1		1	1				1
Plant City				4			2	1				
Quincy				1			1	1				
St. Augustine	2		1				2	1				2
St. Petersburg	1		1				2	4	3	2		
Sanford			2	2								
So. Jacksonville												
Tallahassee		1	3	2			2					
Tampa		1	6	1		1	6	6	2	3		
West Palm Beach			1	2			1	4			1	
West Tampa					1			1				1

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Exophthalmic Goitre		Other Diseases of Thyroid Glands		Diseases of Spleen		Leukemia		Hodgkins Disease	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	4	5	2	3	5	3	5	14	3	1
Apalachicola										
Arcadia								1		
Bartow										
Bradentown										
Daytona										
DeLand										
Fernandina								1		
Fort Myers								1		
Gainesville										
Jacksonville				1	1		1	1	1	
Key West	1									
Kissimmee										
Lake City	1									
Lakeland		1								
Live Oak										
Miami			1		1					
Ocala										
Orlando										
Palatka										
Pensacola	1						2	3		
Plant City										
Quincy										
St. Augustine					1		1			
St. Petersburg		1		1				1		
Sanford										
So. Jacksonville		1								
Tallahassee										
Tampa						1			1	
West Palm Beach					1					
West Tampa										

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)		Chronic Lead Poisoning		Other Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Substances		Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances		Other General Diseases		Encephalitis	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	33	42		2	3	2	1		21	30	17	12
Apalachicola		1										
Arcadia										1		
Bartow												1
Bradentown												
Daytona		1								2		
DeLand	1									1		
Fernandina												
Fort Myers									2			
Gainesville									1			
Jacksonville	11	8				1			4			3
Key West	1								1		2	
Kissimmee												
Lake City												
Lakeland	1								1	2	1	1
Live Oak												
Miami	3	8			1	1					1	
Ocala												
Orlando	1								1	1		1
Palatka				1						1		
Pensacola		1	1						1			
Plant City										1		
Quincy												
St. Augustine		1							1			
St. Petersburg											2	
Sanford										1		
So. Jacksonville												
Tallahassee												
Tampa	4						1		1		1	
West Palm Beach	1	2										1
West Tampa												

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Simple Meningitis, Etc.		Non-Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis		Locomotor Ataxia		Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord		Cerebral or Hemorrhage Apoplexy		Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	52	60	1		9	15	13	22	664	701	18	24
Apalachicola										1		
Arcadia	1								6	2		
Bartow		1							2	5		
Bradentown									1	1	1	1
Daytona									12	5		
DeLand									5	11		
Fernandina		1							3	5		
Fort Myers	1					1			5	2		
Gainesville									7	12		1
Jacksonville	11	10			2	3		3	103	89	3	4
Key West	8	3				2	1		14	8	1	
Kissimmee										1		
Lake City									1	1		
Lakeland	2	1							7	13		2
Live Oak									3	6		
Miami	2	1				1	1	1	21	26	1	
Ocala						1	1		4	6		
Orlando	1	2							10	16	2	1
Palatka	1								8	4		
Pensacola	4	3			1	2	1	2	24	22		1
Plant City									3	1		
Quincy									2			
St. Augustine					1		1		10	13	1	
St. Petersburg		1			1				36	24	1	4
Sanford		2							6	8		
So. Jacksonville									2	1		
Tallahassee						1			1	3	1	1
Tampa	5	6			1			2	37	52	1	1
West Palm Beach	1	1							13	13	1	1
West Tampa		2						1	3	4		

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Paralysis without Specified Cause		General Paralysis of Insane		Other Forms of Mental Alienation		Epilepsy		Convulsions (Non-Puerperal) 5 years and over		Convulsions of Infants (under 5 years)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	273	297	17	11	20	21	37	35	17	9	54	46
Apalachicola	1										1	
Arcadia	2									1		
Bartow	2	1										1
Bradentown	1	3										1
Daytona	2	1	1				1					
DeLand	3	1									1	
Fernandina												
Fort Myers		5						1				
Gainesville		2										1
Jacksonville	30	26	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	11	8
Key West	2	4					1		1		2	
Kissimmee		1										1
Lake City												
Lakeland	5	6									1	
Live Oak	1											
Miami	7	6			2			2	1		2	1
Ocala	1	2						1				
Orlando		2		1					1			
Palatka	2	2								1	1	
Pensacola	15	14		1			4	1			2	3
Plant City		4										
Quincy												
St. Augustine		1										
St. Petersburg	2	9			1	1		2	1		2	
Sanford									1		3	
So. Jacksonville												
Tallahassee	7	4	1								1	
Tampa	11	6				1	2				1	3
West Palm Beach	6	1				1				1		
West Tampa	1	1										

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Chorea		Neuralgia and Neuritis		Softening of Brain		Other Disease of Nervous System		Diseases of Eye and Annexa	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	2	1	3	10	5	10	18	19	1	1
Apalachicola										
Arcadia										
Bartow										
Bradentown										
Daytona			1	1				1		
DeLand										
Fernandina						1	1			
Fort Myers						1		1		
Gainesville									1	
Jacksonville				1	1		2	2	1	
Key West										
Kissimmee										
Lake City										
Lakeland						1				
Live Oak										
Miami			1				1	1		
Ocala							1	1		
Orlando										
Palatka	1									
Pensacola				1						
Plant City				1						
Quincy										
St. Augustine				1			1	1		
St. Petersburg	1				1	1				
Sanford						1				
So. Jacksonville										
Tallahassee										
Tampa				1		1				1
West Palm Beach					1					
West Tampa							1			

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued

Cities	Diseases of Ears		Diseases of Mastoid Process		Pericarditis		Acute Endocarditis		Angina Pectoris		Organic Diseases of Heart	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	4	3	5	3	12	20	47	70	121	134	1,017	1,188
Apalachicola										1	4	4
Arcadia									1		4	5
Bartow									1		1	6
Bradentown								2	2	1	8	4
Daytona								1	1	6	12	14
DeLand							1		1		12	11
Fernandina										1	5	10
Fort Myers								1		4	7	9
Gainesville	1										11	20
Jacksonville			1		1	3	10	18	13	18	161	180
Key West							1	2	2	2	23	30
Kissimmee		1								1	5	9
Lake City											3	3
Lakeland						2	2	3		1	10	10
Live Oak							1				1	6
Miami	1		1		2		5	4	5	6	42	64
Ocala								1			13	10
Orlando				1			1	2	4	5	16	18
Palatka					1	1		2	1	3	4	9
Pensacola		1			1	2		1	1	6	36	33
Plant City			1								4	2
Quincy								1	1		2	
St. Augustine									1	3	21	16
St. Petersburg						1		4	16	18	32	38
Sanford							2		1	2	7	18
So. Jacksonville										1	3	3
Tallahassee								4	3		9	12
Tampa	1		1	1	1	3	2	3	4	5	59	65
West Palm Beach								1	3	4	13	21
West Tampa							1		1		6	7

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Aneurysm		Arteriosclerosis		Other Diseases of Arteries		Embolism and Thrombosis not Cerebral		Diseases of Veins		Diseases of Lymphatic System	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	23	26	118	139		1	33	22	1	4	4	2
Apalachicola			1									
Arcadia				1								
Bartow				1								
Bradentown			1	3			1					
Daytona			2									
DeLand			1				1					
Fernandina			1	1			1					
Fort Myers			2					1				
Gainesville			2	1			2					
Jacksonville	4	9	14	21			2	3		1		1
Key West			8	5			1	2				
Kissimmee			1	1								
Lake City												
Lakeland			1	1			1					
Live Oak			1	1								
Miami		4	3	5		1	1	1				
Ocala			1	1								
Orlando		2	1				3	2				
Palatka			2									
Pensacola		1	5	5			1	1			1	1
Plant City							1					
Quincy				1								
St. Augustine			2	4								
St. Petersburg	1	1	2	6			1	1				
Sanford	1		3	1								
So. Jacksonville			5	9								
Tallahassee			2	2				1				
Tampa	4	2	6	11			4	2			2	
West Palm Beach				3			1			1		
West Tampa			1	1								

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Other Diseases of Circulatory System		Diseases of Larynx		Acute Bronchitis		Chronic Bronchitis		Bronchitis Not Otherwise Defined (five years and over)		Broncho-pneumonia	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	9	10	3	6	33	29	41	36	1		166	205
Apalachicola					1			1			2	2
Arcadia						1						2
Bartow												1
Bradentown						1	1				1	1
Daytona					2		1				1	1
DeLand											1	1
Fernandina												
Fort Myers												2
Gainesville											3	1
Jacksonville	2	2	1		7	3	2	3			30	39
Key West	1										9	9
Kissimmee						1						
Lake City				1								
Lakeland					1		1	1			3	1
Live Oak											1	
Miami					3	6	7	3			7	8
Ocala												
Orlando				1	1	1	2	2			6	10
Palatka												2
Pensacola					1	1	3	1			11	11
Plant City					1		1				1	
Quincy												
St. Augustine							2				4	1
St. Petersburg	1			1			2				3	8
Sanford					1	1	1					1
So. Jacksonville												1
Tallahassee											2	
Tampa					1			2			16	15
West Palm Beach				1			2				2	4
West Tampa											2	

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Capillary Bronchitis		Pneumonia, Lobar		Pneumonia (Not Defined)		Pleurisy		Congestion of Lung	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	12	10	175	207	203	261	10	24	36	20
Apalachicola				1	1				1	
Arcadia			1		2	1				
Bartow					1	3			1	
Bradentown			1	1	2	1	1		1	
Daytona				2	1	1		1		
DeLand				2	1	2			4	
Fernandina				2	1	2		1		
Fort Myers	1									
Gainesville			3	6	1	1		1	1	
Jacksonville	3	1	60	47	9	8	3	5	3	6
Key West			4	2		3				
Kissimmee									1	
Lake City			1	1						
Lakeland	1		1	2	2	3				1
Live Oak										
Miami	2	3	5	8	6	15		2	1	2
Ocala			1	2		1				
Orlando		1	5	3	4	9			1	1
Palatka			1	1	4	3				
Pensacola			2	8	3	5		2	1	
Plant City			1	1						
Quincy			1		2	1			1	
St. Augustine			3	3	1	1		1		
St. Petersburg			4	7	11	5				
Sanford			1		1	1				1
So. Jacksonville				2		1				
Tallahassee	1		1			1				3
Tampa	1		10	11	5	17	2	1		
West Palm Beach			3	1	2	1		1		
West Tampa				1		1				

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Gangrene of Lung		Asthma		Pulmonary Emphysema		Diseases of Mediastinum		Other Diseases of Respiratory System		Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	2		36	51	11	2	1		10	34	5	9
Apalachicola												
Arcadia					1							
Bartow												
Bradentown												
Daytona			2									
DeLand					1				1			
Fernandina												
Fort Myers												
Gainesville										1		
Jacksonville			4	8	2				1	6		1
Key West			1	3	1							
Kissimmee										1		
Lake City												
Lakeland					1				3			
Live Oak			1									
Miami	1		3	2						3		
Ocala										1		
Orlando			4	4						2		
Palatka												
Pensacola			1	2						2		
Plant City			1									1
Quincy												
St. Augustine											1	
St. Petersburg										1		
Sanford				1								
So. Jacksonville				1					2			
Tallahassee										3	1	
Tampa	1		3	4								
West Palm Beach			1									
West Tampa												

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Diseases of Pharynx		Diseases of Esophagus		Ulcer of Stomach		Other Diseases of Stomach		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	26	18	1	3	43	44	221	237	390	326
Apalachicola					2				2	2
Arcadia								2	1	3
Bartow						1		2		1
Bradentown							1			1
Daytona						1	4	1	1	
DeLand		2					2	1		
Fernandina								1	3	2
Fort Myers							1	2		
Gainesville					1	3	2	2	4	4
Jacksonville	2				10	10	33	26	37	29
Key West	2						2	5	22	9
Kissimmee							2		1	2
Lake City					1		1		1	1
Lakeland						1	1	4	3	5
Live Oak					1			1	2	1
Miami		1			2	2	4	11	21	17
Ocala	1						3	2	5	1
Orlando						3	3	9	2	3
Palatka						1	4	3		
Pensacola	1	1			2	2	9	9	17	12
Plant City					1	1		2	2	2
Quincy							1			
St. Augustine					1	1	3	4	2	3
St. Petersburg	1				1	3	2	3	8	1
Sanford		1					1	3	1	8
So. Jacksonville								1	3	1
Tallahassee	1						2	2	3	2
Tampa	2	1			3	4	4	11	27	16
West Palm Beach		1		1	1		4	6	5	5
West Tampa							1	2	7	10

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued

Cities	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)		Ankylostomiasis		Trematodes		Parasites not Specified		Appendicitis and Typhlitis		Hernia	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	187	170	2	6	1	2	2	2	122	117	37	29
Apalachicola												1
Arcadia	1								3	1	1	1
Bartow	1											
Bradentown		3							2	1		
Daytona	1								3	2		
DeLand										2		
Fernandina	1	1						1				
Fort Myers		1								4		1
Gainesville	1	1										
Jacksonville	14	15							25	27	8	7
Key West	2	8										1
Kissimmee										1		
Lake City												
Lakeland	6	4							4	4		
Live Oak	1											
Miami	5	1							7	7	1	1
Ocala	2	2							3	2	1	1
Orlando	2	4							5	2	3	2
Palatka		3										
Pensacola	16	6	1		1				6	7	2	2
Plant City	1	1							2	1	1	
Quincy												
St. Augustine	3	2							4	1		
St. Petersburg	1	4							2	3	3	
Sanford	2	1							2	2		
So. Jacksonville										1		
Tallahassee	3	1							1	1	1	1
Tampa	9	7							10	13		1
West Palm Beach		2				2			2	3	1	
West Tampa	1	1								1		

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Intestinal Obstructions		Other Diseases of Intestines		Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver		Cirrhosis of Liver Specified as Alcoholic		Cirrhosis of Liver (Not Alcoholic)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	93	101	10	13	12	4	3	8	78	76
Apalachicola										
Arcadia	1									
Bartow	1									1
Bradentown										
Daytona	3				1				1	2
DeLand										
Fernandina									1	
Fort Myers										
Gainesville										
Jacksonville	15	13		4		1			15	9
Key West	2	3			1				1	3
Kissimmee		1							1	
Lake City	2	2							1	
Lakeland	1	3							1	1
Live Oak									1	
Miami	7	5	1	1	1				5	4
Ocala		3								1
Orlando	3	2		2	1				3	3
Palatka	1		1						1	
Pensacola	5	1	2		1		1		5	7
Plant City	3									
Quincy	1									
St. Augustine								1	2	1
St. Petersburg	1	5			1			1		
Sanford									1	2
So. Jacksonville								1		
Tallahassee										
Tampa	8	7	1		1			2	6	9
West Palm Beach	1	5		1	1					1
West Tampa									1	2

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Biliary Calculi		Other Diseases of Liver		Diseases of Pancreas		Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)		Other Diseases of Digestive System		Acute Nephritis	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	13	21	76	76	1		35	36	1	3	17	108
Apalachicola												1
Arcadia				1								2
Bartow												2
Bradentown							1					1
Daytona		1	1	1			1					2
DeLand								1		1		
Fernandina												
Fort Myers								1				1
Gainesville		1	2					1				3
Jacksonville	4	4	10	14			2	3			3	7
Key West				2							1	
Kissimmee			1									
Lake City								1				
Lakeland		1		1			1	1				
Live Oak												
Miami			7	3			6	2		1	3	5
Ocala												1
Orlando			3	1				2				8
Palatka												
Pensacola			6	6			2					10
Plant City												
Quincy												
St. Augustine		1	1	5				1				2
St. Petersburg			7					1			1	1
Sanford		1		1			2				1	2
So. Jacksonville			1									
Tallahassee	1											1
Tampa	1	1	6	3	1		4	5			1	3
West Palm Beach	1	1	1	1								1
West Tampa			1									3

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Bright's Disease		Other Diseases of Kidneys		Calculi of Urinary Passages		Diseases of Bladder		Stricture of Urethra	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	878	814	33	44	2	2	20	27	5	6
Apalachicola	2	4								
Arcadia	2	3		1						1
Bartow	5	9								
Bradentown	5	8					1	1		
Daytona	4	14		1				1		
DeLand	3	6						1		
Fernandina	10	7					1			
Fort Myers	2	2	1							
Gainesville	6									1
Jacksonville	113	104		4			4	4		1
Key West	14	13		1						
Kissimmee	2	2								
Lake City	1	1								
Lakeland	18	22					3			
Live Oak		1		1						
Miami	44	32	1					2		
Ocala	16	14		1						
Orlando	21	22		1						
Palatka	9	7								1
Pensacola	46	34	1	2			1			
Plant City	4	7	1							
Quincy	3	2								
St. Augustine	7	5	1	1				2		
St. Petersburg	19	19					2			
Sanford	5	8					1			
So. Jacksonville	2	3								
Tallahassee	13	10								
Tampa	57	48	1	1		1	1	1		1
West Palm Beach	12	7	1							
West Tampa	5	5								

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Other Diseases of Urethra, Urinary Abscess, Etc.		Diseases of Prostate		Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs		Cysts and Other Benign Tumors of Ovary		Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess		Uterine Tumor (Non-Cancerous)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	4	2	33	20	1	1	3	5	15	15	3	7
Apalachicola												
Arcadia	1			1								
Bartow												
Bradentown												
Daytona	2								1	2		
DeLand												
Fernandina												
Fort Myers				1								
Gainesville												
Jacksonville			5	3			2	2	2	3	1	2
Key West			1					1	1			
Kissimmee												
Lake City												
Lakeland									1			
Live Oak												
Miami			1	2						1		3
Ocala			1							1		
Orlando			1	1					1			
Palatka												
Pensacola				1					2			
Plant City												
Quincy												
St. Augustine			1	2						1		1
St. Petersburg			3				1			2		
Sanford			1	1								
So. Jacksonville												
Tallahassee			2		1							
Tampa	1	5	1						2	1	1	
West Palm Beach	1							1		1		
West Tampa												

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Non-Puerperal Uterine Hemorrhage		Other Diseases of Female Genitals		Non-Puerperal Diseases of Breast (Cancer Excepted)		Abortion		Ectopic Gestation	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	2	4	38	26	1	1	13	9	2	3
Apalachicola										
Arcadia			1							
Bartow				1						
Bradentown							1			
Daytona			1							
DeLand							1			
Fernandina										
Fort Myers								1		
Gainesville										
Jacksonville		2	8	9	1		1			
Key West										
Kissimmee			1							
Lake City										
Lakeland							1			
Live Oak										
Miami			1	2			2			2
Ocala			1							
Orlando			3				1	1		
Palatka			1							
Pensacola			3							
Plant City				1						
Quincy										
St. Augustine							1			1
St. Petersburg										
Sanford			1							
So. Jacksonville								1		
Tallahassee				1						
Tampa			1							
West Palm Beach				2		1	1	1		
West Tampa										

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Other Accidents of Pregnancy		Puerperal Hemorrhage		Cesarean Section		Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery		Other Accidents of Labor		Puerperal Septicaemia	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	10	23	22	10	1	1	2		41	51	61	75
Apalachicola												1
Arcadia												
Bartow												1
Bradentown			1								2	
Daytona				1								
DeLand												
Fernandina										1		
Fort Myers	1										1	
Gainesville									1	3	4	3
Jacksonville	2	3		3					1		2	
Key West	1											
Kissimmee										1		
Lake City										1	2	
Lakeland		1										1
Live Oak			1								2	3
Miami		1	1									
Ocala						1						1
Orlando		1	2						1			2
Palatka											1	5
Pensacola		1								1		
Plant City											1	
Quincy											1	
St. Augustine											2	
St. Petersburg		1									1	3
Sanford		1	1							1	1	
So. Jacksonville												
Tallahassee									1		2	1
Tampa		1	1						2		8	3
West Palm Beach												2
West Tampa												1

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death		Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions		Following Childbirth		Puerperal Diseases of Breast		Gangrene		Furuncle	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	1	5	72	55	5	3	1		11	31	15	9
Apalachicola												
Arcadia												
Bartow				2								
Bradentown			1			1						
Daytona										2		
DeLand												
Fernandina												
Fort Myers		1		2					1			
Gainesville				1								
Jacksonville			12	3					2	7	1	
Key West		1	2						1	2		
Kissimmee				1								
Lake City			1	2								
Lakeland												1
Live Oak			1									
Miami			2	3					2	2	1	
Ocala			1						1	1		
Orlando				3						2	1	
Palatka			1									
Pensacola			1	2						1		
Plant City				1								
Quincy												
St. Augustine												
St. Petersburg			1	1								
Sanford			1						1			
So. Jacksonville												
Tallahassee											1	
Tampa	1		2	5			1		1	1		
West Palm Beach			1							1		2
West Tampa											1	

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Acute Abscess		Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa		Diseases of Bones		Diseases of the Joints		Hydrocephalus	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	22	21	7	7	9	3	1	2	5	13
Apalachicola										
Arcadia										
Bartow				1				1		
Bradentown										
Daytona	1									
DeLand								1		
Fernandina										
Fort Myers		1								1
Gainesville										1
Jacksonville	2	2		1	1	1				1
Key West										
Kissimmee										
Lake City										1
Lakeland										
Live Oak			1							
Miami										
Ocala					1					
Orlando		1								
Palatka										
Pensacola	1	1			1					
Plant City										
Quincy										
St. Augustine		1				1				
St. Petersburg	1									
Sanford										
So. Jacksonville			1						1	1
Tallahassee	1	1	1		1					
Tampa	2	1								
West Palm Beach										
West Tampa										

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Congenital Malformation of Heart		Other Congenital Malformations		Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema		Premature Birth		Injury at Birth	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	21	1	39	54	112	100	427	422	2	
Apalachicola						1	1	1		
Arcadia	1			1		1	1	2		
Bartow						1	5	3		
Bradentown							1	1		
Daytona							1	3		
DeLand							3	3		
Fernandina					3	2				
Fort Myers						1		6		
Gainesville				1			2	4		
Jacksonville	2	1	3	7	11	13	58	52		
Key West				2	4	6	6	9		
Kissimmee							1	4		
Lake City					1			1		
Lakeland					2		4	3		
Live Oak										
Miami	2		2	5	10	4	29	37	1	
Ocala				3		1	5	7		
Orlando	1			1	1	1	5	4		
Palatka					1		3	6		
Pensacola					4	4	21	17		
Plant City				1	1		1	5		
Quincy							2	1		
St. Augustine					1	2	7	3		
St. Petersburg					2	1	5	9		
Sanford				1	2	1	9	4		
So. Jacksonville					1		4	3		
Tallahassee			1		1		1	3		
Tampa			6	6	11	12	20	15		
West Palm Beach	2				1		6	3		
West Tampa				1	3	2	2	5		

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy		Lack of Care		Senility		Suicide by Poisons, Solid or Liquid		Suicide by Poisonous Gas	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	102	101	17	7	344	390	18	26	4	5
Apalachicola					1	2				
Arcadia	2				1	1	1			
Bartow					1	1		1		
Bradentown						1				
Daytona	1					1				
DeLand		1			2	2				
Fernandina					2	2				
Fort Myers					2	4				
Gainesville	2	1			1	2	1			
Jacksonville	13	12	8	3	9	18	3	4	4	3
Key West	3	5			3	4		1		
Kissimmee		1			5	6				
Lake City						4				
Lakeland	1	1		1	1	1		3		
Live Oak		1				1				
Miami	4	12			8	10				
Ocala	1	1			6	3				
Orlando	2	1			6	7	1	1		
Palatka	3				2	1		1		
Pensacola	2	1			6	4		1		
Plant City					1			3		
Quincy										
St. Augustine		1				1				
St. Petersburg	3	4	1		2	3		1		
Sanford					1					
So. Jacksonville					2	2				
Tallahassee	2				5	4	1			
Tampa	6	11			14	8	3	4		2
West Palm Beach					5	4	3			
West Tampa			1		3			1		

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation		Suicide by Drowning		Suicide by Firearms		Suicide by Cutting or Piercing		Suicide by Crushing	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	6	2	5	2	58	39	6	9	2	1
Apalachicola										
Arcadia					1					
Bartow										
Bradentown										
Daytona					1	3				
DeLand					1					
Fernandina										
Fort Myers										1
Gainesville					1					
Jacksonville	3		2	1	12	3		1		
Key West					3	1				
Kissimmee										
Lake City					1					
Lakeland					1					
Live Oak					1					
Miami	2				4	6		2	1	
Ocala								1		
Orlando						1				
Palatka										
Pensacola					2					
Plant City					1					
Quincy										
St. Augustine					1	1	1			
St. Petersburg		1						1		
Sanford					1	1				
So. Jacksonville										
Tallahassee										
Tampa				1	7	7	1			
West Palm Beach						1		1		
West Tampa						1				

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Other Suicides		Poisoning by Food		Poisoning by Venomous Animals		Other Acute Poisonings		Conflagration		Burns (Conflagrations excepted)	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	1	5	34	26	10	4	24	49	12	3	82	64
Apalachicola												
Arcadia											3	1
Bartow												
Bradentown							1					
Daytona						1						1
DeLand												1
Fernandina												
Fort Myers			1	1				2				
Gainesville												1
Jacksonville			7	5			2	5	1		7	5
Key West							1				1	1
Kissimmee												
Lake City							1					1
Lakeland			2								1	3
Live Oak							1				1	1
Miami		2	4	1			2	5	3		4	
Ocala								2			1	1
Orlando												
Palatka												
Pensacola		1	1	1				1	1		1	4
Plant City												
Quincy											1	
St. Augustine			1				1					
St. Petersburg			1	1							1	
Sanford			1					1				
So. Jacksonville												
Tallahassee											1	1
Tampa			3	1				3			2	1
West Palm Beach				1			1	1			2	
West Tampa									1			

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation		Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gas		Accidental Drowning		Traumatism by Firearms		Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	22	20	7	6	114	128	91	76	8	7
Apalachicola					1	3				
Arcadia			1		1					
Bartow						1	2			
Bradentown										
Daytona			2			1	1	1		1
DeLand						1	1			1
Fernandina		1								
Fort Myers					1	2	1	1		
Gainesville					1					
Jacksonville	3			1	9	12	3	5		1
Key West	1	1			3	1	1			
Kissimmee										
Lake City						1		1		
Lakeland							4	2		
Live Oak										
Miami	1	3			1	10	3	1		
Ocala	1					1		1		
Orlando					2	2	3	1		
Palatka		1			2	1				
Pensacola		1	1		5	2		3		1
Plant City								1		
Quincy										
St. Augustine					1	2	2	2		
St. Petersburg			3	2	1	3	1	1		
Sanford								1		
So. Jacksonville					1	1				
Tallahassee							1			
Tampa		1			4	12	1	2		
West Palm Beach					1	1		3		
West Tampa		1								

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Traumatism by Fall		Traumatism by Machines		Railroad Accidents		Street Car Accidents		Automobile Accidents		Aeroplane Accidents	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	52	68	20	15	61	58	2	5	93	122	18	9
Apalachicola			1						1	1		
Arcadia									1	2		1
Bartow									2			
Bradentown					1	1						
Daytona	1	1				2			1	3		
DeLand										3		
Fernandina												
Fort Myers	1	1			1							
Gainesville		2							2	1		
Jacksonville	12	8	2	1	3	4	1	2	13	16		
Key West	1	1			1	1				1		
Kissimmee									1			
Lake City										1		
Lakeland	1	2	1	2	6	3			2	5		
Live Oak												
Miami	3	4	1	2		1			5	14		
Ocala	1				1	3			1			
Orlando	1	2						1	2	2		
Palatka	1	2				3						
Pensacola	1	4		1		1		1		2	5	
Plant City	1	1			1				1	1		
Quincy									1			
St. Augustine	4	1			1	1			1	2		
St. Petersburg	1	1							2	3		
Sanford					1							
So. Jacksonville						1			4	1		
Tallahassee		1										
Tampa	3	9			3	4	1	1	14	10		
West Palm Beach	1		1		1				2	4	2	
West Tampa		1								1		

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	Injuries by Other Vehicles		Landslides, Other Crushings		Injuries by Animals, not Poisonous		Starvation		Excessive Heat	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	13	13	21	37	6	6	1	1	2	6
Apalachicola										
Arcadia			1							1
Bartow							1			
Bradentown										
Daytona										
DeLand										
Fernandina										
Fort Myers										
Gainesville										
Jacksonville	1	3	5	7	1					1
Key West										
Kissimmee										
Lake City				1						
Lakeland										
Live Oak										
Miami	1	1		1						1
Ocala				1						
Orlando	1									
Palatka				2					1	
Pensacola										1
Plant City										
Quincy										
St. Augustine										
St. Petersburg	2		2			1				
Sanford										
So. Jacksonville				1						
Tallahassee				1						
Tampa				1						
West Palm Beach										
West Tampa										

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	*Lightning*		*Electricity (Lightning excepted)*		*Homicide by Firearms*		*Homicide by Cutting or Piercing*		*Homicide by Other Means*		*Fractures (Cause not Specified)*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	12	14	12	8	172	183	30	33	34	25	10	8
Apalachicola												
Arcadia				1	4						1	
Bartow					1	1						1
Bradentown												
Daytona			1						1			
DeLand												
Fernandina					1							
Fort Myers												
Gainesville		3			2							
Jacksonville					33	38	9	6	3	1		
Key West			1		1	1						
Kissimmee					1	2						
Lake City						1						
Lakeland					6	2		1		1		1
Live Oak												
Miami			3	1	4	13	1	4	3			
Ocala					1	1	1	1		1	1	
Orlando					4	4		1			1	
Palatka					1							
Pensacola	1				2	1		1	2	1	2	
Plant City		1			2					1	1	
Quincy												
St. Augustine					3	2		1			1	
St. Petersburg			1		2	2		1				
Sanford						1				1		
So. Jacksonville						1						
Tallahassee						2						1
Tampa			1	1	10	12	1	2	2			1
West Palm Beach		1			2	5	1		1			1
West Tampa	1		1		1							

TABLE NO. 14. Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Cities	*Other External Violence (Cause Specified)*		*Other External Violence (Cause not Specified)*		*Sudden Death*		*Cause of Death Ill-Defined*		*Cause of Death Not Specified or Unknown*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
State	2		30	23	34	41	163	189	396	376
Apalachicola						1	1		3	1
Arcadia							1	1	2	1
Bartow					1			1		1
Bradentown										1
Daytona										
DeLand										1
Fernandina			1						1	
Fort Myers			1		1					2
Gainesville				1						1
Jacksonville			1	4	2	1	11	6	13	11
Key West				1			3	5	1	2
Kissimmee						1		2		
Lake City						1		1	1	1
Lakeland							2	1	1	4
Live Oak							1	4	4	1
Miami	1		2	2	1		10	3	8	2
Ocala					1	1		2		5
Orlando			1			1		1	1	
Palatka										1
Pensacola			3	1	1		1	1	11	8
Plant City				1			1		2	1
Quincy										
St. Augustine							1	1	1	3
St. Petersburg				1			1	2		
Sanford				1	1		1	1	4	4
So. Jacksonville										1
Tallahassee							1	2	5	3
Tampa			1	1	3	1	6	2	10	3
West Palm Beach							2	3	1	3
West Tampa							1	1	3	1

TABLE NO. 15. Cases and Deaths of Certain Diseases Dangerous to the Public Health, 1921-1922.

Causes of Death		Total				January				February			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Total Cases		7,938	12,925	5,618	5,828	911	655	452	347	585	801	622	490
Total Deaths		1,210	1,392	1,235	1,349	134	140	103	118	97	142	91	111
Typhoid Fever	Cases	580	395	153	147	67	56	7	15	47	41	5	10
	Deaths	114	78	72	86	10	8	3	6	8	9	3	3
Malaria	Cases	589	495	405	471	32	13	7	17	23	24	7	11
	Deaths	120	127	111	120	3	5	4	6	9	8	4	5
Smallpox	Cases	441	172	910	146	69	27	80	7	75	22	128	19
	Deaths	4	2	10	2				1		1		
Measles	Cases	504	103	62	36	19	6	9	9	73	24	8	17
	Deaths	4		2	1								1
Scarlet Fever	Cases	169	102	3	3	36	20	2	1	30	13	1	
	Deaths	8	3	2	1	2	1						
Whooping Cough	Cases	270	84	63	11	13	9	2	3	14	7	12	
	Deaths	37	21	31	9		5		2	1	3	1	1
Diphtheria	Cases	825	824	40	62	105	81	4	5	56	73		8
	Deaths	59	85	10	10	5	8		1	4	9		
Influenza	Cases	410	1,175	239	457	29	29	9	21	20	200	10	144
	Deaths	48	118	36	71	11	8	8	10	9	9	6	4
Dysentery	Cases	92	71	46	46	8	6	7	4	3	4	6	4
	Deaths	60	43	48	39	11	3	10	3	3	3	6	5
Acute Poliomyelitis	Cases	7	13	1	3						1		
	Deaths	4	6	1	2						1		
Lethargic Encephalitis	Cases	8	3	1	1	1	1			1			
	Deaths	6	3	3	1	2				2			
Meningococcus Meningitis	Cases	17	7	3	1	2	3			2			
	Deaths	4	1	5	2		1						
Dengue	Cases	342	3,339	16	1,600		2						
	Deaths	4	39		30								
Tuberculosis, all forms	Cases	824	771	531	621	86	115	43	86	60	177	35	135
	Deaths	401	440	550	579	47	41	36	48	32	52	42	49
Syphilis	Cases	734	454	2,224	1,319	100	55	187	110	46	57	303	73
	Deaths	24	27	105	113	1	4	14	7	1	2	8	8
Gonorrhea	Cases	1,187	868	760	692	226	142	70	39	87	65	88	44
	Deaths	1	2	3	3						1		
Pneumonia	Cases	270	358	149	163	42	43	25	29	23	55	17	25
	Deaths	311	391	245	280	41	56	27	34	28	44	21	35

Causes of Death		March				April				May			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Total Cases		852	2,479	710	574	746	1,145	678	547	697	1,063	553	782
Total Deaths		130	128	116	103	91	106	104	104	95	89	107	105
Typhoid Fever	Cases	68	28	14	18	77	51	20	18	53	51	18	16
	Deaths	15	5	5	6	8	5	7	8	15	2	3	9
Malaria	Cases	49	22	22	34	47	23	16	28	66	36	15	63
	Deaths	11	6	10	4	2	8	11	8	5	7	5	10
Smallpox	Cases	103	46	191	31	62	18	178	28	56	18	137	8
	Deaths	1	1	1				2	1			1	
Measles	Cases	109	23	8	6	109	20	9	1	103	13	6	1
	Deaths	1											
Scarlet Fever	Cases	15	8			12	8			3	3		
	Deaths	2				1					1	1	
Whooping Cough	Cases	57	4	5	2	56	17	7	3	58	20	11	2
	Deaths	7	2	1	3	4	3	5	2	7	1	9	
Diphtheria	Cases	38	59	1	8	28	58			25	46	2	10
	Deaths	1	8			2	4		1	3	5		
Influenza	Cases	26	154	9	118	4	76	3	18	2	75		17
	Deaths	5	14	4	8	4	16	1	8	3	5		10
Dysentery	Cases	15	2	5	1	17	15	4	2	5	23	9	7
	Deaths	3	2	4	1	6	6	3	2	5	5	6	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	Cases		2		1	1	1		1	1	2		
	Deaths						2		1	1			
Lethargic Encephalitis	Cases	2				1			1				
	Deaths	2						2					
Meningococcus Meningitis	Cases	2	1			2	1			1	1		
	Deaths											1	
Dengue	Cases	2							1				4
	Deaths												
Tuberculosis, all forms	Cases	84	82	55	64	105	61	60	40	92	75	59	61
	Deaths	41	35	51	51	38	34	46	43	27	43	50	37
Syphilis	Cases	94	55	289	150	57	38	288	109	78	39	211	126
	Deaths	3	3	8	8			8	6	1	1	7	13
Gonorrhea	Cases	101	83	89	94	62	62	79	74	75	65	51	94
	Deaths			2					2				
Pneumonia	Cases	41	57	21	16	29	27	12	13	28	22	11	13
	Deaths	38	52	30	22	26	26	19	22	28	19	24	22
Ankylostomiasis	Cases	46	1,853	1	31	77	687	2	10	51	574	1	
	Deaths						2						

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

TABLE NO. 15. Cases and Deaths of Certain Diseases Dangerous to the Public Health, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		June				July				August			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Total Cases		521	596	373	335	554	1,092	313	510	692	1,370	593	702
Total Deaths		85	89	93	105	86	89	122	122	84	102	110	128
Typhoid Fever	Cases	62	55	13	14	47	32	14	18	38	16	29	15
	Deaths	10	14	8	8	9	10	15	15	10	3	15	9
Malaria	Cases	73	29	21	63	62	54	16	43	69	68	115	98
	Deaths	13	8	12	15	12	6	13	15	14	11	10	17
Smallpox	Cases	29	13	76	15	23	4	29	12	7	3	41	5
	Deaths	1		5		1							
Measles	Cases	41	6	10		13	4	4		10	2		
	Deaths	1						2					
Scarlet Fever	Cases	4	12		1	4	11			10	9		1
	Deaths			1									1
Whooping Cough	Cases	28	6	16		16	5	2		2	1	4	
	Deaths	5	1	3		4		1		2	1	5	
Diphtheria	Cases	34	21	2	1	46	51	4	6	56	66	4	5
	Deaths	2	1		1	7	3		1	3	5	1	1
Influenza	Cases	1	120		11	68	102	26	35	174	190	102	39
	Deaths		5		8	3	6	1	5	3	18		5
Dysentery	Cases	7	3	9	5	6	5	2	7	8	4		4
	Deaths	5	4	5	6	5	6	2	8	5	4	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	Cases					1	3				1	1	1
	Deaths					1		1					1
Lethargic Encephalitis	Cases	1		1						1	1		
	Deaths		1	1	1								
Meningococcus Meningitis	Cases												
	Deaths								1	3		2	
Dengue	Cases								1	3		4	1
	Deaths		61		11	2	628	1	197	21	789	1	289
Tuberculosis, all forms	Cases						1		1		5		5
	Deaths	68	51	46	46	88	35	72	30	71	35	43	58
Syphilis	Cases	34	38	41	47	27	35	60	49	31	30	53	63
	Deaths	53	37	135	102	51	23	97	100	50	28	151	122
Gonorrhea	Cases	2	2	3	9	4	1	10	12	2	2	8	10
	Deaths	63	70	34	51	81	87	41	51	87	65	87	51
Pneumonia	Cases							1					
	Deaths	15	16	10	11	12	18	5	8	7	21	10	13
	Cases	12	15	14	10	13	21	16	15	11	22	12	13
	Deaths	13	36		4	14	30	2	2	28	24	3	1

Causes of Death		September				October			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Total Cases		582	1,363	404	929	739	1,245	425	679
Total Deaths		78	117	97	120	91	131	97	100
Typhoid Fever	Cases	33	18	10	11	24	27	7	4
	Deaths	5	4	7	9	7	7	3	5
Malaria	Cases	76	54	59	65	54	93	42	28
	Deaths	22	19	16	18	15	26	9	8
Smallpox	Cases	3	6	14	1	2	7	11	4
	Deaths	3						1	
Measles	Cases	1			1	10	2		
	Deaths	1							
Scarlet Fever	Cases	10	3			13	3		
	Deaths	1				1			
Whooping Cough	Cases	8	3	1	1	5	4	3	
	Deaths	3	3	2	1	1		3	
Diphtheria	Cases	96	72	4	4	106	78	8	4
	Deaths	6	7	1		6	10	3	
Influenza	Cases	8	66	21	7	33	13	23	11
	Deaths		18	3	2	2	4	3	3
Dysentery	Cases	2	3	4	6	6	3		4
	Deaths	2	2	3	2	4	1		
Acute Poliomyelitis	Cases	1					1		
	Deaths	1					1		
Lethargic Encephalitis	Cases		1						
	Deaths		2						
Meningococcus Meningitis	Cases	3		1		1	1		
	Deaths					1			
Dengue	Cases	46	921	1	574	150	797	9	444
	Deaths		11		3	4	9		12
Tuberculosis, all forms	Cases	50	35	33	29	59	44	47	41
	Deaths	22	24	42	50	29	39	46	51
Syphilis	Cases	55	28	197	156	46	37	195	88
	Deaths	3	4	8	11	3	3	13	7
Gonorrhea	Cases	124	43	53	64	108	47	63	46
	Deaths								1
Pneumonia	Cases	9	28	7	10	15	28	11	5
	Deaths	12	23	15	24	18	31	16	13
Ankylostomiasis	Cases	57	82	1		105	61	1	
	Deaths								

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

TABLE NO. 15. Cases and Deaths of Certain Diseases Dangerous to the Public Health, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		November				December			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Total Cases		662	640	307	309	399	478	210	184
Total Deaths		113	122	97	106	126	137	98	127
Typhoid Fever	Cases	28	19	6	6	36	21	10	2
	Deaths	6	9	3	3	11	2		5
Malaria	Cases	25	59	48	13	13	20	34	8
	Deaths	9	16	13	10	5	7	4	4
Smallpox	Cases	5	1	15	2	7	7	10	14
	Deaths					1			
Measles	Cases	10	1	4		6	2	4	1
	Deaths	1							
Scarlet Fever	Cases	14	4			18	8		
	Deaths					1	1		
Whooping Cough	Cases	13	4				4		
	Deaths	2		1		1	2		
Diphtheria	Cases	121	122	8	5	114	98	3	6
	Deaths	7	13	3	2	13	12	2	3
Influenza	Cases	29	33	22	13	16	117	14	23
	Deaths	5	2	4	1	3	13	6	7
Dysentery	Cases	14	3		1	1			1
	Deaths	8	3	2	3	3	4	5	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	Cases	1	2			2			
	Deaths	1	1				1		
Lethargic Encephalitis	Cases					1			
	Deaths								
Meningococcus Meningitis	Cases	1							
	Deaths								
Dengue	Cases	100	111	3	64	21	30	1	16
	Deaths		8		7		5		2
Tuberculosis, all forms	Cases	31	43	29	25	30	18	9	6
	Deaths	34	29	38	40	39	40	45	51
Syphilis	Cases	62	31	99	108	42	26	72	75
	Deaths	3	2	8	14	1	3	10	8
Gonorrhea	Cases	121	90	57	56	52	49	48	28
	Deaths					1	1		
Pneumonia	Cases	34	29	15	16	15	14	5	4
	Deaths	37	37	25	26	47	45	26	44

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes		7,002	7,455	4,762	5,010	1,001	997	769	694	204	220	127	137
Males		3,981	4,293	2,549	2,778	561	565	440	395	109	117	62	74
Females		3,021	3,162	2,213	2,232	440	432	329	299	95	103	65	63
Typhoid Fever	Male	59	33	41	49		2	2	1	1		1	
	Female	55	45	31	37							1	
Malaria	Male	61	77	50	57	3	8	2	6	4	2	2	8
	Female	59	50	61	63	3	2	5	8	1	3	3	3
Smallpox	Male	2	2	9	1	1							
	Female	2		1	1			1					1
Measles	Male	2				1							
	Female	2		2	1	1		1	1				
Scarlet Fever	Male	3		2	1	1		1					
	Female	5	3			1	1				2		
Whooping Cough	Male	18	7	15	5	13	5	10	3	1	1	1	
	Female	19	14	16	4	10	13	5		4		6	3
Diphtheria and Croup	Male	35	41	3	6	2	5		2	4	9	2	
	Female	24	44	7	4	3	4		1	2	6	1	
Influenza Pulmonary Specified	Male	7	23	5	10	1	2		2				
	Female	7	22	7	8	1	1		2		1		
Influenza Not Specified	Male	17	28	11	27	2	3	2	5		2		3
	Female	17	45	13	26	4	6	2	5				
Cholera Nostras	Male			1									
	Female				1								

TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Dysentery (Amebic)	Male	5	1		2				1	1			1
	Female	1	1	7	3			1	1			1	
Dysentery (Bacillary)	Male	7	6	2	3	1				1			1
	Female	13	6	4	4	3	2	1	1	2			
Dysentery (Not Specified)	Male	16	15	20	15	5	2	7	2	4	3	2	2
	Female	18	14	15	12	3	2	5	2	5	5	1	2
Leprosy	Male		1	1									
	Female												
Erysipelas	Male	9	9	1	1	3	2						
	Female	7	7				1						
Acute Poliomyelitis	Male	2	3		1				1		1		
	Female	2	3	1	1	1					1		
Lethargic Encephalitis	Male	3	1	2	1								
	Female	3	2	1									
Meningococcus Meningitis	Male	2	1	5			1	1		1		1	
	Female	2			2					1			
Chicken Pox	Male			1				1					
	Female	1								1			
Other Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	Male	1				1							
	Female	1		1	1								
Dengue	Male	2	19		12		3		2				
	Female	2	20		18		2		1				1
Rabies	Male												
	Female	1											
Anthrax	Male		1										
	Female		1										

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death	2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color	White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes	121	96	72	45	73	69	44	41	40	59	18	22
Males	63	61	32	26	47	32	22	19	20	36	8	9
Females	58	35	40	19	26	37	22	22	20	23	10	13
Typhoid Fever — Male	1						1	1	1	2	1	2
Typhoid Fever — Female	1		1					2				
Malaria — Male	6	2	2	1	3		1	1	2	2		
Malaria — Female	4	2	5	1	3		3	1		2		1
Smallpox — Male												
Smallpox — Female												
Measles — Male												
Measles — Female			1									
Scarlet Fever — Male					1						1	
Scarlet Fever — Female					2							
Whooping Cough — Male	3		2	2			1					
Whooping Cough — Female	3			1		1	3		2		2	
Diphtheria and Croup — Male	7	7			3	7	1	1	3	3		
Diphtheria and Croup — Female	4	4			3	14		1	6	3		
Influenza Pulmonary Specified — Male							1					
Influenza Pulmonary Specified — Female		1										
Influenza Not Specified — Male	1									1		
Influenza Not Specified — Female	1				1					1	1	
Cholera Nostras — Male												
Cholera Nostras — Female								1				

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Dysentery (Amebic)	Male	2											
	Female			1									
Dysentery (Bacillary)	Male	1				2		1	1				
	Female	2	1	1					1				
Dysentery (Not Specified)	Male	1	1	1		2			1		1		1
	Female	2		2	1		2	1					
Leprosy	Male												
	Female												
Erysipelas	Male					1							
	Female									1			
Acute Poliomyelitis	Male												
	Female										1		1
Lethargic Encephalitis	Male					1							
	Female										1		
Meningococcus Meningitis	Male												
	Female												
Chicken Pox	Male												
	Female												
Other Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	Male												
	Female												
Dengue	Male		1										
	Female						1		1				
Rabies	Male												
	Female												
Anthrax	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes		158	142	87	86	104	135	89	85	183	194	215	203
Males		93	80	50	46	59	82	48	50	88	100	103	81
Females		65	62	37	40	45	53	41	35	95	94	112	122
Typhoid Fever	Male	1	2	2	4	4	3	4	6	7	3	5	8
	Female	2	2	4	3	4	9	7	2	12	8	4	10
Malaria	Male	6	4	1	3	3	5	5		3	1	3	2
	Female	5	1	1	6	3	4	3	5	3	5	5	2
Smallpox	Male											1	
	Female												
Measles	Male												
	Female												
Scarlet Fever	Male												1
	Female									1			
Whooping Cough	Male	1		1			1						
	Female												
Diphtheria and Croup	Male	15	5		1		3		1		2		
	Female	5	7	5	1		1				2		
Influenza Pulmonary Specified	Male	2		1	1						2		
	Female		1	1							2		1
Influenza Not Specified	Male			1	2	1	1			1	2	2	1
	Female		3		2		2	1	1		2		1
Cholera Nostras	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Dysentery (Amebic)	Male												
	Female			1									
Dysentery (Bacillary)	Male	1								1			
	Female					1							
Dysentery (Not Specified)	Male												
	Female	2		1	1								1
Leprosy	Male												
	Female												
Erysipelas	Male	1					1				2	1	
	Female						1			1			
Acute Poliomyelitis	Male			1									
	Female									1	1		
Lethargic Encephalitis	Male		1					1	1				
	Female												
Meningococcus Meningitis	Male			1				1					
	Female				1								
Chicken Pox	Male												
	Female												
Other Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	Male												
	Female												
Dengue	Male		1				1						
	Female		5		1								
Rabies	Male												
	Female					1							
Anthrax	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes		234	228	325	365	250	252	343	351	221	283	309	314
Males		116	120	147	171	135	127	145	170	111	136	170	153
Females		118	108	178	194	115	125	198	181	110	147	139	161
Typhoid Fever	Male	9	3	6	7	5	4	1	5	8	1	4	1
	Female	6	3	2	5	2	5	3	4	6	7	3	3
Malaria	Male	3	5	4	3	1	2	1	3	4	3	5	2
	Female	4	3	2	4	5	1	7	4	2	3	1	5
Smallpox	Male					1						3	
	Female												
Measles	Male												
	Female					1							
Scarlet Fever	Male	1											
	Female	1											
Whooping Cough	Male												
	Female												
Diphtheria and Croup	Male												
	Female				1		2			1			
Influenza Pulmonary Specified	Male		2						2		3	1	
	Female		1			2	2	1	2		1		
Influenza Not Specified	Male		2			1							4
	Female		2		2		1		2		1	2	3
Cholera Nostras	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Dysentery (Amebic)	Male					1					1		
	Female											1	
Dysentery (Bacillary)	Male												
	Female				1								1
Dysentery (Not Specified)	Male				2				1				1
	Female			1									
Leprosy	Male						1	1					
	Female												
Erysipelas	Male					1	1						
	Female		1				1						
Acute Poliomyelitis	Male						2						
	Female											1	
Lethargic Encephalitis	Male												
	Female			1									
Meningococcus Meningitis	Male					1				1			
	Female												
Chicken Pox	Male												
	Female												
Other Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	Male												
	Female					1							1
Dengue	Male				1	1			1				
	Female				2		2		2	1	1		
Rabies	Male												
	Female												
Anthrax	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes		268	282	374	371	314	320	331	385	333	341	362	386
Males		138	160	192	191	161	169	182	226	198	197	203	257
Females		130	122	182	180	153	151	149	159	135	144	159	129
Typhoid Fever	Male	1	3	2	6	4	4	3	1	5	2	3	3
	Female	4	5	1	3	4	2	1	1	4	1	3	1
Malaria	Male	3	5	3	3	4	3	2	6	1	3	6	3
	Female	2	1	3	2	2	3	4	4	5	2	6	1
Smallpox	Male			2							1		1
	Female					1							
Measles	Male												
	Female												
Scarlet Fever	Male												
	Female												
Whooping Cough	Male												
	Female												
Diphtheria and Croup	Male	1			1								
	Female												
Influenza Pulmonary Specified	Male		2						2	1	3		1
	Female				1	1	2	4	1	1		1	
Influenza Not Specified	Male			2	2		2		1	2	1	1	
	Female	1	2		2	1	2	1	3	1		1	1
Cholera Nostras	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Dysentery (Amebic)	Male												
	Female								1				
Dysentery (Bacillary)	Male		1		1						1		
	Female												
Dysentery (Not Specified)	Male			1			1	1		1			
	Female				1								
Leprosy	Male												
	Female										1		
Erysipelas	Male					1	1			1			
	Female												
Acute Poliomyelitis	Male												
	Female												
Lethargic Encephalitis	Male					1							
	Female							1					
Meningococcus Meningitis	Male												
	Female				1								
Chicken Pox	Male												
	Female												
Other Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	Male												
	Female			1					1				
Dengue	Male										1		
	Female				2								
Rabies	Male												
	Female										1		
Anthrax	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes		752	809	493	567	1,044	1,121	321	390	1,081	1,228	251	281
Males		453	520	299	356	660	717	181	219	643	719	144	173
Females		299	289	194	211	384	404	140	171	438	509	107	108
Typhoid Fever	Male	8	3	2	3	3		2		1			
	Female	4	1	1	3	3	2			2			
Malaria	Male	4	11	7	4	6	5	3	3	3	10	1	4
	Female	7	6	6	7	3	4	2	5	4	2	2	3
Smallpox	Male			2			1	1					
	Female												
Measles	Male	1											
	Female												
Scarlet Fever	Male												
	Female												
Whooping Cough	Male												
	Female												
Diphtheria and Croup	Male												
	Female		1										
Influenza Pulmonary Specified	Male	1	4		2		3	1			2	1	
	Female	1	5		1					1	5		
Influenza Not Specified	Male		1	1	3	2	2	2	3	4	8		1
	Female		3	2	3	2	6			6	7		1
Cholera Nostras	Male			1									
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Dysentery (Amebic)	Male						1						1
	Female			2				1			3		
Dysentery (Bacillary)	Male		1						1	2		1	
	Female	1				1	2	1	1	1	3		2
Dysentery (Not Specified)	Male		1	4	1	1	2	2		5	2		2
	Female												
Leprosy	Male												
	Female						1		1	1			
Erysipelas	Male		1							2	1		
	Female		1			1				1			
Acute Poliomyelitis	Male					1							
	Female									1			
Lethargic Encephalitis	Male												
	Female					1	1						
Meningococcus Meningitis	Male												
	Female												
Chicken Pox	Male												
	Female												
Other Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	Male												
	Female				1						5		2
Dengue	Male		2		2	1	4		2		3		3
	Female		2		2	1	1		1				
Rabies	Male												
	Female												
Anthrax	Male												
	Female		1										

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes		504	566	108	177	77	66	70	55	40	47	54	55
Males		265	305	53	96	28	31	31	29	33	19	37	36
Females		239	261	55	81	49	35	39	26	7	28	17	19
Typhoid Fever	Male				1			1				1	
	Female	1											3
Malaria	Male	2	6	2	2								
	Female	2	4	3	1		1			1	1		
Smallpox	Male												
	Female					1							
Measles	Male												
	Female												
Scarlet Fever	Male												
	Female												
Whooping Cough	Male												
	Female												
Diphtheria and Croup	Male												
	Female			1						1			
Influenza Pulmonary Specified	Male	1											
	Female												1
Influenza Not Specified	Male	3	2		1		1					1	
	Female		7	2									
Cholera Nostras	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Dysentery (Amebic)	Male	1											
	Female	1									1		
Dysentery (Bacillary)	Male												
	Female	1		1									
Dysentery (Not Specified)	Male	1	1	2	1			1			1		
	Female		2					2	1				
Leprosy	Male												
	Female									1			
Erysipelas	Male					1							
	Female												
Acute Poliomyelitis	Male												
	Female												
Lethargic Encephalitis	Male									1			
	Female												
Meningococcus Meningitis	Male												
	Female												
Chicken Pox	Male												
	Female												
Other Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	Male												
	Female												
Dengue	Male		2										
	Female		1				1						
Rabies	Male												
	Female												
Anthrax	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus	Male	12	18	24	25	6	4	12	12				
	Female	9	7	21	13	2	3	17	10	1			
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Male	210	238	232	283	2	1	3			1	1	
	Female	147	170	277	266			4			1		1
Tuberculosis Meningitis	Male	5	6	1	1	1	1				1		
	Female	4	5	3	3	2		1	2	1	2		1
Tuberculosis of Intestines	Male	11	5	8	7								
	Female	6	4	12	12	1			1				
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	Male	1	1										
	Female	1	4	2									
Tuberculosis of Joints	Male	1	2	1									
	Female	1			1								
Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System	Male	1											
	Female	1											
Tuberculosis of Genitourinary System	Male												
	Female		1										
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	Male	2	3		3	1							1
	Female		1		3								
Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male	2		3									
	Female			2									
Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male	5		8									
	Female	3		1									
Syphilis	Male	19	19	65	69	4	5	13	11			1	2
	Female	5	8	40	44	4	1	10	6			1	

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gonococcus Infection	Male	1		2	2								
	Female		2	1	1							1	1
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	Male	19	29	9	20	1	4		1		2		
	Female	28	15	14	15		1	2					
Cancer, etc., Buccal Cavity	Male	8	2		2								
	Female	2	3		1								
Cancer, etc., Liver and Stomach	Male	69	96	13	13								
	Female	69	56	16	13								
Cancer, etc., Intestines, Rectum	Male	10	13	1									
	Female	29	23	9	5								
Cancer, etc., Female Genital Organs	Male												
	Female	74	68	27	33								
Cancer, etc., Breast	Male												
	Female	23	23	5	14								
Cancer, etc., Skin	Male	5	7		1								
	Female	1	2		1								
Cancer, etc., other Organs	Male	78	99	8	10	1	1						
	Female	41	43	8	10					1			
Other Tumors	Male		3		2								
	Female	7	4	4	3								
Acute Rheumatic Fever	Male	3	4	4	3					1			
	Female	1	3	3	4				1				

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus	Male	1							2				
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Male	1		1	1								
	Female			1				2	1				
Tuberculosis Meningitis	Male							1			1		
	Female			1			1						
Tuberculosis of Intestines	Male	1	1										
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Joints	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Genitourinary System	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	Male												
	Female												
Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male												
	Female												
Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male												
	Female												
Syphilis	Male						1						
	Female			1	1				1				1

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gonococcus Infection	Male												
	Female												
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	Male					1				1	2		
	Female	2							1				
Cancer, etc., Buccal Cavity	Male												
	Female												
Cancer, etc., Liver and Stomach	Male												
	Female												
Cancer, etc., Intestines, Rectum	Male												
	Female												
Cancer, etc., Female Genital Organs	Male												
	Female												
Cancer, etc., Breast	Male												
	Female												
Cancer, etc., Skin	Male												
	Female										1		
Cancer, etc., other Organs	Male												
	Female												
Other Tumors	Male				1								
	Female												
Acute Rheumatic Fever	Male							1	1				
	Female			1									

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus	Male	2	3	3	1		5	3	1	2	1		
	Female			1		1		2		1			
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Male		2				2	3	1	2	8	17	14
	Female			2		1	2	5	7	7	18	37	34
Tuberculosis Meningitis	Male					2	1			2			
	Female	1											
Tuberculosis of Intestines	Male								1			1	
	Female											1	1
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	Male												
	Female		3							1			
Tuberculosis of Joints	Male					1					1		
	Female									1			
Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Genitourinary System	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	Male						2						
	Female		1										
Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male									1			
	Female												
Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male												
	Female												
Syphilis	Male	1						1					2
	Female						1					1	4

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gonococcus Infection	Male										1		1
	Female									3	1		1
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	Male		2		1		3	1	1	3		1	1
	Female				1	2							
Cancer, etc., Buccal Cavity	Male												
	Female												
Cancer, etc., Liver and Stomach	Male												1
	Female												
Cancer, etc., Intestines, Rectum	Male										1		
	Female												
Cancer, etc., Female Genital Organs	Male												1
	Female												
Cancer, etc., Breast	Male												
	Female												
Cancer, etc., Skin	Male												
	Female										1		
Cancer, etc., other Organs	Male	2				1		1					
	Female						1				1		
Other Tumors	Male												
	Female							1			1	1	
Acute Rheumatic Fever	Male	1										1	1
	Female		1			1							

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus	Male			1	1		1		1			1	1
	Female	1	2		1				1	1		1	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Male	17	19	43	57	21	20	29	35	16	21	33	39
	Female	16	18	64	58	14	23	53	49	9	23	18	34
Tuberculosis Meningitis	Male										1		1
	Female						1						
Tuberculosis of Intestines	Male	1		3	2							1	
	Female			3	2		1	3	1	1		1	1
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	Male		1							1			
	Female										1		
Tuberculosis of Joints	Male						1	1					
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Genitourinary System	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	Male												
	Female				1				1				1
Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male							2		1			
	Female							1					
Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male			4		1				1		1	
	Female	1		1									
Syphilis	Male			3	3			7	5				4
	Female			3	7			2	2			3	6

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gonococcus Infection	Male			1	1								
	Female							1					
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	Male	1	1		2	1	1		2		2	1	1
	Female	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	6		1	3
Cancer, etc., Buccal Cavity	Male												
	Female				1					2			1
Cancer, etc., Liver and Stomach	Male									1	1		2
	Female	1	1										
Cancer, etc., Intestines, Rectum	Male						1			1		1	
	Female	1				2	1	2					
Cancer, etc., Female Genital Organs	Male												
	Female	1			1	1	2		5	6	5	3	2
Cancer, etc., Breast	Male												
	Female									1			3
Cancer, etc., Skin	Male												
	Female												1
Cancer, etc., other Organs	Male	1	3				3	1		2	1	1	
	Female				1		1		1		2	1	
Other Tumors	Male												
	Female		1		1				1				
Acute Rheumatic Fever	Male	1			1								1
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus	Male	1							1			1	2
	Female	1	1						1				
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Male	27	27	19	35	22	19	28	29	24	18	23	29
	Female	23	12	30	29	17	18	19	20	9	5	19	13
Tuberculosis Meningitis	Male		1										
	Female		1					1					
Tuberculosis of Intestines	Male	1	1	2	1			1	1	3	1		2
	Female			1	3			1	1	2	1		
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	Male												
	Female			1								1	
Tuberculosis of Joints	Male												
	Female				1								
Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System	Male					1							
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Genitourinary System	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	Male				1		1						1
	Female												
Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male			1									
	Female							1					
Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male	1		2								1	
	Female									1			
Syphilis	Male		5	8	6	2	2	12	14	4		4	7
	Female	1	1	3	7		2	3	1		1	5	3

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gonococcus Infection	Male	1											1
	Female		1										
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	Male			1	2	2			1		2	2	2
	Female	1		2	2	2	1		1	2		1	
Cancer, etc., Buccal Cavity	Male					1				1	1		
	Female												
Cancer, etc., Liver and Stomach	Male	1	1	1		3	1	2	1	7	6	3	5
	Female	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	1	8	3	6	3
Cancer, etc., Intestines, Rectum	Male						2			1			
	Female	1	1	3	1		5		1	3	2		1
Cancer, etc., Female Genital Organs	Male												
	Female	8	4	5	6	7	6	3	6	13	14	4	2
Cancer, etc., Breast	Male												
	Female		1	1		5	3	2		3	4		2
Cancer, etc., Skin	Male								1	1			
	Female												
Cancer, etc., other Organs	Male	3			1	3	1			7	3	1	2
	Female	1	4			6	5	1	2	5	1		1
Other Tumors	Male												
	Female				1					1		1	
Acute Rheumatic Fever	Male						1				1		
	Female												1

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus	Male		2	1	2						2	1	1
	Female	1									1		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Male	41	40	21	28	26	37	5	10	9	20	2	2
	Female	26	22	14	13	16	15	4	2	8	11	3	1
Tuberculosis Meningitis	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Intestines	Male	3				2	2						
	Female			1	1	1	2	1					1
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Joints	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System	Male												
	Female									1			
Tuberculosis of Genitourinary System	Male												
	Female		1										
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	Male									1			
	Female												
Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male												
	Female												
Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male					1				1			
	Female	1											
Syphilis	Male	6	5	10	5	1		4	9	1	1	2	1
	Female			5	3		2	3	2				

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gonococcus Infection	Male												
	Female												
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	Male	4	5	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	1		1
	Female	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	1		1	1	
Cancer, etc., Buccal Cavity	Male	1	1			3			1				
	Female						2			1	1		
Cancer, etc., Liver and Stomach	Male	11	15	4	3	25	36	1	1	15	30		1
	Female	10	16	3	2	16	11	2	2	16	14	1	
Cancer, etc., Intestines, Rectum	Male	3	2			4	4			2	3	1	
	Female	2	2	2	2	11	5			6	4		
Cancer, etc., Female Genital Organs	Male												
	Female	18	14	5	4	11	12	6	4	8	9		1
Cancer, etc., Breast	Male												
	Female	6	9	1	5	6	3	1	2	2	2		1
Cancer, etc., Skin	Male		1			2	3			2	3		
	Female						1			1			
Cancer, etc., other Organs	Male	12	19	1	3	19	29	1	4	22	24	1	
	Female	11	9	3	2	7	7		2	9	10	2	
Other Tumors	Male		1		1								
	Female	3		1		2				1	3	2	
Acute Rheumatic Fever	Male			1							1		
	Female			1					1		2		

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus	Male											1	
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Male	2	3	3								1	3
	Female	1	1		1			1			1	1	3
Tuberculosis Meningitis	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Intestines	Male												
	Female	1											
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Joints	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Genitourinary System	Male												
	Female												
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	Male												
	Female												
Acute Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male												
	Female												
Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis	Male												
	Female												
Syphilis	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gonococcus Infection	Male											1	
	Female												
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	Male	2									1		
	Female	1	2										
Cancer, etc., Buccal Cavity	Male	2			1								
	Female					1							
Cancer, etc., Liver and Stomach	Male	3	7			1				1		2	1
	Female	10	4							1	1		
Cancer, etc., Intestines, Rectum	Male		1										
	Female	2	2									1	
Cancer, etc., Female Genital Organs	Male												
	Female	1	1	1							1		1
Cancer, etc., Breast	Male												
	Female		1		1								
Cancer, etc., Skin	Male												
	Female						1						
Cancer, etc., other Organs	Male	5	12				1	1					
	Female		3		1			1		1			
Other Tumors	Male		1										
	Female												
Acute Rheumatic Fever	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	Male	4	5	3	4								
	Female	3	2	7	3								
Pellagra	Male	16	19	16	17			1			1		
	Female	30	29	67	39								
Rickets	Male	4	1	3	5	1		2	2	3		1	1
	Female	1		1	2			1	1				1
Diabetes	Male	42	52	7	8			1					1
	Female	37	35	8	7						1		
Pernicious Anæmia	Male	16	16		2	1				1			
	Female	18	16	2	5		1						
Other Anæmias and Chlorosis	Male	4	4	1	2								
	Female	4	3	2	2						1		
Exophthalmic Goitre	Male		1										
Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands	Female	2	4	2									
	Male												
	Female	2	2		1								
Diseases of the Spleen	Male	3	2	2									
	Female				1								
Leukemia	Male	4	10							1			
	Female	1	3		1						1		
Hodgkins Disease	Male	2	1										
	Female	1											
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	Male	17	28	12	12								
	Female	1		3	2								

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Lead Poisoning	Male		1		1								
	Female												
Other Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Substances	Male	1	2										
	Female	1		1									
Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances	Male			1									
	Female												
Other General Diseases	Male	7	17		2	2	2			2	3		1
	Female	13	11	1		4	4			3	1		
Encephalitis	Male	9	5	2	2	2		1			1		
	Female	5	5	1									1
Simple Meningitis, etc.	Male	29	35	4	10	9	12	2	1	2	4		1
	Female	15	12	4	3	4	1	1		3	2		
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Male												
	Female	1				1							
Locomotor Ataxia	Male	5	6	1	5								
	Female	1	3	2	1			1					
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	Male	6	10	1	3	2	2						
	Female	5	7	1	2	1	1			1	1		
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy	Male	288	272	105	124	2	7	2			1		1
	Female	183	183	88	122	1	4	1				1	
Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism	Male	8	11	2	2								
	Female	8	9		2								

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	Male												
	Female												
Pellagra	Male			1					1				
	Female											1	
Rickets	Male		1		1								
	Female	1											
Diabetes	Male		1										
	Female												
Pernicious Anæmia	Male	1					1						
	Female	1											
Other Anæmias and Chlorosis	Male												
	Female		1										
Exophthalmic Goitre	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of the Spleen	Male												
	Female												
Leukemia	Male	1	1										
	Female												
Hodgkins Disease	Male												
	Female												
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	Male							1					
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Lead Poisoning	Male												
	Female												
Other Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Substances	Male												
	Female												
Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances	Male												
	Female												
Other General Diseases	Male		3			2							
	Female					1	1						
Encephalitis	Male												
	Female												
Simple Meningitis, etc.	Male	2	2		2		1				1		
	Female	1		1									
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Male												
	Female												
Locomotor Ataxia	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	Male		1										
	Female				1								
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy	Male		1				1		1	1			
	Female												
Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	Male												1
	Female												
Pellagra	Male	1		1			1	1					
	Female					1					1		2
Rickets	Male				1								
	Female												
Diabetes	Male		3			1			1	4		1	1
	Female	1	1			1	1				1		
Pernicious Anæmia	Male		1										
	Female	1	1										1
Other Anæmias and Chlorosis	Male	2			1						1		
	Female									1		1	
Exophthalmic Goitre	Male												
Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands	Female												
	Male												
	Female									1			
Diseases of the Spleen	Male												
	Female								1				
Leukemia	Male	1	1										
	Female		1										
Hodgkins Disease	Male									1			
	Female												
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	Male											2	
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Lead Poisoning	Male												
	Female												
Other Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Substances	Male												
	Female												
Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances	Male												
	Female									1			
Other General Diseases	Male		1										
	Female		2				1			1	1		
Encephalitis	Male												
	Female	1								6	3		1
Simple Meningitis, etc.	Male		2	1		2		1	2		2		1
	Female	1				1	1						
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Male												
	Female												
Locomotor Ataxia	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	Male		1		1			1					
	Female	1							1		1	1	2
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy	Male	1			1							1	
	Female		2								1		
Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism	Male										1		
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	Male			1			1						
	Female			1								1	
Pellagra	Male						2	1	2	1		1	2
	Female		2	8	2	3	1	11	6	3	2	15	6
Rickets	Male												
	Female												
Diabetes	Male	1	1	1		1	2	1	1	3	2		
	Female					1	1			1	1		1
Pernicious Anæmia	Male												
	Female	2	1		1	1	1			3	1		
Other Anæmias and Chlorosis	Male							1					
	Female												
Exophthalmic Goitre	Male												
Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands	Female					1					1		
	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of the Spleen	Male					1						1	
	Female												
Leukemia	Male												
	Female									1			
Hodgkins Disease	Male		1										
	Female												
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	Male								2	1	6		1
	Female							2					

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Lead Poisoning	Male												
	Female												
Other Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Substances	Male							1					
	Female											1	
Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances	Male												
	Female						1						1
Other General Diseases	Male		1				1						
	Female							1		1			
Encephalitis	Male					2					1		
	Female	1	1						1				
Simple Meningitis, etc.	Male					2							
	Female					1	1						
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Male												
	Female								1		1		
Locomotor Ataxia	Male										1		
	Female				1					1			
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	Male												1
	Female						1						8
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy	Male	1	2	1	1		1	3	1	3	1	5	8
	Female				9	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	6
Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism	Male												
	Female		1			1			1				

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	Male	2					1	2					
	Female	1	1							1	1		
Pellagra	Male		1		1			2	4	1		1	
	Female	3	3	10	4	3	2	6	7	1	3	4	6
Rickets	Male												
	Female												
Diabetes	Male	1	2		1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	
	Female	3	1			1		1	1	1	3	2	
Pernicious Anæmia	Male					2				1	2		
	Female		4		2	2	1	2		2	1		1
Other Anæmias and Chlorosis	Male						1			1			
	Female	1				1						1	
Exophthalmic Goitre	Male		1										
	Female									1	1		
Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands	Male												
	Female						1						1
Diseases of the Spleen	Male	1											
	Female												
Leukemia	Male						1			1			
	Female												
Hodgkins Disease	Male									1			
	Female									1			
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	Male	2	5	3	1	2	6		1	2	4	3	3
	Female				1					1			1

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Lead Poisoning	Male										1		
	Female												
Other Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Substances	Male									1	1		
	Female												
Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances	Male												
	Female												
Other General Diseases	Male		1							1			
	Female					1					1		1
Encephalitis	Male		2			1						1	
	Female						1			1			
Simple Meningitis, etc.	Male						1			3	2		
	Female					1						1	
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Male												
	Female												
Locomotor Ataxia	Male			1		1					1		3
	Female											1	
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	Male										2		
	Female								1	1			
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy	Male	4	2	11	7	7	6	15	16	10	12	14	14
	Female	3	5	6	5	5	9	9	13	5	10	15	17
Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism	Male	1					1		1		1		
	Female		2			1				1			

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	Male				2	1	1			1	2		
	Female				1	1		1	1			3	
Pellagra	Male	6	4	4	3	3	6	3	1	3	2		3
	Female	6	8	5	4	7	4	5	1	3	3	1	1
Rickets	Male												
	Female												
Diabetes	Male	4	12			16	10	1	1	2	12		1
	Female	10	4		3	14	9	2		3	7		2
Pernicious Anæmia	Male	4	3		1	4	4			1	5		1
	Female	4	3			2	1				1		
Other Anæmias and Chlorosis	Male		1		1		1						
	Female				2		1						
Exophthalmic Goitre	Male												
Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands	Female			1			1	1			1		
	Male												
	Female	1	1										
Diseases of the Spleen	Male		1	1						1			
	Female												
Leukemia	Male		2				4				1		
	Female						1						
Hodgkins Disease	Male												
	Female												
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	Male	9	5	2	4	1	2						
	Female			1								1	

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Lead Poisoning	Male				1								
	Female												
Other Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Substances	Male		1										
	Female									1			
Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances	Male												
	Female												
Other General Diseases	Male		3										
	Female					3					1	1	
Encephalitis	Male	1			1	1							
	Female	1	2			1							
Simple Meningitis, etc.	Male		4		1	2	1		1	1	3		
	Female		1		1	1	1	1		2	1		
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Male												
	Female												
Locomotor Ataxia	Male	1	4			1			1	2			
	Female	1	1				1				2		
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	Male		1		1	3	1					1	
	Female					1	4					10	12
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy	Male	49	56	19	33	85	77	17	17	92	78	9	10
	Female	31	22	20	22	58	48	17	27	48	51		
Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism	Male	1	3	2	1	2	1			4	4		
	Female	1	1			1			1	3	3		

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	Male								1				
	Female			1	1								
Pellagra	Male	1	1								1		
	Female			1									
Rickets	Male												
	Female												
Diabetes	Male	2	2			1	1						
	Female	1	5	3									
Pernicious Anæmia	Male	1											
	Female												
Other Anæmias and Chlorosis	Male	1											
	Female	1											
Exophthalmic Goitre	Male												
Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands	Female												
	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of the Spleen	Male		1										
	Female												
Leukemia	Male												
	Female				1								
Hodgkins Disease	Male												
	Female												
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Chronic Lead Poisoning	Male												
	Female												
Other Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Substances	Male												
	Female												
Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances	Male												
	Female												
Other General Diseases	Male		1				1						
	Female												
Encephalitis	Male												
	Female												
Simple Meningitis, etc.	Male												
	Female		1										
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Male												
	Female												
Locomotor Ataxia	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	Male												
	Female						1						
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy	Male	31	25	5	7		1		3	3	1	2	
	Female	24	25	5	8	4	2				1	1	
Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism	Male												
	Female		1										

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without Specified Cause	Male	74	78	66	84				3				1
	Female	64	77	69	58	1							
General Paralysis of Insane	Male	4	6	5	1								
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	Female	6	1	2	3					1			
	Male	6	7	6	5								
	Female	6	3	2	6								
Epilepsy	Male	16	13	10	6	1		1		1			
Convulsions (Non-Puerperal) five years and over	Female	7	8	4	8	1	1				1		1
	Male	5	5	5	1								
Convulsions of Infants (under five years)	Female	4	1	3	2								
	Male	11	8	13	16	7	6	13	15	1	1		
	Female	15	9	15	13	12	8	10	8		1	2	3
Chorea	Male		1	1									
	Female			1									
Neuralgia and Neuritis	Male		2		4								
	Female	3	3		1								
Softening of Brain	Male		2	1	2								
Other Diseases of Nervous System	Female	4	5		1								
	Male	6	6	4	5						1		
	Female	4	4	4	4	1							
Diseases of Eye and Annexa	Male	1											
	Female		1										
Diseases of Ears	Male	2	2			1					1		
	Female	2	1										

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diseases of Mastoid Process	Male	3	2				1						
	Female	2	1			1							
Pericarditis	Male	1	2	5	4								
	Female	4	11	2	3								
Acute Endocarditis	Male	17	23	6	19	1	1		1				1
	Female	12	9	12	19			1		1			
Angina Pectoris	Male	76	85	7	7								
	Female	27	34	11	8								
Organic Diseases of Heart	Male	380	450	223	232	1	11		2		2		
	Female	271	339	143	167	3	4	1					
Aneurysm	Male	7	7	9	11								
	Female	4	5	3	3								
Arteriosclerosis	Male	64	61	9	14								
	Female	40	52	5	12								
Other Diseases of Arteries	Male		1										
	Female												
Embolism and Thrombosis (Not Cerebral)	Male	18	11	1	1	1	1						
	Female	13	8	1	2								
Diseases of the Veins	Male			1	1								
	Female		3										
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	Male	3					2						
	Female		2	1			1						

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without Specified Cause	Male												
	Female												
General Paralysis of Insane	Male												
	Female												
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	Male												
	Female												
Epilepsy	Male												
	Female												
Convulsions (Non-Puerperal) five years and over	Male												
	Female												
Convulsions of Infants (under five years)	Male	1	1		1	1				1			
	Female	1		2	2	1				1		1	
Chorea	Male												
	Female												
Neuralgia and Neuritis	Male												
	Female												
Softening of Brain	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Nervous System	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Eye and Annexa	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Ears	Male												
	Female	1											

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diseases of Mastoid Process	Male					1					1		
	Female												
Pericarditis	Male												
	Female												
Acute Endocarditis	Male									1			
	Female												
Angina Pectoris	Male			1									
	Female									1	2		
Organic Diseases of Heart	Male				1	1					1		
	Female		1				2						
Aneurysm	Male												
	Female												
Arteriosclerosis	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Arteries	Male												
	Female												
Embolism and Thrombosis (Not Cerebral)	Male		1										
	Female												
Diseases of the Veins	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	Male												
	Female		1										

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without Specified Cause	Male			2		2			1			1	1
	Female		1		1								
General Paralysis of Insane	Male												
	Female												
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	Male	1										1	
	Female												
Epilepsy	Male				1	1	1			3	2	2	
	Female					2			2	1			
Convulsions (Non-Puerperal) five years and over	Male	1	1			1		1				1	
	Female	1		1									1
Convulsions of Infants (under five years)	Male												
	Female												
Chorea	Male			1							1		
	Female			1									
Neuralgia and Neuritis	Male												
	Female												
Softening of Brain	Male								1				
	Female												
Other Diseases of Nervous System	Male					2							1
	Female	1		1	1			1					
Diseases of Eye and Annexa	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Ears	Male		1							1			
	Female					1							

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diseases of Mastoid Process	Male	1											
	Female												1
Pericarditis	Male												
	Female												
Acute Endocarditis	Male					1	1		1	2	1		1
	Female				1			1	1	1			1
Angina Pectoris	Male												
	Female							1					
Organic Diseases of Heart	Male	1	2	1		4	3	1	1	2	1		1
	Female	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	1		3	6	2
Aneurysm	Male												
	Female												
Arteriosclerosis	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Arteries	Male												
	Female												
Embolism and Thrombosis (Not Cerebral)	Male						1			1	1		
	Female												
Diseases of the Veins	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without Specified Cause	Male				1			1	1			5	2
	Female	1		1	1	1		2	2	2	3	3	1
General Paralysis of Insane	Male												
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	Female												
	Male		1		1							1	
	Female				1								
Epilepsy	Male	2		1		1	3			1	3		
Convulsions (Non-Puerperal) five years and over	Female		1		1			2		1	1	1	
	Male					1		1					1
Convulsions of Infants (under five years)	Female		1										
	Male												
	Female												
Chorea	Male												
	Female												
Neuralgia and Neuritis	Male												
	Female												
Softening of Brain	Male												
Other Diseases of Nervous System	Female				1						1		
	Male	1	1				1				1		1
	Female												
Diseases of Eye and Annexa	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Ears	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diseases of Mastoid Process	Male												
	Female	1										1	
Pericarditis	Male												1
	Female		1			2		1			1		4
Acute Endocarditis	Male				1	1	1		2	1	1		2
	Female			2	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	2
Angina Pectoris	Male		1	1				1					
	Female	1		2									1
Organic Diseases of Heart	Male	2	4	2	4	4	3	6	11	3	2	18	8
	Female	5	3	7	6	8	12	10	13	5	9	8	10
Aneurysm	Male												
	Female			1	1							1	
Arteriosclerosis	Male		1		1		1						1
	Female												
Other Diseases of Arteries	Male												
	Female												
Embolism and Thrombosis (Not Cerebral)	Male												
	Female			1		2	2			3			
Diseases of the Veins	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	Male												
	Female											1	

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without Specified Cause	Male		1	4	3	4		5	4	6	2	3	14
	Female		2	5	3	2	2	5	5	2	4	9	4
General Paralysis of Insane	Male	1				1					1	1	
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	Female					2		1			1		2
	Male					1		2	1		1		2
	Female		1			1			1	2			1
Epilepsy	Male	2		2		1	2	1		1	1	1	
Convulsions (Non-Puerperal) five years and over	Female	2			2		2				1		
	Male		1			1						1	
Convulsions of Infants (under five years)	Female	1				1				1		1	
	Male												
	Female												
Chorea	Male												
	Female												
Neuralgia and Neuritis	Male								1		1		1
	Female												
Softening of Brain	Male											1	
Other Diseases of Nervous System	Female												
	Male	1		1							1	2	
	Female	1			1		1					1	
Diseases of Eye and Annexa	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Ears	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diseases of Mastoid Process	Male						1						
	Female												
Pericarditis	Male		1	1	1			1			3	1	1
	Female	1					1				4	1	3
Acute Endocarditis	Male	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1		1		1
	Female	2	1	1	4		1	1			2		3
Angina Pectoris	Male		1	1		1	5		2	2	2		3
	Female		1	1	1	2	2		1	1	3	1	1
Organic Diseases of Heart	Male	5	5	19	16	8	16	20	20	17	15	37	31
	Female	9	7	15	19	14	8	21	22	11	23	14	14
Aneurysm	Male	2	1	2	3			1	3			1	2
	Female			1					1				1
Arteriosclerosis	Male	1							1	2	1		1
	Female	1			1		2		1		2		
Other Diseases of Arteries	Male												
	Female												
Embolism and Thrombosis (Not Cerebral)	Male		1	1		2				1			1
	Female		1		1	3	2			1			1
Diseases of the Veins	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without Specified Cause	Male	5	8	11	15	22	21	15	12	23	30	9	12
	Female	9	8	15	14	14	16	12	13	18	27	12	8
General Paralysis of Insane	Male		2	2			2	1		2		1	1
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	Female									2		1	1
	Male	1	1			2	2	1			2	1	1
	Female				1	1		1	2	1	2		
Epilepsy	Male	1		2	2	1					1		1
Convulsions (Non-Puerperal) five years and over	Female		1		2							1	
	Male	1		1							2		
Convulsions of Infants (under five years)	Female			1									
	Male												
	Female												
Chorea	Male												
	Female												
Neuralgia and Neuritis	Male				1						1		1
	Female		2			1			1	2			
Softening of Brain	Male		1				1						1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	Female		2			1				1	1		
	Male	1		1	2	1	1						1
	Female	1		1	1		1		1		1		
Diseases of Eye and Annexa	Male									1			
	Female										1		
Diseases of Ears	Male												
	Female						1						

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diseases of Mastoid Process	Male	1											
	Female												
Pericarditis	Male			1	2	1	1						
	Female						2			1	1		1
Acute Endocarditis	Male	3	4		2	2	7	1			1		
	Female	1	2	1	4	2				1	1		
Angina Pectoris	Male	14	19			32	31	3	1	22	20		1
	Female	3	4	4	3	8	11	2	1	11	9		
Organic Diseases of Heart	Male	62	71	54	55	105	116	32	32	121	128	21	31
	Female	33	37	21	21	58	74	19	25	83	97	10	14
Aneurysm	Male	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
	Female	2	2			2	2						
Arteriosclerosis	Male	4	8	3	2	13	15	1	3	23	17	3	4
	Female	1	3	2	1	6	6	1	2	11	25		2
Other Diseases of Arteries	Male		1										
	Female									5			
Embolism and Thrombosis (Not Cerebral)	Male	1	4			4	2			1			
	Female	2	2										
Diseases of the Veins	Male												
	Female		1				1						
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	Male					1							
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without Specified Cause	Male	8	14	7	11	2	2	2	1	2		1	2
	Female	10	11	4	4	3			2	1	3	1	
General Paralysis of Insane	Male		1										
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	Female	1											
	Male	1											
	Female	1		1									
Epilepsy	Male				1								1
Convulsions (Non-Puerperal) five years and over	Female												
	Male		1										1
Convulsions of Infants (under five years)	Female												
	Male												
	Female												
Chorea	Male												
	Female												
Neuralgia and Neuritis	Male												
	Female		1										
Softening of Brain	Male												
Other Diseases of Nervous System	Female	2	1										
	Male												
	Female		1										
Diseases of Eye and Annexa	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Ears	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diseases of Mastoid Process	Male												
	Female												
Pericarditis	Male			1							1		
	Female		2							1		1	1
Acute Endocarditis	Male												
	Female						2						
Angina Pectoris	Male	5	4				1						
	Female	1	3							2	5	5	2
Organic Diseases of Heart	Male	36	65	6	13	4	4	1	4			1	3
	Female	37	49	3	13	2	2	4	2				
Aneurysm	Male								1				
	Female			1							1		
Arteriosclerosis	Male	16	15	2	1	5	3						
	Female	18	10		4	3	4	2	1				
Other Diseases of Arteries	Male												
	Female												
Embolism and Thrombosis (Not Cerebral)	Male	3											
	Female	1	1										
Diseases of the Veins	Male			1	1								
	Female		1										
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Diseases, Circulatory System	Male	3	4	2	3		1						
	Female	3	1	1	2				2				
Diseases of the Larynx	Male		2		1						1		
	Female	2	3	1			1			1			
Acute Bronchitis	Male	8	5	8	8	3	1	3	2			1	2
	Female	10	10	7	6	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Chronic Bronchitis	Male	14	15	5	6		1						
	Female	12	12	10	3								
Bronchitis not otherwise defined, five years and over	Male	1											
	Female												
Broncho-pneumonia	Male	54	65	40	46	18	19	16	15	3	7	3	4
	Female	48	63	24	29	13	17	9	8	6	4	3	5
Capillary Bronchitis	Male	2	2	3	5		1	2	4	1			
	Female	5	2	2	1	2	2	1	1			1	
Pneumonia, Lobar	Male	57	65	53	59	7	4	6	1	3	6	4	3
	Female	31	48	34	35	1	4	3	5	1	3	1	3
Pneumonia not defined	Male	59	91	53	68	10	20	12	29	6	3	5	4
	Female	55	59	36	43	12	15	8	12	3	7	5	1
Pleurisy	Male	3	6	2	10		1						1
	Female	3	5	2	3								
Congestion of the Lung	Male	12	7	6	1	3		1					
	Female	16	8	2	2	1	1			1			

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene of the Lung	Male	1											
	Female	1											
Asthma	Male	16	18	6	12							1	
	Female	7	10	7	11						1		
Pulmonary Emphysema	Male	6		3									
	Female	1	2	1									
Diseases of Mediastinum	Male												
	Female	1											
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Male	2	18	4	8	1	2		1		1		
	Female	2	5	2	3								1
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	Male	1	1		2	1	1						
	Female	1	6	3			2						
Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils (adenoid vegetations)	Male		1										
	Female												
Diseases of Pharynx	Male	7	8	4	3		2		1		1		
	Female	8	4	7	3					1			
Diseases of Oesophagus	Male	1	1		2								
	Female												
Ulcer of Stomach	Male	22	23	9	9	1							
	Female	4	5	8	7								
Other Diseases of Stomach	Male	65	78	59	49	11	8	7	9	2	1	1	
	Female	46	49	51	61	4	3	11	8	2	2	2	2

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Diseases, Circulatory System	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of the Larynx	Male												
	Female		1				1						
Acute Bronchitis	Male												
	Female						1						
Chronic Bronchitis	Male												
Bronchitis not otherwise defined, five years and over	Female					1							
	Male												
	Female												
Broncho-pneumonia	Male	2	7	4		1	1		2	1			1
	Female	1	2	3	3	2			3	1	1		
Capillary Bronchitis	Male						1						
	Female	1				1							
Pneumonia, Lobar	Male		2	2	1	2	1	1			2	1	1
	Female		1	1				2				1	
Pneumonia not defined	Male	1	3	3			3	1			1	1	
	Female	2	2	3	1	1	3	2		1	1		
Pleurisy	Male			1							1		
	Female		1										
Congestion of the Lung	Male					1							
	Female						1						

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene of the Lung	Male												
	Female												
Asthma	Male					1	1		1				
	Female												
Pulmonary Emphysema	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Mediastinum	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils (adenoid vegetations)	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Pharynx	Male	1	1			2	1						
	Female					1		1					
Diseases of Oesophagus	Male				1								
	Female												
Ulcer of Stomach	Male				1								
	Female												2
Other Diseases of Stomach	Male	2	1	2					1				1
	Female	2	1		1								

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Diseases, Circulatory System	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of the Larynx	Male												
	Female												
Acute Bronchitis	Male										1		
	Female	1	1		1							1	
Chronic Bronchitis	Male												
	Female											3	
Bronchitis not otherwise defined, five years and over	Male												
	Female												
Broncho-pneumonia	Male	4	1	3	1	1						1	1
	Female	2	2		1		1		1		2	1	1
Capillary Bronchitis	Male												
	Female												
Pneumonia, Lobar	Male	3		2		1	1		1	2	5	4	
	Female		1		1			2		3	2	4	4
Pneumonia not defined	Male	2	2	2	1		1		1	4	1	2	3
	Female	2	1	2		2	2		1	3	1		3
Pleurisy	Male												
	Female								1				
Congestion of the Lung	Male											1	
	Female										1		

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene of the Lung	Male												
	Female								1				
Asthma	Male				1								2
	Female		1										
Pulmonary Emphysema	Male			1						1			
	Female												
Diseases of Mediastinum	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Male		1										1
	Female												
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa.	Male												
	Female		1										
Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils (adenoid vegetations)	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Pharynx	Male	3		1	1		1						
	Female	2	3	1				2	1				
Diseases of Oesophagus	Male												
	Female												
Ulcer of Stomach	Male		1										
	Female									1	2		1
Other Diseases of Stomach	Male			2	2			1			2	1	1
	Female	2	1										

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Diseases, Circulatory System	Male			2		1							
	Female												
Diseases of the Larynx	Male								1				
	Female												
Acute Bronchitis	Male								1		1		1
	Female			1						1			
Chronic Bronchitis	Male							3			2	1	
Bronchitis not otherwise defined, five years and over	Female											1	
	Male												
	Female												
Broncho-pneumonia	Male			1	4		1	1	2		1	3	2
	Female	1	1	2	2		2	3			2		3
Capillary Bronchitis	Male												
	Female												
Pneumonia, Lobar	Male	2	3	2	5	3	6	4	9		2	1	5
	Female	3	3	5	5	3	2	4	4	2	3	1	2
Pneumonia not defined	Male	1	1	4	3	3	4	5	3	1	5	1	2
	Female			4	5	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	4
Pleurisy	Male		2						2				
	Female						1						
Congestion of the Lung	Male		1			1				1			
	Female						1				1	1	

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene of the Lung	Male												
	Female								1	1	2	1	2
Asthma	Male				2					2	1		
	Female			1		1				1			
Pulmonary Emphysema	Male	1						1					
	Female												
Diseases of Mediastinum	Male												
	Female							1	1			2	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Male							1	1		3		
	Female												
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	Male						1	1					
	Female												
Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils (adenoid vegetations)	Male												
	Female							1					
Diseases of Pharynx	Male	1										2	1
	Female	1											
Diseases of Oesophagus	Male												
	Female			1		1	1		1		1	3	
Ulcer of Stomach	Male							2	1			2	2
	Female	2						5	2	2	1	4	
Other Diseases of Stomach	Male	1		3	2	1	1	3	3		3	5	6
	Female		1		1	1							

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Diseases, Circulatory System	Male								1				
	Female					1							
Diseases of the Larynx	Male												
	Female											1	
Acute Bronchitis	Male			1				2		1			
	Female	1		1	1			1			1		
Chronic Bronchitis	Male	1				1			1			1	
Bronchitis not otherwise defined, five years and over	Female			1	2	1						1	
	Male												
	Female												
Broncho-pneumonia	Male	1		3	3	2	4	1	4	2		1	2
	Female		1		1	4	1	1			3		
Capillary Bronchitis	Male												
	Female												
Pneumonia, Lobar	Male	1	5	6	6	2	1	3	7	7	1	7	3
	Female	2	6	3	3	1	5	2	2	2	3	1	2
Pneumonia not defined	Male	1	5	2	5	3	4	1	2	2	3	4	4
	Female	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	5			3
Pleurisy	Male								2				1
	Female				2		1					1	
Congestion of the Lung	Male	1	1	1		1		1					
	Female					1			1				

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene of the Lung	Male												
	Female								1	1	2	1	1
Asthma	Male			1		1				1	1	1	
	Female	2						1					
Pulmonary Emphysema	Male					1							
	Female												
Diseases of Mediastinum	Male												
	Female										4		2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Male		1		1		3		3		1	1	
	Female					1			1				
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	Male										1		
	Female												
Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils (adenoid vegetations)	Male												
	Female						2	1					
Diseases of Pharynx	Male									1		1	
	Female												
Diseases of Oesophagus	Male												
	Female						4		2	4	1		1
Ulcer of Stomach	Male	2	2		1				1				
	Female	1	1	1	1			9	2	3	9	7	10
Other Diseases of Stomach	Male	2	4	4	2	3	4	5	4		1	3	4
	Female	2	1	2	7	3	2						

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Diseases, Circulatory System	Male				2	2	1				1		
	Female		1	1						2			
Diseases of the Larynx	Male						1						
	Female												
Acute Bronchitis	Male	1		1	2	1				2	1		
	Female									3	2		
Chronic Bronchitis	Male	2			1	2	4		4	6	3		
	Female		1		1	1	1			3	5	2	
Bronchitis not otherwise defined, five years and over	Male												
	Female												
Broncho-pneumonia	Male	4	2		2	4	6		2	7	9	1	1
	Female	1	2	1		7	8			8	9	1	1
Capillary Bronchitis	Male				1	1							
	Female									1			
Pneumonia, Lobar	Male	10	6	4	9	5	11	3	6	4	4	2	1
	Female	4	4	1	3	4	5	1	1	4	5	2	
Pneumonia not defined	Male	6	8	4	7	6	6	1	3	8	15	3	
	Female	5	2	3	2	3	9	1	1	4	7	2	1
Pleurisy	Male	2			2	1		1	2		2		
	Female	1					2	1		2			
Congestion of the Lung	Male				1	1	2	1		2	3	1	2
	Female	3				2				3	3	1	

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene of the Lung	Male	1											
	Female									1			
Asthma	Male	4	5	2	2	4	6			1			
	Female		1	1	4	1	2	2	2		2	1	2
Pulmonary Emphysema	Male					1				1		1	
	Female		1										
Diseases of Mediastinum	Male												
	Female									1			
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Male		2	1			2				2		
	Female									1			
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	Male												
	Female	1	1	1				1					
Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils (adenoid vegetations)	Male						1						
	Female												
Diseases of Pharynx	Male				1			1					
	Female	1			1	1							
Diseases of Oesophagus	Male					1			1		1		
	Female												
Ulcer of Stomach	Male	5	7	4	2	5	2		1	2	3	1	
	Female	1	3	1				2	1		1		1
Other Diseases of Stomach	Male	12	12	8	8	13	18	4	5	7	10	1	2
	Female	4	5	10	10	7	5	2	5	12	9	4	3

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Diseases, Circulatory System	Male		1										
	Female												
Diseases of the Larynx	Male												
	Female	1											
Acute Bronchitis	Male		1										
	Female	1	1			1							
Chronic Bronchitis	Male	2	5										
	Female	5	5	2		1							
Bronchitis not otherwise defined, five years and over	Male	1											
	Female												
Broncho-pneumonia	Male	3	6				1	2		1			
	Female	1	5			1							
Capillary Bronchitis	Male							1					
	Female												
Pneumonia, Lobar	Male	5	4				1	1					1
	Female		1			1							
Pneumonia not defined	Male	3	3	1	1	1	1	1		1	2		
	Female	5	1	2		1	1			1			
Pleurisy	Male												
	Female												
Congestion of the Lung	Male	1											
	Female	4				1							

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene of the Lung	Male												
	Female									1			
Asthma	Male	2	2										
	Female		1		1								
Pulmonary Emphysema	Male	1											
	Female		1										
Diseases of Mediastinum	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Male	1											1
	Female		1										
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils (adenoid vegetations)	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Pharynx	Male												
	Female		1										
Diseases of Oesophagus	Male												
	Female									1			
Ulcer of Stomach	Male	1	1										
	Female											1	
Other Diseases of Stomach	Male	4	5	1	1	1					1		2
	Female	7	12	1	2			1	1				

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under two years)	Male	136	96	81	68	87	52	63	53	49	44	18	15
	Female	104	98	69	64	65	61	51	47	39	37	18	17
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Two years and over)	Male	75	64	16	22								
	Female	58	52	38	32								
Ankylostomiasis	Male	1	5	1				1					
	Female		1										
Trematodes	Male				1								
	Female			1	1								
Parasites Not Specified	Male			1	2							1	1
	Female	1											
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Male	47	55	25	23								
	Female	29	26	21	13								
Hernia	Male	10	6	19	12		2	1	1				
	Female	4	10	4	1	1	1						
Intestinal Obstructions	Male	27	33	16	23	2	4	2	3	1	1	2	1
	Female	31	32	19	13	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	
Other Diseases of Intestines	Male	1	3	2	1	1				1			
	Female	3	4	4	5								
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	Male	3		3	1			1					
	Female	5	2	1	1			1					
Cirrhosis of Liver (Alcoholic)	Male	1	5	2	3								
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Cirrhosis of Liver (Not Alcoholic)	Male	28	27	28	25					2			
	Female	10	12	12	12								
Biliary Calculi	Male	5	6		2								
	Female	6	11	2	2				1				
Other Diseases of Liver	Male	23	26	18	16		2		2		1	1	
	Female	21	25	14	9	1	4	1	2	2		1	
Diseases of the Pancreas	Male												
	Female	1											
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)	Male	10	11	5	8	2		1	2				
	Female	11	8	9	9		1						
Other Diseases of Digestive System	Male	1	3										
	Female												
Acute Nephritis	Male	3	20	3	30	1	4	3	4	1	3		2
	Female	3	29	8	29		2	2			1	2	2
Bright's Disease	Male	356	312	187	178								
	Female	191	203	144	121						2		
Other Diseases of Kidneys	Male	11	15	7	16	1	1		1	1			
	Female	7	9	8	4		1			3			1
Calculi Urinary Passages	Male		1	2	1								
	Female												
Diseases of Bladder	Male	8	12	6	12	1			2				
	Female	4	3	2									

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under two years)	Male												
	Female												
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Two years and over)	Male	14	11	4	2	9	4	2	3	5	3	1	
	Female	19	9	6	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	2
Ankylostomiasis	Male												
	Female		1										
Trematodes	Male				1								
	Female												1
Parasites Not Specified	Male												
	Female									1			
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Male					1	3				3		
	Female	1				1					1		
Hernia	Male												
	Female												
Intestinal Obstructions	Male	2	1			1			1		2		
	Female					1	1				1		
Other Diseases of Intestines	Male												
	Female												
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	Male												
	Female												
Cirrhosis of Liver (Alcoholic)	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Cirrhosis of Liver (Not Alcoholic)	Male			1									
	Female			1									
Biliary Calculi	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Liver	Male	1		1		1				1	1	1	
	Female												
Diseases of the Pancreas	Male												
	Female										2		
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Digestive System	Male												
	Female												
Acute Nephritis	Male												1
	Female	1						1			1		
Bright's Disease	Male		1		1		1						
	Female												
Other Diseases of Kidneys	Male												
	Female		1										
Calculi Urinary Passages	Male												
	Female										1		
Diseases of Bladder	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under two years)	Male												
	Female												
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Two years and over)	Male	7	10	2	3		2				1		1
	Female	2	2	1	2	1					2	1	1
Ankylostomiasis	Male		2			1	1				1		
	Female												
Trematodes	Male												
	Female												
Parasites Not Specified	Male				1								
	Female												
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Male	2	2	1		5	5	2	3	5	3	5	2
	Female	4	2	1		4	4	1	1	6	2	3	3
Hernia	Male					1					1		2
	Female		1										
Intestinal Obstructions	Male	1	1		2	2	2			2	1		
	Female					1	1			2			
Other Diseases of Intestines	Male												
	Female	1											
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	Male												
	Female												
Cirrhosis of Liver (Alcoholic)	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Cirrhosis of Liver (Not Alcoholic)	Male												1
	Female											1	
Biliary Calculi	Male												
	Female					1					2		
Other Diseases of Liver	Male						2		1		1	1	
	Female										1		
Diseases of the Pancreas	Male												
	Female												
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)	Male			2					1	1			
	Female									2		1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	Male		1										
	Female												
Acute Nephritis	Male	1	1										2
	Female	2		1	2		2				1		4
Bright's Disease	Male	1		3	3			2		2	2	3	
	Female		1	1	1		2	2	2	4	1		2
Other Diseases of Kidneys	Male									1		1	
	Female	1		1			1						
Calculi Urinary Passages	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Bladder	Male										1		
	Female							1					

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under two years)	Male												
	Female												
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Two years and over)	Male	3				1	1		1		2		1
	Female	1		2				3	2	1	2	1	1
Ankylostomiasis	Male												
	Female												
Trematodes	Male												
	Female												
Parasites Not Specified	Male												
	Female												
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Male	1	4	1	2	4	2	1	2	3	4	3	3
	Female	1	1	5	2	2	2	3	1		2	2	1
Hernia	Male			1				4	1	1			1
	Female						1	1				1	
Intestinal Obstructions	Male	4	1		3	1	1	3	2	1		2	
	Female				1	3	1	4	2	1		1	
Other Diseases of Intestines	Male		1										
	Female				2	2			2				
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	Male												
	Female		1										
Cirrhosis of Liver (Alcoholic)	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Cirrhosis of Liver (Not Alcoholic)	Male			2	1	2		1		1		1	2
	Female				1			2	1				1
Biliary Calculi	Male									2			
	Female									1	1		
Other Diseases of Liver	Male			2	1	1	2	2	1		1	1	1
	Female		2	1	2	1		2	2		2	1	
Diseases of the Pancreas	Male												
	Female												
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)	Male				1	1	1	1			2	1	
	Female	1		1	2		1	2	1			2	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	Male						1				1		
	Female												
Acute Nephritis	Male						1		3				
	Female		4		2				2		2		1
Bright's Disease	Male	6	1	5	2	6	3	6	6	7	6	5	4
	Female	7	2	10	3	5	6	7	4	8	12	9	4
Other Diseases of Kidneys	Male							1			3		1
	Female		1	1						1		1	
Calculi Urinary Passages	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Bladder	Male			1					1			1	1
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under two years)	Male												
	Female												
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Two years and over)	Male	1	3		2	3	1		1		1		2
	Female	2	2	2	1	3	2	4	3	1	2	2	1
Ankylostomiasis	Male												
	Female												
Trematodes	Male												
	Female												
Parasites Not Specified	Male												
	Female												
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Male	8	5	5	5	5	5	2	1	2	5	2	2
	Female	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	1		3		1
Hernia	Male			2	2	1		1		2		4	1
	Female		2						1				
Intestinal Obstructions	Male		4	1	1				2			1	1
	Female	1	3	4		2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1
Other Diseases of Intestines	Male			1				1	1				
	Female			1							1	2	1
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	Male			1	1					1			
	Female	2				1				1			
Cirrhosis of Liver (Alcoholic)	Male			1						1			1
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Cirrhosis of Liver (Not Alcoholic)	Male	3		3			1	2	3		4	3	3
	Female				2		1				2	1	1
Biliary Calculi	Male		1		1								
	Female					1	1	1			1		
Other Diseases of Liver	Male				4	1	4		1		2	2	2
	Female		3	1	1	1	2		1	1	1	3	
Diseases of the Pancreas	Male												
	Female					1							
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)	Male		1		3					2	2		
	Female			1		5	2	2	1	1			1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	Male												
	Female												
Acute Nephritis	Male								5				1
	Female		5	1	1		4	1	4		1		1
Bright's Disease	Male	9	4	17	8	12	13	21	16	18	16	23	28
	Female	8	5	23	13	11	14	15	15	10	12	15	16
Other Diseases of Kidneys	Male				2		1	1	2	2		1	1
	Female		1	1								2	
Calculi Urinary Passages	Male							1					
	Female												
Diseases of Bladder	Male		1	1	1								
	Female	1						1					

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under two years)	Male												
	Female												
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Two years and over)	Male	4	4	1	4	11	9	2		9	10	3	1
	Female	5	4	1	5	3	5	6	2	10	10	2	5
Ankylostomiasis	Male						1						
	Female												
Trematodes	Male												
	Female			1									
Parasites Not Specified	Male												
	Female												
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Male	5	5	1	2	4	7	2	1	2	1		
	Female	1	2	1	1	3	3	1			1		
Hernia	Male	2		1	2	1	3	1	2	1		4	
	Female					1	2	1		2	3		
Intestinal Obstructions	Male	1	5	2	4	2	3	3	1	4	6		1
	Female	3	3	1	1	4	7	1	4	7	2	1	1
Other Diseases of Intestines	Male		1				1						
	Female						1	1			1		
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	Male			1		1							
	Female				1					1	1		
Cirrhosis of Liver (Alcoholic)	Male						5	1	2				
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Cirrhosis of Liver (Not Alcoholic)	Male	8	6	6	7	6	6	4	2	4	5	4	2
	Female	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	
Biliary Calculi	Male				1	2	2			1	3		
	Female	2	1			1	2				2		1
Other Diseases of Liver	Male	3	4	4		9	3	3	1	2	2		2
	Female	7	3	1		5	2	2	1	2	4	1	
Diseases of the Pancreas	Male												
	Female												
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)	Male	1	2		1	2				1	1		
	Female	1	1			1	1		1		2		
Other Diseases of Digestive System	Male					1							
	Female												
Acute Nephritis	Male		4		6		3		4		3		
	Female		4		1		1		6				2
Bright's Disease	Male	52	34	48	43	96	85	20	28	111	96	22	29
	Female	28	16	26	23	46	48	18	20	42	60	13	11
Other Diseases of Kidneys	Male	1	1	1	4	2	4	2	1	3	5		3
	Female		3	2	1				1	1	1		1
Calculi Urinary Passages	Male			1							1		
	Female												
Diseases of Bladder	Male	1	1	1	3	1	1	2		3	4		1
	Female	2									2		

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under two years)	Male												
	Female												
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Two years and over)	Male	8	2					1					1
	Female	4	6			1	1	2	2				
Ankylostomiasis	Male												
	Female												
Trematodes	Male												
	Female												
Parasites Not Specified	Male												
	Female												
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Male										1		
	Female		1										
Hernia	Male	1											
	Female							1					
Intestinal Obstructions	Male	2	1			1			1				
	Female	1	1								1		1
Other Diseases of Intestines	Male												
	Female		1										
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	Male	1											
	Female												
Cirrhosis of Liver (Alcoholic)	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Cirrhosis of Liver (Not Alcoholic)	Male	1	4		2	1	1	1					2
	Female	3	1	1									
Biliary Calculi	Male												
	Female							1			1		
Other Diseases of Liver	Male	4	1										
	Female	1	1										
Diseases of the Pancreas	Male												
	Female												
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Digestive System	Male												
	Female								1				
Acute Nephritis	Male		1		2								
	Female		1				1						2
Bright's Disease	Male	32	45	8	7	3	4	3	1	1		1	2
	Female	18	16	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	5		1
Other Diseases of Kidneys	Male												1
	Female	1											
Calculi Urinary Passages	Male				1								
	Female												1
Diseases of Bladder	Male	2	3		2								
	Female	1	1										

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Stricture of Urethra	Male			5	6								
Other Diseases of Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc	Female												
	Male			4	1								
	Female				1								
Diseases of Prostate	Male	23	14	9	6								
Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	Female			1									
	Male		1	1			1						
Cysts and Other Benign Tumors of Ovary	Female												
	Male												
	Female	1	3	2	2								
Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess	Male												
	Female	8	6	7	9								
Uterine Tumor (Non-Cancerous)	Male												
	Female	1	4	2	3								
Non-Puerperal Uterine Hæmorrhage	Male												
	Female	2	2		2								
Other Diseases of Female Genitals	Male												
	Female	14	6	24	20								
Non-Puerperal Diseases of Breast (Cancer excepted)	Male												
	Female			1	1								
Abortion	Male												
	Female	7	4	6	5								

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Ectopic Gestation	Male												
	Female	2	2		1								
Other Accidents of Pregnancy	Male												
	Female	5	15	5	8								
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	Male												
	Female	16	4	6	6								
Cesarean Section	Male												
	Female		1	1									
Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery	Male												
	Female	2											
Other Accidents of Labor	Male												
	Female	26	24	15	27								
Puerperal Septicæmia	Male												
	Female	22	39	39	36								
Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death	Male												
	Female	1	4		1								
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	Male												
	Female	35	32	37	23								
Following Childbirth	Male												
	Female	3	3	2									
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	Male												
	Female	1											

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Stricture of Urethra	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Prostate	Male												
	Female												
Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	Male												
	Female												
Cysts and Other Benign Tumors of Ovary	Male												
	Female												
Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess	Male												
	Female												
Uterine Tumor (Non-Cancerous)	Male												
	Female												
Non-Puerperal Uterine Hæmorrhage	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Female Genitals	Male												
	Female												
Non-Puerperal Diseases of Breast (Cancer excepted)	Male												
	Female												
Abortion	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Ectopic Gestation	Male												
	Female												
Other Accidents of Pregnancy	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	Male												
	Female												
Cesarean Section	Male												
	Female												
Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery	Male												
	Female												
Other Accidents of Labor	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Septicæmia	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	Male												
	Female												
Following Childbirth	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	Male												
	Female					1							

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Stricture of Urethra	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Prostate	Male												
	Female												
Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	Male												
	Female												
Cysts and Other Benign Tumors of Ovary	Male												
	Female												
Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess	Male												
	Female										1		1
Uterine Tumor (Non-Cancerous)	Male												
	Female												
Non-Puerperal Uterine Hæmorrhage	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Female Genitals	Male												
	Female									1		3	1
Non-Puerperal Diseases of Breast (Cancer excepted)	Male												
	Female												1
Abortion	Male												
	Female												1

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Ectopic Gestation	Male												
	Female												
Other Accidents of Pregnancy	Male									1	3	1	1
	Female												
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	Male									1			
	Female												
Cesarean Section	Male											1	
	Female												
Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery	Male									1			
	Female												
Other Accidents of Labor	Male							2		1	3	1	4
	Female												
Puerperal Septicæmia	Male								1	2	9	10	7
	Female												
Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	Male							1	1	12	4	10	6
	Female												
Following Childbirth	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Stricture of Urethra	Male								1				2
Other Diseases of Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc	Female												
	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Prostate	Male			1	1							1	
Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	Female												
	Male												
Cysts and Other Benign Tumors of Ovary	Female												
	Male												
	Female										1		
Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess	Male												
Uterine Tumor (Non-Cancerous)	Female	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	3		1		
	Male												
Non-Puerperal Uterine Hæmorrhage	Female										1	1	
	Male												
Other Diseases of Female Genitals	Female	2	1										
	Male												
Non-Puerperal Diseases of Breast (Cancer excepted)	Female	3		2	3	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	1
	Male												
	Female							1					
Abortion	Male												
	Female	4			2			3		2	3	2	

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Ectopic Gestation	Male												
	Female					1			1	1	1		
Other Accidents of Pregnancy	Male												
	Female	2	4	1	2	2	2	2	4		3	1	
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	Male												
	Female	3			1	6		4	1	2	1		2
Cesarean Section	Male												
	Female										1		
Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery	Male												
	Female	1											
Other Accidents of Labor	Male												
	Female	7	7	2	6	7	2	3	4	6	7	4	7
Puerperal Septicæmia	Male												
	Female	10	13	9	7	3	6	8	8	2	5	6	6
Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death	Male												
	Female		3										
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	Male												
	Female	10	5	9	8	4	9	8	4	2	7	3	3
Following Childbirth	Male												
	Female		1	1		1	1			2	1		
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Stricture of Urethra	Male				1								
	Female												
Other Diseases of Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc	Male			2									
	Female								1				
Diseases of Prostate	Male			1				1	2				
	Female												
Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	Male												
	Female												
Cysts and Other Benign Tumors of Ovary	Male												
	Female							1	2			1	
Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess	Male												
	Female	2		1	1							1	
Uterine Tumor (Non-Cancerous)	Male												
	Female			1	1				1	1	1		
Non-Puerperal Uterine Hæmorrhage	Male												
	Female		1		1								1
Other Diseases of Female Genitals	Male												
	Female		2	8	6	2		2	1	2	1	4	2
Non-Puerperal Diseases of Breast (Cancer excepted)	Male												
	Female												
Abortion	Male												
	Female	1		1	2		1						

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Ectopic Gestation	Male												
	Female	1					1						
Other Accidents of Pregnancy	Male												
	Female		3		1								
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	Male												
	Female	2		1	1	2	3	1					
Cesarean Section	Male												
	Female												
Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery	Male												
	Female												
Other Accidents of Labor	Male												
	Female	4	3	3	3	1	1		2				
Puerperal Septicæmia	Male												
	Female	5	5	5	5		1	1	1				
Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death	Male												
	Female	1	1						1				
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	Male												
	Female	5	4	6	1	2	3						
Following Childbirth	Male												
	Female			1									
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Stricture of Urethra	Male			1	2			1				2	
Other Diseases of Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc	Female												
	Male			2	1								
	Female												
Diseases of Prostate	Male	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	12	5		
Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	Female												
	Male			1									
Cysts and Other Benign Tumors of Ovary	Female												
	Male												
	Female	1	1										
Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess	Male												
Uterine Tumor (Non-Cancerous)	Female	1	2	1	1								
	Male												
Non-Puerperal Uterine Hæmorrhage	Female		2										1
	Male												
Other Diseases of Female Genitals	Female												
	Male												
Non-Puerperal Diseases of Breast (Cancer excepted)	Female				3		1					1	
	Male												
	Female												
Abortion	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Ectopic Gestation	Male												
	Female												
Other Accidents of Pregnancy	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	Male												
	Female												
Cesarean Section	Male												
	Female												
Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery	Male												
	Female												
Other Accidents of Labor	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Septicæmia	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	Male												
	Female												
Following Childbirth	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Stricture of Urethra	Male											1	
	Female												
Other Diseases of Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Prostate	Male	8	2					1			1		
	Female												
Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	Male												
	Female												
Cysts and Other Benign Tumors of Ovary	Male												
	Female						1						
Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess	Male												
	Female												
Uterine Tumor (Non-Cancerous)	Male												
	Female												
Non-Puerperal Uterine Hæmorrhage	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases of Female Genitals	Male												
	Female	1											
Non-Puerperal Diseases of Breast (Cancer excepted)	Male												
	Female												
Abortion	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Ectopic Gestation	Male												
	Female												
Other Accidents of Pregnancy	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	Male												
	Female												1
Cesarean Section	Male												
	Female												
Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery	Male												
	Female												
Other Accidents of Labor	Male												
	Female										1		1
Puerperal Septicæmia	Male												
	Female												1
Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	Male												
	Female												
Following Childbirth	Male												
	Female												
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene	Male	4	5	2	12							1	
	Female	1	6	4	8								
Furuncle	Male	8	3	2	1	4		2					
	Female	2	4	3	1	1							
Acute Abscess	Male	8	12	4		1	1						
	Female	4	4	6	5	1	1						1
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa	Male	6	3	1	2	2							
	Female		2						1	1			
Diseases of Bones	Male	4	2		1								
	Female	5					1						
Diseases of Joints	Male		1										
	Female		1										
Amputations	Male												
	Female			1									
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	Male	1											
	Female												
Hydrocephalus	Male	3	9	1		2	5	1			1		
	Female	1	2		2	1	1		1				
Congenital Malformation of Heart	Male	6		2	1	6		2	1				
	Female	11		2		10		2		1			

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Congenital Malformations	Male	17	25	5	4	16	23	4	4		1	1	
	Female	13	21	4	4	13	20	3	4		1	1	
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	Male	41	41	26	17	41	41	26	17				
	Female	24	25	21	17	24	25	21	17				
Premature Birth	Male	165	173	80	65	165	173	80	65				
	Female	134	133	48	51	134	133	48	51				
Injury at Birth	Male			2				2					
	Female												
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	Male	33	44	29	25	33	44	29	25				
	Female	23	17	17	15	23	17	17	15				
Lack of Care	Male		1	9	5		1	9	5				
	Female	2		6	1	1		5	1	1		1	
Senility	Male	91	113	63	84								
	Female	127	119	63	74								
Suicide by Poisons, Solid or Liquid	Male	9	9										
	Female	9	16		1								
Suicide by Poisonous Gas	Male	1	2										
	Female	3	3										
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	Male	4	2										
	Female	2											

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene	Male												
	Female												
Furuncle	Male												
	Female												
Acute Abscess	Male												
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa	Female		1										
	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Bones	Male												
	Female	1											
Diseases of Joints	Male												
	Female												
Amputations	Male												
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	Female												
	Male												
	Female												
Hydrocephalus	Male					1							
Congenital Malformation of Heart	Female				1						1		
	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Congenital Malformations	Male												
	Female												
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	Male												
	Female												
Premature Birth	Male												
	Female												
Injury at Birth	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	Male												
	Female												
Lack of Care	Male												
	Female												
Senility	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Poisons, Solid or Liquid	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Poisonous Gas	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene	Male												
	Female						1					1	
Furuncle	Male												
	Female												
Acute Abscess	Male		3								2		
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa	Female	1			1			1				1	
	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Bones	Male		1			1				1			
	Female	2								1			
Diseases of Joints	Male												
	Female												
Amputations	Male												
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	Female												
	Male												
	Female												
Hydrocephalus	Male						1						
Congenital Malformation of Heart	Female												
	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Congenital Malformations	Male	1									1		
	Female												
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	Male												
	Female												
Premature Birth	Male												
	Female												
Injury at Birth	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	Male												
	Female												
Lack of Care	Male												
	Female												
Senility	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Poisons, Solid or Liquid	Male					1	1		1	3	2		
	Female												
Suicide by Poisonous Gas	Male												
	Female									1			
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	Male										1		
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene	Male												
	Female												
Furuncle	Male												
	Female	1	1										
Acute Abscess	Male	1				1		1					
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa	Female					1		1					
	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Bones	Male									1			
	Female					1							
Diseases of Joints	Male												
	Female												
Amputations	Male												
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	Female												
	Male												
	Female												
Hydrocephalus	Male						1						
Congenital Malformation of Heart	Female												
	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Congenital Malformations	Male												
	Female												
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	Male												
	Female												
Premature Birth	Male												
	Female												
Injury at Birth	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	Male												
	Female												
Lack of Care	Male												
	Female												
Senility	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Poisons, Solid or Liquid	Male	1	4			2				2	1		
	Female	1	3				3			1	3		
Suicide by Poisonous Gas	Male					1	1						
	Female	1					1						
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	Male					1				1			
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene	Male								2			1	
	Female											2	1
Furuncle	Male		1								1		
	Female			1				1	1				
Acute Abscess	Male		1	1			1			2			
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa	Female						1		1		1	2	
	Male												
	Female						1						
Diseases of Bones	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Joints	Male												
	Female												
Amputations	Male												
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	Female												
	Male												
	Female												
Hydrocephalus	Male						1						
Congenital Malformation of Heart	Female												
	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Congenital Malformations	Male												
	Female												
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	Male												
	Female												
Premature Birth	Male												
	Female												
Injury at Birth	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	Male												
	Female												
Lack of Care	Male												
	Female												
Senility	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Poisons, Solid or Liquid	Male		2			2							
	Female	1	1			1	2				1		
Suicide by Poisonous Gas	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	Male	1								1			
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene	Male	2			1	1			3		4		2
	Female		1		2		1	1	3	1	2		
Furuncle	Male	2				1			1		1		
	Female		2	1			1						
Acute Abscess	Male	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	
	Female					1		1					1
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa	Male									3	2	1	1
	Female										1		
Diseases of Bones	Male		1							1			
	Female												
Diseases of Joints	Male										1		
	Female												
Amputations	Male												
	Female			1									
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	Male									1			
	Female												
Hydrocephalus	Male												
	Female												
Congenital Malformation of Heart	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Congenital Malformations	Male												
	Female												
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	Male												
	Female												
Premature Birth	Male												
	Female												
Injury at Birth	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	Male												
	Female												
Lack of Care	Male												
	Female												
Senility	Male					2	7	4	3	39	54	32	32
	Female					3	4		3	43	44	22	22
Suicide by Poisons, Solid or Liquid	Male	2	1								1		
	Female	1									1		
Suicide by Poisonous Gas	Male												
	Female	1					2						
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	Male	1					1						
	Female					1							

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gangrene	Male		1		4	1							
	Female		1		2								
Furuncle	Male	1											
	Female												
Acute Abscess	Male		1										
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa	Female				1								
	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Bones	Male												
	Female												
Diseases of Joints	Male												
	Female		1										
Amputations	Male												
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	Female												
	Male												
	Female												
Hydrocephalus	Male												
Congenital Malformation of Heart	Female												
	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Other Congenital Malformations	Male												
	Female												
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	Male												
	Female												
Premature Birth	Male												
	Female												
Injury at Birth	Male												
	Female												
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	Male												
	Female												
Lack of Care	Male												
	Female												
Senility	Male	44	46	13	33	6	6	14	16				
	Female	57	53	19	32	24	17	21	15		1	1	2
Suicide by Poisons, Solid or Liquid	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Poisonous Gas	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Suicide by Drowning	Male	1	1		1								
	Female	3		1									
Suicide by Firearms	Male	43	32	5	3								
	Female	10	4										
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male	6	6										
	Female		3										
Suicide by Jumping From High Place	Male	1		1									
	Female												
Suicide by Crushing	Male	2	1										
	Female												
Other Suicides	Male		2										
	Female	1	3										
Poisoning by Food	Male	18	7	5	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Female	7	8	4	5	2	1				1		
Poisoning by Venomous Animals	Male	5	3	3						1			
	Female	2	1										
Other Acute Poisonings	Male	11	12	7	18	1		1		3		1	3
	Female	4	11	2	8				1	1	2	1	1
Conflagration	Male	4		3	1								
	Female	2		3	2								

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Burns (Conflagration excepted)	Male	22	19	15	13	3	2		1		3		1
	Female	25	14	20	18	1		1			3	1	
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	Male	8	10	6	4	7	4	5	4		2		
	Female	6	4	2	2	4	4	2	1				1
Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gas	Male	2	4										
	Female	3	2	2									
Accidental Drowning	Male	49	78	48	36	1	1				2		
	Female	11	8	6	6								1
Traumatism by Firearms	Male	44	30	35	35					1			
	Female	5	4	7	7								
Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing	Male	2	1	5	6								
	Female	1											
Traumatism by Fall	Male	25	34	6	12				1				
	Female	21	19		3	2					1		
Traumatism by Machines	Male	10	8	9	7								
	Female	1											
Railroad Accidents	Male	29	33	25	23		1						
	Female	4	2	3									
Street Car Accidents	Male	1	4	1									
	Female		1										

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Suicide by Drowning	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Firearms	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Jumping From High Place	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Crushing	Male												
	Female												
Other Suicides	Male												
	Female												
Poisoning by Food	Male	1			2	1							
	Female	1	1										
Poisoning by Venomous Animals	Male												
	Female												
Other Acute Poisonings	Male		4	1	2				1		1	1	
	Female	1			2		1						1
Conflagration	Male							1					
	Female								1				

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Burns (Conflagration excepted)	Male	2	2	1	1	4	1	1		1	1		1
	Female	1	2	3			1		4	3	2	2	2
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	Male												
	Female												
Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gas	Male												
	Female												
Accidental Drowning	Male	3		1			2				1		
	Female	1				2	1				1		
Traumatism by Firearms	Male							1					
	Female					1		1					1
Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing	Male												
	Female												
Traumatism by Fall	Male	1						1					
	Female												
Traumatism by Machines	Male							1					
	Female												
Railroad Accidents	Male		1										
	Female												
Street Car Accidents	Male	1											
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Suicide by Drowning	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Firearms	Male									2	2	1	
	Female									4			
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Jumping From High Place	Male	1											
	Female												
Suicide by Crushing	Male												
	Female												
Other Suicides	Male												
	Female												
Poisoning by Food	Male	1				1		1				1	
	Female				1	1							
Poisoning by Venomous Animals	Male	1				1	1		1		1		
	Female	1											
Other Acute Poisonings	Male				1								
	Female												
Conflagration	Male											1	
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Burns (Conflagration excepted)	Male	2	1	2	2			1			1	1	
	Female	8	1	2	5	2		3			1	1	2
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	Male												
	Female												
Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gas	Male										1		
	Female												
Accidental Drowning	Male	4	6	6	3	5	6	2	9	4	9	11	4
	Female		1	3		1		1	1	1			
Traumatism by Firearms	Male	4		2	2	4	4	2	4	5	6	8	4
	Female	1	1	2		1							2
Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing	Male								1				
	Female									1			
Traumatism by Fall	Male		1			1		1			2		1
	Female	1	1				1						
Traumatism by Machines	Male		1				1	2	1	1		2	1
	Female	1											
Railroad Accidents	Male			1						2	2	4	2
	Female		2									1	
Street Car Accidents	Male			1									
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Suicide by Drowning	Male		1										1
	Female					1				1			
Suicide by Firearms	Male	3	2			2	3	1		2	3	2	
	Female					1				3			
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male		1							1			
Suicide by Jumping From High Place	Female												
	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Crushing	Male												
	Female												
Other Suicides	Male												
	Female												
Poisoning by Food	Male					2					1		
	Female								1	1		2	
Poisoning by Venomous Animals	Male	1	1										
	Female												
Other Acute Poisonings	Male					3		1	2				1
	Female		3	1	1		1		1				
Conflagration	Male			1						2			
	Female											2	

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		*20-24 Years*				*25-29 Years*				*30-34 Years*			
Color		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Burns (Conflagration excepted)	Male			1		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
	Female	2	1	3		2		2	1	1			1
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	Male	1					1						
	Female	1											
Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gas	Male										1		
	Female						1	2		2			
Accidental Drowning	Male	6	7	3	5	4	2	3	2	4	6	8	2
	Female	1				1	1		1				
Traumatism by Firearms	Male	8	5	8	8	4	5	6	2	6	4		3
	Female		1	2				1	1	2			2
Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing	Male		1	2				1					2
	Female												
Traumatism by Fall	Male	1	1		1	1	2		1	2	2		
	Female		1			2			1				
Traumatism by Machines	Male	1	1		1	2	2	1	1		1	1	
	Female												
Railroad Accidents	Male	2	2	3	1	4	5	3	4	2	4	2	3
	Female												
Street Car Accidents	Male										1		
	Female										1		

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		*35-39 Years*				*40-44 Years*				*45-49 Years*			
Color		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Suicide by Drowning	Male									1			
	Female			1									
Suicide by Firearms	Male	3	5	1	1	9	4			6	4		1
	Female	1	1			1							
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male	1	1			1							
Suicide by Jumping From High Place	Female										2		
	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Crushing	Male									1			
	Female												
Other Suicides	Male												
	Female						1			1	1		
Poisoning by Food	Male	1										1	
	Female											1	1
Poisoning by Venomous Animals	Male							1					
	Female									1			
Other Acute Poisonings	Male		2	1	3	2		1	2		1		3
	Female				1		1				1		
Conflagration	Male												
	Female								1	2			

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Burns (Conflagration excepted)	Male		2		1	1					1		1
	Female					1							1
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	Male						1				1		
	Female					1							
Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gas	Male												
	Female						1						
Accidental Drowning	Male	5	8	2	2	1	6	6	1	2	6	1	3
	Female			1		1			2	1			
Traumatism by Firearms	Male	3	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	5			1
	Female		1	1	1								
Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing	Male				2							1	1
	Female												
Traumatism by Fall	Male	3	1		1		3	1			3	2	1
	Female									1			1
Traumatism by Machines	Male	1		1	1		1			2	1		1
	Female												
Railroad Accidents	Male	4	6	4	3	3	4	3	3	5	2		4
	Female	1											
Street Car Accidents	Male		1								1		
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Suicide by Drowning	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Firearms	Male	8	4			5	2			1	3		1
	Female		1				2						
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male	2	2				2						
	Female										1		
Suicide by Jumping From High Place	Male												
	Female												
Suicide by Crushing	Male									1			
	Female												
Other Suicides	Male		2										
	Female		1										
Poisoning by Food	Male	2	1		1	2	2			1	1		
	Female	2		1	2		2				3		
Poisoning by Venomous Animals	Male	1		2									
	Female												
Other Acute Poisonings	Male		1				1			1	1		
	Female	2					1						
Conflagration	Male	1							1	1			
	Female			1									

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Burns (Conflagration excepted)	Male	1		2			2		2	3	1	2	
	Female	1	1			1	2			2		1	1
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	Male						1	1					
	Female												
Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gas	Male						1			1			
	Female									1			
Accidental Drowning	Male	5	8	1	2	5	2	1	1		5	1	2
	Female	1	2		1		2						
Traumatism by Firearms	Male	1	2	1	2	1	2		2	1		1	
	Female		1										
Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing	Male					2							
	Female												
Traumatism by Fall	Male		6	1	3	6	3		1	6	7		
	Female	1	2			3	1		1	3	7		
Traumatism by Machines	Male	1		1	1	1				1			
	Female												
Railroad Accidents	Male	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2		
	Female	2		2		1							
Street Car Accidents	Male		1										
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Suicide by Drowning	Male									1			
	Female												
Suicide by Firearms	Male									2			
	Female												
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male									1			
Suicide by Jumping From High Place	Female												
	Male												
	Female											1	
Suicide by Crushing	Male										1		
	Female												
Other Suicides	Male												
	Female												
Poisoning by Food	Male	1											1
	Female												
Poisoning by Venomous Animals	Male												
	Female												
Other Acute Poisonings	Male									1	1		
	Female												
Conflagration	Male										1		
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Burns (Conflagration excepted)	Male			1						2			
	Female				1							1	
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	Male												
	Female												
Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gas	Male	1	1										
	Female											2	
Accidental Drowning	Male		1									1	
	Female	1										1	1
Traumatism by Firearms	Male												
	Female												
Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing	Male											1	
	Female												
Traumatism by Fall	Male	4	2		2		1						
	Female	8	5										
Traumatism by Machines	Male												
	Female											1	
Railroad Accidents	Male	1											1
	Female												
Street Car Accidents	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Automobile Accidents	Male	60	83	13	16								
	Female	17	20	3	3					1	1	1	
Aeroplane Accidents	Male	12	9										
	Female	1		5								1	
Injuries by Other Vehicles	Male	7	5	4	6					1			
	Female	1	1	1	1								
Landslides, Other Crushings	Male	7	20	13	14								
	Female		1	1	2								
Injuries by Animals (Not Poisonous)	Male	4	4	1	1								
	Female	1	1							1			
Wounds of War	Male		1										
	Female												
Starvation	Male												
	Female	1	1			1							
Excessive Cold	Male												
	Female				1								
Excessive Heat	Male		2	2	2								
	Female		1		1								
Lightning	Male	3	4	7	3								
	Female	2	3		4								

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		All Ages				Under 1 Year				1 Year			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Electricity (Lightning excepted)	Male	9	6	3	2								
	Female												
Homicide by Firearms	Male	61	53	83	106								
	Female	5	5	23	19								
Homicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male	4	7	18	16								
	Female		1	8	9								
Homicide by Other Means	Male	18	6	9	15								
	Female	5		2	4								
Fractures (Cause not specified)	Male	5	3	1	2								
	Female	4	2		1								
Other External Violence (Cause specified)	Male			2									
	Female												
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)	Male	11	9	13	9			2					
	Female	2	3	4	2			1					
Sudden Death	Male	14	12	8	12		1		2				
	Female	8	10	4	7		3	1					
Cause of Death Ill-defined	Male	28	37	63	71	2	5	18	14		2	6	8
	Female	37	35	35	46	8	7	9	12	1	1	2	4
Cause of Death not specified or unknown	**Male**	78	94	130	125	41	42	62	51	1	3	2	2
	Female	67	55	121	102	40	33	57	54	1		4	4

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Automobile Accidents	Male					1				2			
	Female										2		1
Aeroplane Accidents	Male												
	Female												
Injuries by Other Vehicles	Male										1		
	Female												
Landslides, Other Crushings	Male	1								1			
	Female				1								
Injuries by Animals (Not Poisonous)	Male												
	Female												
Wounds of War	Male												
	Female												
Starvation	Male												
	Female												
Excessive Cold	Male												
	Female												
Excessive Heat	Male												
	Female												
Lightning	Male												
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		2 Years				3 Years				4 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Electricity (Lightning excepted)	Male												
	Female												
Homicide by Firearms	Male												
	Female												
Homicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male												
	Female												
Homicide by Other Means	Male												
	Female												
Fractures (Cause not specified)	Male												
	Female												
Other External Violence (Cause specified)	Male												
	Female												
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)	Male					1							
	Female		1										
Sudden Death	Male												
	Female												
Cause of Death Ill-defined	Male		2		1	1		2	1			1	
	Female	2		3					1				1
Cause of Death not specified or unknown	Male	1	2	3	2		3	2				1	
	Female			2	1		1	2					

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Automobile Accidents	Male	9	5		1	4	9	1	2	2	6		1
	Female	4	3			3	2			2			
Aeroplane Accidents	Male												
	Female			1								1	
Injuries by Other Vehicles	Male	2			2								
	Female												
Landslides, Other Crushings	Male		1	1			2		1	1		1	3
	Female												
Injuries by Animals (Not Poisonous)	Male				1		1	1					
	Female										1		
Wounds of War	Male												
	Female												
Starvation	Male												
	Female												
Excessive Cold	Male												
	Female												
Excessive Heat	Male												
	Female												
Lightning	Male		1	1				1		1	2	1	2
	Female					1	1		1		1		

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Electricity (Lightning excepted)	Male						1			1			
	Female												
Homicide by Firearms	Male					1	2			2	3	5	3
	Female					1				1		2	3
Homicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male					1						2	1
	Female											2	1
Homicide by Other Means	Male												2
	Female					1				2			
Fractures (Cause not specified)	Male											1	
	Female	1											
Other External Violence (Cause specified)	Male												
	Female												
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)	Male		1				1	1	1	1	1	2	
	Female				1	1	1						
Sudden Death	Male												
	Female											1	
Cause of Death Ill-defined	Male	1	2		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
	Female	1	2	1	1		3		1	2	2		1
Cause of Death not specified or unknown	Male	1	1			2		2	1	2		3	3
	Female	1	1		2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Automobile Accidents	Male	8	9	3	3	6	11	1		4	6	2	2
	Female							1			1		
Aeroplane Accidents	Male	7	3			5	4				1		
	Female												
Injuries by Other Vehicles	Male	1	2	1	1	1			2			1	
	Female										1		
Landslides, Other Crushings	Male	1	1		2		2	5	2		4	1	
	Female										1		
Injuries by Animals (Not Poisonous)	Male		1			1							
	Female												
Wounds of War	Male										1		
	Female												
Starvation	Male												
	Female												
Excessive Cold	Male												
	Female												
Excessive Heat	Male												
	Female												
Lightning	Male				1		1	1					
	Female		1						1				

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		20-24 Years				25-29 Years				30-34 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Electricity (Lightning excepted)	Male	2	1	2		1	1		1		1		
	Female												
Homicide by Firearms	Male	6	11	15	14	10	2	14	23	8	6	16	16
	Female	1	2	6	7	1		6	3			3	4
Homicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male			3	5				4	1	4	7	1
	Female			1	3		1	2	1			1	3
Homicide by Other Means	Male			2	2	3	1		2			3	1
	Female								2			1	
Fractures (Cause not specified)	Male				1	2	1		1			. ..	
	Female												
Other External Violence (Cause specified)	Male												
	Female												
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)	Male	2	1	2	3	2	1		1	1		1	1
	Female						1						1
Sudden Death	Male	1									2		
	Female						1						4
Cause of Death Ill-defined	Male	1	1	2	2	1		3	1	1		3	1
	Female	2		1	2		2	1	1	1		3	2
Cause of Death not specified or unknown	Male	1	1	1	5	1	1	4	2		2	5	4
	Female	2		3	6	1	3	2	5	2	2	7	2

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Automobile Accidents	Male	6	4	1		5	6	2	1		3		1
	Female										4		
Aeroplane Accidents	Male		1										
	Female			1								1	
Injuries by Other Vehicles	Male								1				
	Female			1									
Landslides, Other Crushings	Male		1		1		1		1	1	2	2	4
	Female			1									1
Injuries by Animals (Not Poisonous)	Male						1						
	Female												
Wounds of War	Male												
	Female												
Starvation	Male												
	Female						1						
Excessive Cold	Male												
	Female												
Excessive Heat	Male							1			1	1	1
	Female				1								
Lightning	Male	1						1				1	
	Female	1			1								

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		35-39 Years				40-44 Years				45-49 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Electricity (Lightning excepted)	Male					3				1		1	
	Female												
Homicide by Firearms	Male	5	9	18	14	9	1	3	10	7	9	4	16
	Female		1		2		1	2				2	
Homicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male	1	1	2	3			1	1			1	
	Female			1	1			1					
Homicide by Other Means	Male	3			1	2	2		5		1	1	2
	Female			1		1							
Fractures (Cause not specified)	Male	1					1						
	Female												
Other External Violence (Cause specified)	Male			1				1					
	Female												
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)	Male		1							1			
	Female												
Sudden Death	Male	1		1	1	2		1	4	1		2	2
	Female					2		2		1			1
Cause of Death Ill-defined	Male		2	1	3	2	2	6	7		2	7	5
	Female	3	2	4	2	3	2		6	3	2	2	2
Cause of Death not specified or unknown	Male	2	1	9	6	2	4	3	11	5	4	8	6
	Female	3		4	1	2	1	12	4	2	1	6	3

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Automobile Accidents	Male	3	8	2	3	4	12		1	5	4	1	
	Female	2	1		1	2	3			3	2		1
Aeroplane Accidents	Male												
	Female									1			
Injuries by Other Vehicles	Male		1	1						1	1	1	
	Female	1			1								
Landslides, Other Crushings	Male		4	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	
	Female												
Injuries by Animals (Not Poisonous)	Male	2				1	1						
	Female												
Wounds of War	Male												
	Female												
Starvation	Male												
	Female												
Excessive Cold	Male												
	Female												
Excessive Heat	Male				1						1		
	Female												
Lightning	Male			1						1			
	Female												

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		50-59 Years				60-69 Years				70-79 Years			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Electricity (Lightning excepted)	Male		1		1		1						
	Female												
Homicide by Firearms	Male	7	6	5	3	4	2	2	3		1		
	Female	1	1										
Homicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male		1	1			1		1	1			
	Female												
Homicide by Other Means	Male	4		1		5	2			1			
	Female	1			1								
Fractures (Cause not specified)	Male	1								1	1		
	Female								1	2	1		
Other External Violence (Cause specified)	Male												
	Female												
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)	Male	3		2	1		1			1		1	1
	Female			2				1					
Sudden Death	Male	2	2	3	2	5	6	1	1	1			
	Female	1	1			2	1		2	1	3		
Cause of Death Ill-defined	Male	2	7	4	11	12	8	5	11		2	1	1
	Female	3	6	4	4	6	6	4	6	2		1	
Cause of Death not specified or unknown	Male	4	10	8	11	9	14	10	13	1			2
	Female	3	1	5	6	5	3	7	9	1			

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		80-89 Years				90-99 Years				Unknown			
Color		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Automobile Accidents	Male	1											1
	Female		1									1	
Aeroplane Accidents	Male												
	Female												
Injuries by Other Vehicles	Male									1			
	Female												
Landslides, Other Crushings	Male												
	Female												
Injuries by Animals (Not Poisonous)	Male												
	Female												
Wounds of War	Male												
	Female												
Starvation	Male												
	Female												
Excessive Cold	Male												
	Female				1								
Excessive Heat	Male												
	Female										1		
Lightning	Male												
	Female				1								

TABLE NO. 16. Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) From Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Causes of Death		*80-89 Years*				*90-99 Years*				*Unknown*			
Color		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Electricity (Lightning excepted)	Male									1			
	Female												
Homicide by Firearms	Male									1	1	1	4
	Female											2	
Homicide by Cutting or Piercing	Male											1	
	Female												
Homicide by Other Means	Male											2	
	Female												1
Fractures (Cause not specified)	Male												
	Female	1	1										
Other External Violence (Cause specified)	Male												
	Female												
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)	Male											1	
	Female												
Sudden Death	Male	1	1										
	Female		1			1							
Cause of Death Ill-defined	Male	1			1					2			
	Female				1								
Cause of Death not specified or unknown	Male									5	6	8	5
	Female							1			5	5	1

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.

Under One Year

Causes of Death	*Total*				*January*				*February*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes	1,001	997	769	694	88	109	67	62	82	69	65	63
Males	561	565	440	395	51	62	44	31	43	38	34	39
Females	440	432	329	299	37	47	23	31	39	31	31	24
Typhoid Fever		2	2	1								
Malaria	6	10	7	14	1	1		1	1			
Smallpox	1		1									
Measles	2		1	1								1
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1									
Whooping Cough	23	18	15	3		4		1	1	2	1	
Diphtheria	5	9		3	1	1		1	1	1		
Influenza	8	12	4	14	1	1		2	1	2	1	1
Dysentery	12	6	14	7	1	2	4		1		1	2
Erysipelas	3	3			2							
Acute Poliomyelitis	1			1								
Meningococcus Meningitis		1	1			1						
Chickenpox			1									
Other Epidemic Diseases	1											
Dengue		5		3								

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*Total*				*January*				*February*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus	8	7	29	22		1	3	4		1	2	
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	2	1	7									
Tubercular Meningitis	3	1	1	2		1						2
Tuberculosis of Intestines	1			1				1				
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	1											
Syphilis	8	6	23	17			5	2	1		1	2
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	1	5	2	1								
Cancer, etc., Other Organs	1	1										
Acute Rheumatic Fever				1								
Pellagra			1									
Rickets	1		3	3	1			1				1
Diabetes			1									
Pernicious Anæmia	1	1										
Other General Diseases	6	6										
Encephalitis	2		1						1			
Simple Meningitis, etc	13	13	3	1		1				1		
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1				1							
Locomotor Ataxia			1									
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	3	3										
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy	3	11	3			3			1			

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*March*				*April*				*May*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes	75	83	61	59	79	89	78	53	95	59	72	62
Males	47	44	36	35	47	45	42	30	57	36	42	35
Females	28	39	25	24	32	44	36	23	38	23	30	27
Typhoid Fever						1	1					
Malaria		1				2	2			1	1	1
Smallpox							1					
Measles												
Scarlet Fever	1									1		
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	1	4	2	3	1	4	1	4	
Diphtheria		1						1				
Influenza		2		1	1	2		2		1		3
Dysentery	1		2	1	1		2	1	2	1	1	1
Erysipelas												
Acute Poliomyelitis									1			
Meningococcus Meningitis												
Chickenpox												
Other Epidemic Diseases												
Dengue												

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*March*				*April*				*May*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus	1		3	2		1	3	2	1		4	2
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1										1	
Tubercular Meningitis												
Tuberculosis of Intestines												
Tuberculosis of Other Organs												
Syphilis		1	1	1			3	1			2	2
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia		1				1			1			
Cancer, etc., Other Organs									1			
Acute Rheumatic Fever												
Pellagra												
Rickets											1	
Diabetes												
Pernicious Anæmia												
Other General Diseases						1			2			
Encephalitis										2		
Simple Meningitis, etc	1		1	1	1	2						
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis												
Locomotor Ataxia			1									
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord					1							
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy						1				1		

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*June*				*July*				*August*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes	87	70	58	43	82	84	60	57	69	81	59	60
Males	52	35	37	26	45	49	36	32	37	52	40	38
Females	35	35	21	17	37	35	24	25	32	29	19	22
Typhoid Fever											1	
Malaria	1		2	4			1	1	1			3
Smallpox					1							
Measles	1						1					
Scarlet Fever			1									
Whooping Cough	2	1	2		3				2	1		
Diphtheria				1								
Influenza				1		1	1	1	1	2		
Dysentery	1		1		2	2		1			1	
Erysipelas												
Acute Poliomyelitis												1
Meningococcus Meningitis											1	
Chickenpox												
Other Epidemic Diseases												
Dengue										1		

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*June*				*July*				*August*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus	2			2			2	2		1	2	4
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System		1					2				1	
Tubercular Meningitis	1								1			
Tuberculosis of Intestines												
Tuberculosis of Other Organs					1							
Syphilis	1			1	1	1	1	2		1	1	
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia											2	
Cancer, etc., Other Organs		1										
Acute Rheumatic Fever												
Pellagra											1	
Rickets												
Diabetes											1	
Pernicious Anæmia	1											
Other General Diseases	1	1			1							
Encephalitis	1											
Simple Meningitis, etc	3				1	1			1	1		
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis												
Locomotor Ataxia												
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	1	1										
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy												

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*September*				*October*				*November*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes	91	94	59	39	92	85	62	66	84	87	60	67
Males	47	50	36	22	48	52	26	38	48	44	31	33
Females	44	44	23	17	44	33	36	28	36	43	29	34
Typhoid Fever				1						1		
Malaria	2	2	1			1		2		1		1
Smallpox												
Measles									1			
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough	2	3	2				1		2		1	
Diphtheria	2	1				2			1	3		
Influenza		1			2			1	2			
Dysentery			1		1				2	1	1	
Erysipelas	1					2				1		
Acute Poliomyelitis												
Meningococcus Meningitis												
Chickenpox			1									
Other Epidemic Diseases	1											
Dengue				1		1		1		2		1

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*September*				*October*				*November*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus		2	4		2		2	2	2		1	3
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System							2					
Tubercular Meningitis					1		1					
Tuberculosis of Intestines												
Tuberculosis of Other Organs												
Syphilis	3		1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia				1		2						
Cancer, etc., Other Organs												1
Acute Rheumatic Fever												
Pellagra												
Rickets			1				1	1				
Diabetes												
Pernicious Anæmia												
Other General Diseases	1	2			1							
Encephalitis							1					
Simple Meningitis, etc	1				1	1			3	3	1	
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis												
Locomotor Ataxia												
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	1	1								1		
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy	1	2	2			2			1	1	1	

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*December*				*Under 1 Day*				*1 Day*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes	77	87	68	63	225	219	122	111	91	107	41	48
Males	39	58	36	36	133	125	69	60	45	66	28	26
Females	38	29	32	27	92	92	53	51	46	41	13	22
Typhoid Fever												
Malaria		1		1			2					
Smallpox							1					
Measles												
Scarlet Fever	1											
Whooping Cough		2										
Diphtheria												
Influenza			2	2						1		
Dysentery				1								
Erysipelas									1			
Acute Poliomyelitis												
Meningococcus Meningitis												
Chickenpox												
Other Epidemic Diseases												
Dengue		1										1

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*December*				*Under 1 Day*				*1 Day*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus		1	3	1			1		2			
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1		1				1					
Tubercular Meningitis												
Tuberculosis of Intestines	1											
Tuberculosis of Other Organs												
Syphilis		1	4	1	1		1	1				1
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia		1										
Cancer, etc., Other Organs												
Acute Rheumatic Fever												
Pellagra												
Rickets												
Diabetes										1		
Pernicious Anæmia												
Other General Diseases		2										
Encephalitis					1							
Simple Meningitis, etc	1	1	1									
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis												
Locomotor Ataxia												
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord												
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy		1			1	1			1	1		

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*2 Days*				*3-6 Days*				*7-13 Days*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes	55	38	35	38	93	87	80	80	57	67	84	68
Males	28	21	21	27	46	57	50	51	34	45	50	36
Females	27	17	14	11	47	30	30	29	23	22	34	32
Typhoid Fever						1					1	
Malaria												1
Smallpox												
Measles												
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough												
Diphtheria												1
Influenza					1	2		1	1			1
Dysentery							1		1		1	1
Erysipelas												
Acute Poliomyelitis												
Meningococcus Meningitis												
Chickenpox												
Other Epidemic Diseases					1							
Dengue												1

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*2 Days*				*3-6 Days*				*7-13 Days*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus				2	2	2	11	8	2	4	15	12
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System							1					
Tubercular Meningitis												
Tuberculosis of Intestines												
Tuberculosis of Other Organs									1		5	
Syphilis		1	1	2	1		1	1		2	1	
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia												
Cancer, etc., Other Organs												
Acute Rheumatic Fever												
Pellagra			1									
Rickets												
Diabetes												
Pernicious Anæmia												
Other General Diseases					1				1			
Encephalitis											1	
Simple Meningitis, etc	1				1							
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis												
Locomotor Ataxia												
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord												
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy	1					3	1			2		

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*14-20 Days*				*21-29 Days*				*1 Month*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Causes	26	33	40	17	37	32	29	22	62	60	57	53
Males	19	20	22	11	18	21	13	11	41	34	37	32
Females	7	13	18	6	19	11	16	11	21	26	20	21
Typhoid Fever												
Malaria						1	1	1				
Smallpox			1									...
Measles					1						1	
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough		1			2	3			6	3		
Diphtheria		1							1	2		
Influenza	1	1						1	1			1
Dysentery							1				1	
Erysipelas									1	1		
Acute Poliomyelitis												
Meningococcus Meningitis												
Chickenpox												
Other Epidemic Diseases												
Dengue						1				1		

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*14-20 Days*				*21-29 Days*				*1 Month*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus	1	1	2		1							
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System							1				1	
Tubercular Meningitis												1
Tuberculosis of Intestines												
Tuberculosis of Other Organs												
Syphilis		1	2	1			2		2	1	3	4
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia						2						
Cancer, etc., Other Organs										1		
Acute Rheumatic Fever												1
Pellagra												
Rickets												
Diabetes												
Pernicious Anæmia												
Other General Diseases										1		
Encephalitis												
Simple Meningitis, etc												
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis												
Locomotor Ataxia												
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord												
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy												

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*2 Months*				*3-5 Months*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Ages	49	57	49	49	111	112	100	82
Males	26	31	26	26	65	54	58	41
Females	23	26	23	23	46	58	42	41
Typhoid Fever							1	
Malaria	2	1	3	2		1		3
Smallpox								
Measles				1	1			
Scarlet Fever								
Whooping Cough	1	4	3	1	2	4	5	1
Diphtheria					1	2		
Influenza	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	3
Dysentery	1		2		1		2	2
Erysipelas	1	1				1		
Acute Poliomyelitis					1			
Meningococcus Meningitis								
Chickenpox							1	
Other Epidemic Diseases								
Dengue						1		

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*2 Months*				*3-5 Months*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus						1		
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System							1	
Tubercular Meningitis					1			
Tuberculosis of Intestines								
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	2	1	1	2			3	5
Syphilis							1	
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	1							
Cancer, etc., Other Organs								
Acute Rheumatic Fever								
Pellagra					1		1	2
Rickets								
Diabetes	1							
Pernicious Anæmia	2				1	1		
Other General Diseases	1							
Encephalitis	1	1			3	5		
Simple Meningitis, etc								
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis			1					
Locomotor Ataxia					1	1		
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord								
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy								

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*6-8 Months*				*9-11 Months*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
All Ages	89	87	76	73	106	98	56	53
Males	43	40	39	41	62	49	27	33
Females	46	47	37	32	44	49	29	20
Typhoid Fever				1		1		
Malaria	3	3	1	2	1	4	2	3
Smallpox								
Measles								
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1		1			
Whooping Cough	5	1	2		7	2	5	1
Diphtheria		1		1	3	3		1
Influenza	1		1	4		2		1
Dysentery	3	1	4	3	6	5	2	1
Erysipelas								
Acute Poliomyelitis				1				
Meningococcus Meningitis			1			1		
Chickenpox								
Other Epidemic Diseases								
Dengue		2		1				

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*6-8 Months*				*9-11 Months*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Tetanus								
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1		1		1		2	
Tubercular Meningitis					3	1		1
Tuberculosis of Intestines				1				
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	1							
Syphilis	1		3	1	1	2	1	
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia		1						
Cancer, etc., Other Organs								
Acute Rheumatic Fever								
Pellagra								
Rickets							2	1
Diabetes							1	
Pernicious Anæmia								
Other General Diseases	1	2				2		
Encephalitis								
Simple Meningitis, etc	1	3	3	1	5	4		
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1							
Locomotor Ataxia								
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	1	1			1	1		
Cerebral or Hæmorrhage Apoplexy		3	2					

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*Total*				*January*				*February*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without specified cause	1			3								
Epilepsy	2	1	1									
Convulsions of Infants under 5 years	19	14	23	23	1		3	2	1	1	3	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1								1			
Diseases of Ears	1											
Diseases of Mastoid Process	1	1			1							
Acute Endocarditis	2	1		1						1		
Organic Diseases of Heart	4	15	1	2		1				2		
Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)	1	1			1							
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	2	1										
Other Diseases of Circulatory System		1		2								
Diseases of Larynx		1										
Acute Bronchitis	4	5	5	5	1				1		1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	31	36	25	23	5	3	2	3	5	2	3	5
Capillary Bronchitis	2	3	3	5	1				1	1		2
Pneumonia Lobar	8	8	9	6		3		2	1	1		
Pneumonia (not defined)	22	35	20	41	5	3	1	5		5	2	5
Pleurisy		1				1						
Congestion of Lung	4	1	1	1	1							
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	2		1		1						
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	1	3										
Diseases of Pharynx		2		1								
Ulcer of Stomach	1											
Other Diseases of Stomach	15	11	18	17	2	3		3	2	1	4	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	152	113	114	100	11	15	11	10	8	4	7	10
Ankylostomiasis			1				1					
Hernia	1	3	1	1		1						
Intestinal Obstructions	5	8	5	4				2		1		1
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver			2									

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*March*				*April*				*May*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without specified cause								1				
Epilepsy												
Convulsions of Infants under 5 years	1			1	1	3	2	5	6	1	2	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System												
Diseases of Ears												
Diseases of Mastoid Process												
Acute Endocarditis				1								
Organic Diseases of Heart		1			1	1			1			
Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)												
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	1									1		
Other Diseases of Circulatory System												
Diseases of Larynx		1										
Acute Bronchitis	1						1	1		1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	2	5	3	2	2	4	2	3	5	3	3	2
Capillary Bronchitis		1	1	1				1				
Pneumonia Lobar		1	1	1	2	1	2				2	1
Pneumonia (not defined)	2	3	1	4	1	3		3	5	1	2	
Pleurisy												
Congestion of Lung												1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System									1			
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa												
Diseases of Pharynx												
Ulcer of Stomach	1											
Other Diseases of Stomach	1		1		1	2	2	2	1		1	3
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	17	10	11	6	24	12	14	12	18	8	10	10
Ankylostomiasis												
Hernia		1										
Intestinal Obstructions	1					1	1		1			
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver												

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*June*				*July*				*August*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without specified cause									1			1
Epilepsy									1			
Convulsions of Infants under 5 years	1	1	1	1		2	2	4	1		2	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System												
Diseases of Ears												
Diseases of Mastoid Process												
Acute Endocarditis					1					1		
Organic Diseases of Heart		1	1	1	1							
Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)										1		
Diseases of the Lymphatic System												1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System				1								
Diseases of Larynx												
Acute Bronchitis				1	1							
Broncho-pneumonia	2	3	1		2	1	2	1	1		2	
Capillary Bronchitis												1
Pneumonia Lobar			1				2			3	1	2
Pneumonia (not defined)		1	2	2	1	2		1				
Pleurisy											1	
Congestion of Lung	1	1								1		
Other Diseases of Respiratory System										1		
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa		1								1		
Diseases of Pharynx												
Ulcer of Stomach						1	1		1			1
Other Diseases of Stomach	2	1	1	1	15	16	10	11	14	7	8	8
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	16	13	11	7								
Ankylostomiasis											1	
Hernia										1		
Intestinal Obstructions							1					
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver												

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*September*				*October*				*November*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without specified cause												1
Epilepsy	1		1			1						
Convulsions of Infants under 5 years	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System												
Diseases of Ears	1									1		
Diseases of Mastoid Process												
Acute Endocarditis								1		1		
Organic Diseases of Heart	1	4				1						
Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)												
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	1											
Other Diseases of Circulatory System												
Diseases of Larynx							1	1		1	1	
Acute Bronchitis		2										
Broncho-pneumonia		2	1		2	5	2	2	3	4	2	2
Capillary Bronchitis				1		1	1				1	
Pneumonia Lobar		1			1				3	1		
Pneumonia (not defined)	2	1	1	2	2	5	1	2	1	2	7	5
Pleurisy												
Congestion of Lung	1				1							1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System									1			
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa						1						
Diseases of Pharynx				1		1						
Ulcer of Stomach												
Other Diseases of Stomach	2		2		1	1	1	1	1		3	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	4	9	8	6	7	6	5	4	8	5	2	9
Ankylostomiasis												
Hernia					1							1
Intestinal Obstructions	2						1			2	2	
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver			2									

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*December*				*Under 1 Day*				*1 Day*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without specified cause								1	1			
Epilepsy												
Convulsions of Infants under 5 years	1	2	1	2		1		1	4	3		
Other Diseases of Nervous System												
Diseases of Ears												
Diseases of Mastoid Process												
Acute Endocarditis	1									1		
Organic Diseases of Heart		3			1	4						
Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)									1			
Diseases of the Lymphatic System												
Other Diseases of Circulatory System												
Diseases of Larynx												
Acute Bronchitis		1						1				
Broncho-pneumonia	2	4	2	3								
Capillary Bronchitis												
Pneumonia Lobar	1		1	1					2			
Pneumonia (not defined)	3	6	2	10								
Pleurisy									1			
Congestion of Lung										1		
Other Diseases of Respiratory System												
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa												
Diseases of Pharynx											1	
Ulcer of Stomach	1	2	2	2	1		1	1			1	
Other Diseases of Stomach	10	8	17	7	1	2		2	1			
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)												
Ankylostomiasis		1										
Hernia	1	3		1		1						
Intestinal Obstructions												
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver												

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	2 Days				3-6 Days				7-13 Days			
Color	White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without specified cause				1								
Epilepsy		1			1							
Convulsions of Infants under 5 years	2	1	2	1		3	7	6	3		7	5
Other Diseases of Nervous System												
Diseases of Ears												
Diseases of Mastoid Process												1
Acute Endocarditis						1			1	3		
Organic Diseases of Heart												
Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)												
Diseases of the Lymphatic System					1			1				1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System												
Diseases of Larynx				1						1	1	
Acute Bronchitis				1		1		1	2			
Broncho-pneumonia								2				
Capillary Bronchitis						1	1		1			1
Pneumonia Lobar					1	1		1	1	3	2	1
Pneumonia (not defined)		1		1								
Pleurisy					1	1			1			
Congestion of Lung												
Other Diseases of Respiratory System		1										
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa												
Diseases of Pharynx						1						
Ulcer of Stomach												
Other Diseases of Stomach					1		2	3		1	2	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	2		1	1	2	3	6	1	4	4	10	5
Ankylostomiasis												
Hernia		1				1				1		
Intestinal Obstructions							1				1	
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver												

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	14-20 Days				21-29 Days				1 Month			
Color	White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without specified cause												
Epilepsy												
Convulsions of Infants under 5 years	1	1		1	4	1		1	1		2	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1											
Diseases of Ears												
Diseases of Mastoid Process												
Acute Endocarditis		1				1				1		
Organic Diseases of Heart												
Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)												
Diseases of the Lymphatic System												
Other Diseases of Circulatory System												
Diseases of Larynx									2			
Acute Bronchitis			1		2	3	1		2	4	1	2
Broncho-pneumonia										1		1
Capillary Bronchitis								1			2	
Pneumonia Lobar						1		2	2	4	2	3
Pneumonia (not defined)		1	2	1								
Pleurisy									1			1
Congestion of Lung												
Other Diseases of Respiratory System				1								
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa		1										
Diseases of Pharynx												
Ulcer of Stomach							2	2	3	2		4
Other Diseases of Stomach	1		1									
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	3	1	6	2	5	3	5	1	9	8	12	6
Ankylostomiasis											1	
Hernia											1	
Intestinal Obstructions		1		1		1			1		2	2
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver												

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	2 Months				3-5 Months			
	White		Colored		White		Colored	
Color								
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without specified cause							1	
Epilepsy							1	1
Convulsions of Infants under 5 years	1		2	1	1	1		
Other Diseases of Nervous System								
Diseases of Ears						1		
Diseases of Mastoid Process								
Acute Endocarditis	1						1	
Organic Diseases of Heart	1	2						
Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)	1					1		
Diseases of the Lymphatic System								
Other Diseases of Circulatory System								
Diseases of Larynx								
Acute Bronchitis				1		1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	2	1	1	4	12	14	9	5
Capillary Bronchitis	1		1		1	1	2	
Pneumonia Lobar		2	1	1	2	2	3	3
Pneumonia (not defined)	1	5	1	5	6	9	8	14
Pleurisy								
Congestion of Lung								
Other Diseases of Respiratory System					1			
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	1							
Diseases of Pharynx								
Ulcer of Stomach					1			
Other Diseases of Stomach	1	1	3	1	2	4	1	3
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	8	13	7	16	39	29	32	24
Ankylostomiasis								
Hernia					1	1		
Intestinal Obstructions		1			1	1		1
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver								

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	6-8 Months				9-11 Months			
	White		Colored		White		Colored	
Color								
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Paralysis without specified cause								1
Epilepsy	1							
Convulsions of Infants under 5 years	1		1	1	1	3	1	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System								
Diseases of Ears					1			
Diseases of Mastoid Process	1							
Acute Endocarditis					1			
Organic Diseases of Heart		1		1	1	1		1
Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)								
Diseases of the Lymphatic Syste n						1		
Other Diseases of Circulatory S,stem		1						
Diseases of Larynx						1		
Acute Bronchitis	2	1		1		2	2	1
Broncho-pneumonia	4	6	7	1	7	7	6	8
Capillary Bronchitis				1		1		1
Pneumonia Lobar	1	1	2		4	2		
Pneumonia (not defined)	7	4	2	7	2	6	3	6
Pleurisy		1						
Congestion of Lung			1					
Other Diseases of Respiratory System								
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa		1				1		
Diseases of Pharynx						1		1
Ulcer of Stomach								
Other Diseases of Stomach	3	2	3	1	3	1	2	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	33	26	18	27	45	24	16	15
Ankylostomiasis								
Hernia				1				
Intestinal Obstructions	1		2		2	2		
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver								

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*Total*				*January*				*February*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Biliary Calculi				1								
Other Diseases of Liver	1	6	1	4	1					1		
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)	2	1	1	2								1
Acute Nephritis	1	6	5	4		1	3					
Other Diseases of Kidneys	1	2		1								
Diseases of Bladder	1			2				1	1			
Non-Venereal Diseases of male genital organs		1										
Furuncle	5		2									
Acute Abscess	2	2										
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa	2	1		1		1						
Diseases of Bones		1								1	1	1
Hydrocephalus	3	6	1	1					4			
Congenital Malformation of Heart	16		4	1	1				1	3	2	
Other Congenital Malformations	29	43	7	8	1	8	1	1	4	4	6	1
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	65	66	47	34	5	11	2	2	25	21	9	9
Premature Birth	299	306	130	116	26	21	15	5	4	6	4	3
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	56	61	46	40	4	6	2	1	1		2	1
Lack of Care	1	1	14	6			4	1				
Poisoning by Food	6	2	1	1								
Other Acute Poisonings	1		1	1								
Burns (Conflagrations excepted)	4	2	1	1		1			1			
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	11	8	7	5	2	2		1				
Accidental Drowning	1	1										
Traumatism by Fall	2			1					1			
Railroad Accidents		1										
Starvation	1											
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)			3									1
Sudden Death		4	1	2								
Cause of Death Ill-defined	10	12	27	26	1	4	2	1	2		3	3
Cause of Death Not specified or unknown	81	75	119	105	10	7	8	9	10	7	12	6

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*March*				*April*				*May*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Biliary Calculi												1
Other Diseases of Liver						1			1			
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)				1						2	1	
Acute Nephritis					1							1
Other Diseases of Kidneys												
Diseases of Bladder										1		
Non-Venereal Diseases of male genital organs											1	
Furuncle	1								1			
Acute Abscess		1										
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa												
Diseases of Bones									1	1		
Hydrocephalus									2			
Congenital Malformation of Heart	2				3				1	1	1	
Other Congenital Malformations	1	1	1	2	2	5			5	3	3	4
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	8	5	2	4	6	7	2	2	21	17	14	11
Premature Birth	14	28	14	8	16	20	12	3	3	4	3	7
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	3	8	2	4	3	7	4	2			2	1
Lack of Care						1		1				
Poisoning by Food	1					2	1					
Other Acute Poisonings												
Burns (Conflagrations excepted)		1		1			1					
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	2		1						2	1	1	
Accidental Drowning												
Traumatism by Fall	1											
Railroad Accidents						1						
Starvation									1			
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)			1								1	
Sudden Death		1										
Cause of Death Ill-defined	1		2	1	2	1	3	6			2	
Cause of Death Not specified or unknown	6	7	11	15	6	3	16	3	7	6	8	10

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Under One Year

Causes of Death	*June*				*July*				*August*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Biliary Calculi								1				
Other Diseases of Liver		1				1		1				
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)								1				
Acute Nephritis	1	1				1				1		
Other Diseases of Kidneys		1										
Diseases of Bladder												
Non-Venereal Diseases of male genital organs									1			
Furuncle					1							
Acute Abscess												
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa												
Diseases of Bones					1	1				2		
Hydrocephalus								1	1			
Congenital Malformation of Heart					2				3	9		2
Other Congenital Malformations	4	6			7	7	7	4	4	5	3	4
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	1	5	6	2	29	34	10	12	22	24	6	7
Premature Birth	29	16	14	6	5	1	4	2	8	9	5	4
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	2	4	2	2			1				1	
Lack of Care			2	1	1							
Poisoning by Food	2			1							1	
Other Acute Poisonings									1			
Burns (Conflagrations excepted)						1				1	2	1
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	2	2	2	2								
Accidental Drowning		1						1				
Traumatism by Fall												
Railroad Accidents												
Starvation												
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)			1									1
Sudden Death						1					2	2
Cause of Death Ill-defined	1		1	1		2	5	2			2	2
Cause of Death Not specified or unknown	7	6	6	5	5	8	7	8	4	6	13	16

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Under One Year

Causes of Death	*September*				*October*				*November*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Biliary Calculi							1	1		1		
Other Diseases of Liver					1		1					
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)			1									
Acute Nephritis				1								
Other Diseases of Kidneys												
Diseases of Bladder					1							
Non-Venereal Diseases of male genital organs						1						
Furuncle					1							
Acute Abscess	1			1	1							
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa		1										
Diseases of Bones					1							
Hydrocephalus	3		3									
Congenital Malformation of Heart	2	2		1	7	3	2		1	3		1
Other Congenital Malformations	8	4	3	4	1	5	4	3	6	9	3	3
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	25	45	9	9	38	27	10	22	28	27	6	12
Premature Birth	10	5	3	2	6	5	8	4	6	4	9	7
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy												1
Lack of Care	1								1			
Poisoning by Food	1											
Other Acute Poisonings	2											
Burns (Conflagrations excepted)									2	1	1	
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	1											
Accidental Drowning												
Traumatism by Fall												
Railroad Accidents												
Starvation												
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)		1	1			1						
Sudden Death	2	1	1	3			1	2		1	5	4
Cause of Death Ill-defined	2	1	9	3	11	8	7	13	6	7	11	9
Cause of Death Not specified or unknown												

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Under One Year

Causes of Death	*December*				*Under 1 Day*				*1 Day*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Biliary Calculi												
Other Diseases of Liver		1		1								
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)				1								
Acute Nephritis		1		2								
Other Diseases of Kidneys												
Diseases of Bladder												
Non-Venereal Diseases of male genital organs												
Furuncle	2		1		3		1					
Acute Abscess												
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa												
Diseases of Bones												
Hydrocephalus		1			1	2						
Congenital Malformation of Heart			1		5		3		4			
Other Congenital Malformations	4	2		1	5	9	1	2	5	8		1
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	10	1	6	1	4	7	7	4	5	8	4	3
Premature Birth	26	26	11	12	161	151	59	47	39	56	20	24
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	2	2		2	16	18	17	7	12	17	8	6
Lack of Care			2									
Poisoning by Food												
Other Acute Poisonings				1								
Burns (Conflagrations excepted)												
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	1			1	3	2	1		2			
Accidental Drowning						1						
Traumatism by Fall												
Railroad Accidents												
Starvation							1					
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)						1						
Sudden Death												2
Cause of Death Ill-defined	1	3		1	1	2	1	2	1	1		
Cause of Death Not specified or unknown	7	9	11	8	20	17	27	40	8	9	7	10

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Under One Year

Causes of Death	*2 Days*				*3-6 Days*				*7-13 Days*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Biliary Calculi												
Other Diseases of Liver	1			1		1		1		1		1
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)												
Acute Nephritis						1	1					1
Other Diseases of Kidneys									1			1
Diseases of Bladder						1						
Non-Venereal Diseases of male genital organs							1					
Furuncle	1											
Acute Abscess									1			
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa												
Diseases of Bones												
Hydrocephalus												
Congenital Malformation of Heart	3			1	3							
Other Congenital Malformations	1	3			6	3	2	1	4	3	2	
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	4	3	5	3	13	11	3	7	5	6	4	6
Premature Birth	22	14	12	13	34	29	16	15	17	25	8	6
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	8	4	5	8	10	8	6	13	3	6	3	5
Lack of Care							2	1			2	1
Poisoning by Food												
Other Acute Poisonings												
Burns (Conflagrations excepted)												
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation		1			1			1			2	1
Accidental Drowning					1							
Traumatism by Fall												
Railroad Accidents												
Starvation												
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)												
Sudden Death		1				1						
Cause of Death Ill-defined		1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2		6	1
Cause of Death Not specified or unknown	9	5	7	1	10	10	16	13	5	5	9	12

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Under One Year

Causes of Death	*14-20 Days*				*21-29 Days*				*1 Month*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Biliary Calculi										1		1
Other Diseases of Liver				1					2			
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)										2		2
Acute Nephritis												
Other Diseases of Kidneys				1								
Diseases of Bladder												
Non-Venereal Diseases of male genital organs												
Furuncle									1			
Acute Abscess									1			1
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa												
Diseases of Bones					1		1		1			
Hydrocephalus									1			
Congenital Malformation of Heart					3			1	3	3	2	2
Other Congenital Malformations	1	4			5	3	1	1	5	8	5	3
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	1	2	4	2	7	7	6	4	5	7	3	4
Premature Birth	9	10	5	1	3	1			2	2	1	
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	2	2	4								5	1
Lack of Care			2						3			1
Poisoning by Food												
Other Acute Poisonings												
Burns (Conflagrations excepted)												
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation				1					1	1		
Accidental Drowning												
Traumatism by Fall												
Railroad Accidents												
Starvation												
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)												
Sudden Death												
Cause of Death Ill-defined		1		2		1	1	1	1		6	3
Cause of Death Not specified or unknown	5	3	10	2	3	3	7	6	3	6	6	5

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.

Under One Year

Causes of Death	*2 Months*				*3-5 Months*			
Color	*White*		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
Years	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Biliary Calculi								
Other Diseases of Liver			1			2		
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)				1				
Acute Nephritis					1	2	1	
Other Diseases of Kidneys					1			1
Diseases of Bladder								
Non-Venereal Diseases of male genital organs								
Furuncle					1			
Acute Abscess		1						
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa								
Diseases of Bones								
Hydrocephalus						3		1
Congenital Malformation of Heart							1	
Other Congenital Malformations		3				3		1
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	6	7	3	1	12	6	6	3
Premature Birth	3	4	1		2	2		2
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy		1	2	1		2		
Lack of Care		1	1	2	1			
Poisoning by Food	1							
Other Acute Poisonings			1					
Burns (Conflagrations excepted)					1	1		
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	1				2	2	2	
Accidental Drowning								
Traumatism by Fall								
Railroad Accidents								
Starvation					1			
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)							2	
Sudden Death								
Cause of Death Ill-defined	1	1	1	2	2		3	1
Cause of Death Not specified or unknown	4	3	12	6	6	3	9	5

TABLE NO. 17. Infant Mortality, 1921-1922.—Continued.
Under One Year

Causes of Death	*Color*	*Years*	*0-8 Months*				*0-11 Months*			
			White		*Colored*		*White*		*Colored*	
			1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Biliary Calculi										
Other Diseases of Liver										1
Simple Peritonitis (Non-Puerperal)									3	
Acute Nephritis								1		1
Other Diseases of Kidneys				1		1		1		
Diseases of Bladder										
Non-Venereal Diseases of male genital organs										
Furuncle							1			
Acute Abscess						1				
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa					1	3			1	2
Diseases of Bones										
Hydrocephalus										
Congenital Malformation of Heart										
Other Congenital Malformations										
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema										
Premature Birth										
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy										
Lack of Care										
Poisoning by Food										
Other Acute Poisonings										
Burns (Conflagrations excepted)										
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation										
Accidental Drowning										
Traumatism by Fall										
Railroad Accidents										
Starvation										
Other External Violence (Cause not specified)										
Sudden Death										
Cause of Death Ill-defined										
Cause of Death Not specified or unknown										

INDEX TO BIENNIAL REPORT

A

PAGE

Accounting, Bureau of 6
Activities of District Heath Officers 40
 Of three Health Officers, shown in Total, by months for the year 1922 62
 Of the U. S. Public Health Service Child Hygiene in Florida during the year ending June 30, 1922 103- 118
Aerators, Towns Having 148
Akin, C. V., M. D., Surgeon in Charge, U. S. Pub. Health Service Field Investigations in Child Hygiene in Florida, Report of 102- 103
Analysis:
 Receipts for the year 1922 (Financial) 20
Animal Parasites, 1921 and 1922 (Laboratory) 68
Annual Report Operation Multigraph Department for 1921 17
 Anti-Rabic Treatments (Financial) 25
 Disbursements by Departments and Months for First and Second Periods, 1922 (Financial) 21
 Communicable Disease and Health Units for the Year 1921 26- 46
 For the Year 1922 48- 63
Annual Statement of Auditor 12- 18
 Of Receipts for 1921 from all Sources as Reported by State Comptroller 14
 Annual Statement (Financial) 20
 Itemized Statement of Disbursements for 1922 22, 23
 Of Disbursements for 1922 (Financial) 20
 Of Receipts for 1922 (Financial) 20
Antitoxin Distribution Stations for the Board of Health 86
Anti-Typhoid Work, Letters Calling Attention to 193
Anti-Plague Work—Division of Communicable Disease 49
Anti-Mosquito Association 10
Anti-Rabic Treatments, Annual Report (Financial) 25
Anti-Malaria Project in Perry 197
Application Blank for Public Health Nurses 100
Approved Sewerage Plans of Cities 160
Arms, Dr. B. L., Director of the Division of Laboratories, Report of 64- 70
Association, Anti-Mosquito 10
Auditor, Annual Statement of 12- 18
Auto Camps, Florida's 182, 183
 Sanitation 178
Automobile Tourist Camps, Data 181

B

Bacteriology of Bottled Water 143
Bathing Place Sanitation 187
 Monthly Report 190
 Pools Permitted by the Board, List of 192
Biennial Report for 1921-1922, Bureau of Engineering 119- 214
Biologics, Distribution of 84
Births and Birth Rates by Years and by Color, 1917 to 1922 238
 Records, Indexing 257
Blanks for Public Health Nurses:
 Application 100
 Report Sheet 101
Blinn, Theo. A., M. D., Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Report of 47- 63
Biennial Report for 1921-1922, Bureau of Engineering 119- 214
Bottled Water Supervision 142
Brink, Mrs. F. A., Report of, Pensacola Laboratory 78

B—CONTINUED

	PAGE
Bubonic Plague	9
Budget—Outline Plan of Health Units	41
Bureaus:	
Of Accounting	6
Of Child Welfare	91- 102
Report for Years 1921 and 1922	4
Of Communicable Disease and Health Units	
Annual Report for the Year 1921	26- 46
Annual Report for the Year 1922	48- 63
Of Engineering	7
Biennial Report for 1921-1922	119- 214
Of Vital Statistics	7
Central Bureau, Report of	237- 584
Tampa Bureau, Report of	70- 77
Pensacola Bureau, Report of	80- 83

C

Cancer	10, 253
Clinic	10, 221, 233
Scope of Work of Health Units	45
Treatment of Inoperable, Report of	221
Cases, Report of	233
Organization and Conduct	233
Inoperable for the Year 1922, Report of	233
Present Status of the Clinic and Recommendations for the Future	226
Deaths and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922	253
Camps, Data About Automobile Tourist	181
Florida's Auto	182, 183
Sanitation, Auto	178
Cards, Punch	261
Casket Dealers	262
Certified Copies (Vital Statistics)	258
Certificate for Bottled Water, Sample of	145
Certification, Water, for Railroads	145
Child:	145
Welfare, Bureau of	6, 91- 102
Hygiene—Scope of Work of Health Units	44
Hygiene, Field Investigations, Annual Report for 1922	102, 103
Statistical Report, Bureau of Child Welfare	99
Of Activities of the U. S. Public Health Service in Child Hygiene in Florida	103- 118
Children:	
Division of Examinations and Inspections of Pre-School and School	97
Chlorinators, Sewage	161
Supervision, Water	139
Cities, Being Treated	140
Cities, Daily Pumpage	140
Cities Having Approved Sewerage Plans	160
Privies Built	172
Having Hardness of Water	149
Collection and Disposal of Refuse Pertaining to Handling of Decomposable and Other Wastes	203
Combatting Venereal Disease in Industries—Proposed by the U. S. Public Health Service and the Florida State Board of Health	54
Medical Measures	56
Concerning Matters of Community Sanitation	212
Conferences—Bureau of Engineering	194

C—CONTINUED

	PAGE
Contaminated, How Waters are Frequently	156
Control—Outline Plan of Health Units	41
Mosquito	194- 200
Comptroller, State, Annual Statement of Receipts for 1921 From All Sources as Reported by the	14
Communicable Disease, Bureau of	4
Division of	37
And Health Units, for the Year 1921, Annual Report Bureau of	26- 46
For the Year 1922	48- 63
County Aid—Outline Plan of Health Units	41

D

Dairy Investigations	184
Dame, George A., Director, Bureau of Communicable Disease and Health Units for the year 1921, Report of	26- 46
Data About Automobile Tourist Camps	181
Davis, William H., M. D., Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	265
Daytona Conference:	
Discussion of Momentous Problems	203
Organization of Anti-Mosquito Association	203
Deaths—(See Vital Statistics).	
Definition—Outline Plan of Health Units	40
Dengue, Epidemic Form	199
Department, Multigraph	7
Annual Report of Operation for 1921 (Auditor's)	17
Of Orthopedic, Report of	215
Diagnosed, Specimens, Pensacola Laboratory	80- 83
Tampa "	70- 77
Central "	65- 69
Disbursements and Receipts, Semi-Annual (Auditor's)	15, 16
Itemized Statement for the Year 1922 (Financial)	22, 23
By Departments and Months for First and Second Periods, 1922, Annual Report (Financial)	21
Statement of, for the Year 1922 (Financial)	20
Disease, Bureau of Communicable	4
Dengue Fever	8, 199, 248
Leprosy	9
Tuberculosis	9, 250- 252
Communicable, Division of	37
Venereal, Division of	27, 53
Cancer—Scope of Work of Health Units	42
Tuberculosis—Scope of Work of Health Units	44
And Health Units for the Year 1922, Annual Report Bureau of Communicable	48- 63
Diphtheria	67, 247
Gonorrhea	69
Malaria	68, 244
Rabies	69
Syphilis	69, 252
Tuberculosis	67
Typhoid Fever	68, 208, 242, 243
Cancer	221, 233, 253
Nephritis, Chronic	255
Diarrhœa	254
Enteritis	254
Influenza	247

D—CONTINUED PAGE

Measles ... 246
Pellagra ... 253
Pneumonia (all forms) ... 254
Scarlet Fever ... 246
Smallpox ... 246
Whooping Cough ... 247
Heart Disease ... 253, 254
Disbursements (Vital Statistics) ... 261
Disposal and Collection of Refuse, Handling of Decomposable and Other Wastes ... 203
Sewerage and Sewage ... 157
Residential Plants ... 163- 169
Distribution Stations for the Board of Health, Antitoxin ... 86
Of Biologics ... 84, 87, 88
Of Antirabic Treatments (1921 and 1922) ... 89, 90
District Health Officers, Activities of ... 40
Division:
Of Communicable Disease ... 37, 48- 52
Of Field Service ... 39, 60
Of Health Units ... 40
Of Venereal Disease ... 27, 53
Of Laboratories, Report of the Work of the Division ... 64- 70
Of Examinations and Inspections of Pre-School and School Children 97
Of Maternal and Infant Hygiene ... 94
Of Public Health Nursing ... 97
Dozier, Screven, Auditor, Report of ... 12- 25
Drawings, Plans (Bureau of Engineering) ... 193

E

Education and Publicity ... 192
Educational—Division of Venereal Disease ... 53
Scope of Work of Health Units ... 42
Epidemiological ... 208
Enforcement, Law—Scope of Work of Health Units ... 45
Engineering, Bureau of ... 7
Epidemiology—Scope of Work of Health Units ... 43
Examinations and Inspections of Pre-School and School Children, Division of ... 97
Number Made in the Laboratories, 1918-1922 ... 65
By Months, for Years 1921 and 1922 ... 66
Various Laboratories by Months for Years 1921 and 1922 ... 65
Report of Rat-Trapping and Laboratory ... 38
Tampa Laboratory, for the Biennial Period Ending December 31, 1922, Statement of Specimens ... 72- 77
Pensacola Laboratory, for the Biennial Period Ending December 31, 1922, Statement of Specimens ... 78- 83

F

Field Service, Division of ... 39, 60
Truck Program ... 29
Investigations in Child Hygiene, Annual Report for 1922 ... 102, 103
Filters, Household (Water) ... 152
Filtration Plant, West Palm Beach ... 133, 134
Financial Statement for 1921 (Auditor's) ... 13
Annual (Financial) ... 19- 25

G

Garbage, Problems Affecting Collection of ... 204
Gas, Sulphur, in Water, Towns Having ... 148

H PAGE

Hardness of Water, Remarkable Reduction ... 151
Health Notes, Florida ... 10
Health Officer, State, Report of ... 2- 11
Health Officers, Activities of District ... 40
Health Units ... 40, 63
Outline Plan of ... 40
Scope of Work of ... 42, 45
Division of ... 40
Heart Disease ... 253, 254
Holden, Gerry R., M. D., Director Clinic for Inoperable Cancer, Report of ... 221, 233
Hookworm Survey—Division of Communicable Disease ... 49
Household Filters (Water) ... 152
How Waters Are Frequently Contaminated ... 156
Hygiene, Division of Maternal and Infant ... 94
Field Investigations in Child, Annual Report for 1922 ... 102, 103

I

Incineration Studied by Board, Difficulties of ... 207
Data, 1922 ... 208
Indexing—Birth and Death Records ... 257
Infant Hygiene, Division of Maternal ... 94
Mortality ... 241
Immigration—Scope of Work of Health Units ... 43
Inspectors, Conferences of ... 194
Inspections of Pre-School and School Children, Division of Examinations ... 97
Of Truck Growing Places ... 209
Sanitary ... 174
Inoperable Cancer ... 221, 233
Introduction—Bureau of Engineering ... 121
Infections, Plans for Control of Mosquito-borne ... 200
Itemized Statement of Disbursements, 1922, Annual Report (Financial) 22, 23
Inventory as of December 31, 1921 (Auditor's) ... 18
Of Supplies on Hand (Financial) ... 25
Investigations in Child Hygiene, Annual Report for 1922 ... 102
Dairy ... 184

J

Jail Sanitation ... 185

L

Laboratory Examination, Report of Rat-Trapping ... 38
Water and Sewerage ... 135
Samples Examined ... 136
Bacterial Samples Examined ... 137
By Cities ... 137- 139
Laboratories:
Location of ... 6
Number of Examinations Made, 1918 to 1922 ... 65
Central Laboratory Examinations by Months, 1921 and 1922 ... 66- 69
Pensacola, Report of Positive Specimens Diagnosed ... 80- 83
Law Enforcement—Scope of Work of Health Units ... 45
Leprosy ... 9
Letters Calling Attention to Anti-Typhoid Work ... 193
Letter of Transmittal:
Thompson, Stewart G., D. P. H., Director Bureau of Vital Statistics, Board of Health ... 236

L—CONTINUED PAGE

Life Extension—Scope of Work of Health Units 43
List of Bathing Pools Permitted by the Bureau 192

M

Maternal and Infant Hygiene, Division of 94
Medical Measures—Outline Plan 56
Miami Typhoid 208
Miscellaneous: Concerning Matters of Community Sanitation 212
Morbidity 255
Mosquito Control 194
 Borne Infections, Plans for Control of 200
Multigraph Department 7
 Operation for 1922 24
Municipal and Rural Sanitation 171
 Sewerage Systems 161, 162

N

Notes, Florida Health 10
Nurses, Application Blank for Public Health 100
Nursing, Division of Public Health 97

O

Outline Plans of Health Units 40, 41, 54
 Proposed by the U. S. Public Health Service and the Florida State Board of Health for Combatting Venereal Disease in Industry 54
 Medical Measures 56
Orthopedic Department, Report of 8, 215
Other Surveys (Bureau of Engineering) 195, 196
Oyster Market, Survey of 209
 Sanitation 186

P

Perry Job, The (Bureau of Engineering) 196
Personnel—Outline Plan of Health Units 41
 Bureau of Engineering 121
Plague, Bubonic 9
Plan of Health Units, Outline 40
 Of Communicable Disease 54
 Mosquito-borne Infections, Control of 200
Plans, Drawings (Bureau of Engineering) 193
Pollution, Soil 772
Ponce Park, Outbreak of Typhoid Fever 212
Pools Permitted by the Board, List of 192
Population 237
Press Releases 103
Privies Built by Cities 172
Problem Affecting Collection of Garbage 204
 Water 126, 135
Program, Field Truck 29
 State-wide 199, 200
Public Health Nursing, Division of 97
 Service, Child Hygiene in Florida During the Year Ending June 30, 1922, Summary of Activities of the U. S. 103-118
 Water Supplies of Florida 153
Publicity and Education 192

P—CONTINUED PAGE

Publicity Table 31
Publications, Statistical 262
Purpose—Outline Plan of Health Units 41

R

Rat-Trapping and Laboratory Examination, Report of 38
Records of Births and Deaths, Indexing 257
 Of Specimens Examined in the Tampa Laboratory for the Biennial Period Ending Dec. 31, 1922 70- 77
Reduction of Hardness of Water, Remarkable 151
Receipts and Disbursements, Semi-Annual (Auditor's) 15, 16
 Annual Statement for the Year 1922 (Financial) 20
 Analysis of 1922 (Financial) 20
Refuse Collection and Disposal Pertaining to Handling and Disposal of Decomposable and Other Wastes 203
Reid, Laurie Jean, R. N., Director, Bureau of Child Welfare, Report of 91- 102
Report:
 Of State Health Officer 2- 11
 Operation Multigraph Department for 1921, Annual (Auditor's) 17
 Anti-Rabic Treatments, Annual (Financial) 25
 Disbursements by Departments and Months for First and Second Periods, 1922 (Financial) 21
 Of Rat-Trapping and Laboratory Examination 38
 Of Work of the Division of Laboratories 64- 70
 Of Child Welfare 91- 102
 Of Office Work of Child Welfare Bureau 92
 Traveling Trachoma Clinic, Statistical 92
 Of Monthly Bathing Places 190
 Of Cancer Cases 233
 Of State Clinics for the Treatment of Inoperable Cancer, 1922 233
 Of Central Bureau of Vital Statistics 237
 Of State Comptroller, Annual Statement of Receipts for 1921 from all Sources 14
Residential Sewerage Plants 163- 169
Registrars, Local 259
Releases, Press 193
Rural and Municipal Sanitation 171

S

Sample of Certificate (Water) 145
Sanitation—Scope of Work of Health Units 43
 Auto Camp 178
 Concerning Matters of Community 212
 Bathing Place 187
 Jail 185
 Oyster 186
 Municipal and Rural 171
 School 178
Sanitary Inspection 174
Schick Test Demonstrated 67
School Examinations—Scope of Work of Health Unit 43
 Sanitation 178
Scope—Outline Plan of Health Units 41
 Of Work of Health Units 42- 45
Service, Orthopedic 8
 Division of Field 39, 60
Sewage Treatment Plants in Florida 159

S—CONTINUED

	PAGE
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	157
Plants, Residential	163- 169
Residential Sewerage Plants	163
Lakeland	163
St. Petersburg	163
Plant City	164
Eustis	164
Leesburg	165
Miami	165
Daytona	165
DeLand	165
Inverness	165
Green Cove Springs	165
White Springs	166
Sarasota	166
Monticello	166
Tallahassee	166
State Farm Colony (Gainesville)	166
Orlando	167
Pablo Beach	167
Ocala	167
Melbourne	167
West Palm Beach	167
St. Augustine	167
Clearwater	168
Winter Garden	168
Key West	168
Starke	168
Winter Haven	168
Pierce	169
Chipley	169
Okeechobee	169
Winter Park	169
Lake Worth	169
Marianna	169
Quincy	169
Hastings	169
Approved Plans of Cities	160
Chlorination	161
In Florida	158
Systems (Municipal)	161, 162
And Water Laboratory	135
Shallow Depths, Wells Drilled at	155
Simon, George W., Jr., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Board of Health	120- 214
Simpson, J. Knox, M. D., Orthopedic Surgeon, Board of Health, Reports of	215, 218
Softening Plants in Operation	149
Softening, Water	147
Softening Process, Zeolite Method, Latest	151
Soil Pollution	172
Specimens Examined in the Tampa Laboratory for the Biennial Period Ending Dec. 31, 1922, Record of	70- 77
Specimens Examined in the Pensacola Laboratory	80- 83
State Health Officer, Report of	2- 11
Statement of Auditor, Annual	12- 18
For 1921, Financial (Auditor's)	13
Of Receipts for 1921 from all Sources as Reported by the State Comptroller	14

S—CONTINUED

	PAGE
Annual (Financial)	20
Financial, Annual	19- 25
Itemized Statement of Disbursements for 1922 (Financial)	22, 23
Of Disbursements for the Year 1922 (Financial)	20
Of Receipts for the Year 1922 (Financial)	20
Statistical Report, Bureau of Child Welfare	99
Of Office Work, During the Year 1921	92
Traveling Trachoma Clinic	92
Publications	262
Stations for the Board of Health, Antitoxin Distribution	86
Statistics, Bureau of	7
Of Vital, Central Bureau, Report of	237
Of Water Supply (Table)	154
Sulphur Gas in Water, Towns having	148
Supervision, Bottled Water	142
Water Chlorination	139
Supplies on Hand, Inventory of (Financial)	25
Public Water	153
Summary of Activities of the U. S. Public Health Service Child Hygiene in Florida During the Year Ending June 30, 1922	103- 188
Surveys (Bureau of Engineering):	
Tallahassee	195
Gainesville	195
Pablo Beach	195
Miami	195
West Palm Beach	196
Ft. Pierce	196
Titusville	196
New Smyrna	196
Daytona	196
Plant City	196
Miami Beach	196
Coconut Grove	196
Vero	196
Melbourne	196
St. Petersburg	196
South Jacksonville	196
Daytona Beach	196
Survey, Hookworm—Division of Communicable Disease	49
Of Oyster Market	209
Systems, Municipal Sewerage	161, 162

T

	PAGE
Tables:	
Central Laboratory at Jacksonville, Examinations by Months:	
For the Years 1921 and 1922	66
Diphtheria, 1921 and 1922	67
Examinations made in the Laboratories, Number of, 1921-1922	65
By Months, for Years 1921 and 1922	66
Various Laboratories, by Months, for Years 1921 and 1922	65
Gonorrhœa, 1921 and 1922	69
Malaria, 1921 and 1922	68
Rabies, 1921 and 1922	69
Syphilis, 1921 and 1922	69
Tuberculosis, 1921 and 1922	67
Typhoid, 1921 and 1922	68
Total Number of Cases Under Treatment During Each Month for Each Clinic	35, 59

T—CONTINUED PAGE

Total Number of New Cases Applying for Treatment in Each Clinic in Each Month....33, 57
Total Number of Treatments Given in Each Clinic During Each Month....34, 58
Columbia County—Division of Communicable Disease.... 52
Hamilton County—Division of Communicable Disease.... 52
Jackson County—Division of Communicable Disease.... 52
Jefferson County—Division of Communicable Disease.... 52
Lake County—Division of Communicable Disease.... 51
Palm Beach County—Division of Communicable Disease.... 50
Polk County—Division of Communicable Disease.... 50
Volusia County—Division of Communicable Disease.... 51
Animal Parasites, 1921 and 1922.... 68
Child Welfare Statistical Report, Bureau of.... 99
Distribution of Biologics by Months (1921 and 1922)....87, 88
Antirabic Treatments (1921 and 1922)....89, 90
Incineration Data.... 208
Pensacola Laboratory, Report of....80- 83
Speciments Diagnosed:
For the Year 1921.... 80
For the Year 1922.... 83
Specimens Examined:
For the Year 1921....78- 79
For the Year 1922....81- 82
Refuse Collections and Disposal, Florida Towns and Cities.... 206
Tampa Laboratory for the Biennial Period Ending Dec. 31, 1922.
Record of Speciments Examined....70- 77
Specimens Examined During the Year 1921....72- 74
For the Year 1922....75- 77
Vital Statistics:
Table No. 1—Estimated Population (as of July 1st) by Color and by Counties, 1921-1922....266- 267
Table No. 2—Estimated Population (as of July 1st) for the Cities Showing Over 2,500 in the 1920 United States Census Report.. 268
Table No. 3—Births and Birth Rates Per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Color and by Counties....269- 270
Table No. 4—Births and Birth Rates Per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Color, 1921-1922.... 271
Table No. 5—Deaths and Death Rates Per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Color and Counties, 1921-1922..272- 273
Table No. 6—Deaths and Death Rates Per 1,000 Population (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Color, 1921-1922.... 274
Table No. 7—Deaths of Children Under One Year and Infant Mortality Rates by Color and by Counties, 1921-1922....275- 276
Table No. 8—Deaths of Children Under One Year and Infant Mortality Rates for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Color, 1921-1922.... 277
Table No. 9—Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Months and by Counties, 1921-1922....278- 281
Table No. 10—Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Months, 1921-1922....282- 283
Table No. 11—Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Months and by Counties, 1921-1922....284- 287
Table No. 12—Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, by Months, 1921-1922....288- 289

T—CONTINUED PAGE

Table No. 13—Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Counties, 1921-1922....290- 365
Table No. 14—Causes of Death (Exclusive of Stillbirths) for Cities Having Over 2,500 Population, 1921-1922....366- 403
Table No. 15—Cases and Deaths of Certain Diseases Dangerous to the Public Health, 1921-1922....404- 408
Table No. 16—Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) from Each Cause by Sex, by Color and Ages, 1921-1922....409- 548
Table No. 17—Infant Mortality, 1921-1922, Under One Year 549- 584
Water Supply Statistics (Table IX).... 154
Table, Publicity.... 31
Thompson, Stewart G., D. P. H., Director, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Report of.... 237
Towns Having Aerators.... 148
Sulphur Gas in Water.... 148
Tourist Camp, Data About Automobile.... 181
Trachoma Clinic, Statistical Report of Traveling.... 92
Traveling Trachoma Clinic, Statistical Report of.... 92
Treatment of Inoperable Cancer.... 221
Treatments, Annual Report Anti-Rabic (Financial).... 25
Treatment Plants in Florida, Sewage.... 159
Truck Program, Field.... 29
Growing Places, Inspection of.... 209
Tuberculosis.... 9
Tuberculosis—Scope of Work of Health Units.... 44
Turck, Raymond C., State Health Officer, Report of....2- 11
Typhoid, Miami.... 208
Outbreak of at Ponce Park.... 212

V

Venereal Disease, Division of....27, 53
Proposal by the U. S. Public Health Service and the Florida State Board of Health for Combatting Venereal Disease in Industry.... 54
Medical Measures.... 56
Venters, H. D., Bacteriologist, Tampa Laboratory, Report of....70- 77
Vital Statistics:.... 7
Bureau of....237- 238
Births and Birth Rates by Years and by Color, 1917 to 1922.... 253
Cancer.... 253
Deaths and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922.... 262
Casket Dealers.... 258
Certified Copies.... 255
Chronic Nephritis.... 255
Deaths and Rates by Color, 1917 to 1922....
Diseases and Deaths:
Under One Year, Rates by Color and by Years, 1917 to 1922.... 241
Infant Mortality, Rates by Color and by Years, 1917 to 1922.... 241
Rates by Years and by Color, 1917 to 1922.... 239
Typhoid Fever and Rates Per 100,000 Population, by Color, 1917 to 1922....241, 242
By Counties.... 243
Dengue Fever, and Rates, by Color, 1917 to 1922.... 248
Ages of Reported Cases.... 249
Diarrhœa and Enteritis and Rates, by Color, 1917 to 1922.... 255
Diphtheria, and Rates, by Color.... 247
Influenza, and Rates, by Color, 1917 to 1922.... 247
Malaria, and Rates, by Color, 1917 to 1922.... 244

V—CONTINUED PAGE
Rates per 100,000 Population, by Counties ... 245
Measles, and Rates, by Color, 1917 to 1922 ... 246
Heart Disease, and Rates, by Color, 1917 to 1922 ... 253, 254
Pellagra, and Rates, by Color, 1917 to 1922 ... 253
Pneumonia, and Rates, by Color, 1917 to 1922 ... 254
Rabies, and Rates, by Color ... 250
Scarlet Fever, and Rates, by Color, 1917 to 1922 ... 246
Smallpox, and Rates, by Color, 1917 to 1922 ... 246
Syphilis, and Rates, by Color, 1917 to 1922 ... 252
Tuberculosis, and Rates, by Color, 1917 to 1922 ... 250- 251
Rates Per 100,000 Population, by Counties ... 252
Whooping Cough ... 247
Disinterments ... 261
Efficiency ... 264
Indexing—Birth and Death Records ... 257
Local Registrars ... 259
Morbidity ... 253
Population ... 237
Cards, Punch ... 261
Statistical Publications ... 262
Statistics, Report of the Central Bureau of Vital ... 237
Tables, Nos. 1 to 17 (See Tables) ... 266- 584

W

Water, Sample of Certificate ... 145
Problem, Florida's ... 126- 135
Clearwater ... 127
Crescent City ... 127
Fernandina ... 127
Ft. Pierce ... 128
Jacksonville ... 128
Lake Helen ... 129
New Smyrna ... 129
Vero ... 129
Palatka ... 130
Tampa ... 130
Gainesville ... 131
West Palm Beach ... 131
Filtration Plant ... 133, 134
Orlando ... 135
DeLand ... 135
Green Cove Springs ... 135
Clermont ... 135
Household Filters ... 152
Filtration Plant, West Palm Beach ... 133, 134
Hardness, Remarkable Reduction of ... 151
Frequently Contaminated ... 156
Sulphur Gas, Towns Having ... 148
Railroad Certification ... 145
Certificate for Bottled Water ... 145
Softening ... 147
Supply ... 122
Survey ... 124
Wells Drilled at Shallow Depths ... 155
Zeolite Method Latest Softening Process ... 151
Supply Statistics ... 154
Water and Sewerage Laboratory ... 135

W—CONTINUED PAGE
Samples Examined ... 136
Bacterial Samples Examined ... 137
By Cities ... 137, 139
Welfare, Bureau of ... 6
West Palm Beach Filtration Plant ... 133, 134
Work of Health Units, Scope of ... 42
Of Division of Laboratories, Report of ... 64- 70
Of Child Welfare Bureau, Statistical Report of, 1921 ... 92

Z

Zeolite Method Latest Softening Process ... 151

CONTINUED

ON

NEXT

REEL

2.0 mm ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

1.5 mm ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

PM-MGP
METRIC GENERAL PURPOSE TARGET
PHOTOGRAPHIC

200 mm

150 mm

100 mm

A3

A4

A5

1.0 mm ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

1.5 mm ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

2.0 mm ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

2.5 mm ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

PRECISION℠ RESOLUTION TARGETS

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2715 Upper Afton Road St. Paul MN 55119-4760
612/738-9329 FAx 612/738-1496

4.5 mm ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

3.5 mm ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

END OF

REEL

PLEASE

REWIND